

Monasticon Anglicanum:

OR, THE

HISTORY

Of the ANCIENT

ABBIES, MONASTERIES, HOSPITALS,
Cathedral and Collegiate CHURCHES,
With their Dependencies,

IN

ENGLAND and WALES:

ALSO OF ALL SUCH

Scotch, Irish, and French MONASTERIES,
as did in any manner relate to those in *ENGLAND*.

CONTAINING

A full COLLECTION of all that is necessary to be known concerning the **ABBY-LANDS**, and their *Revenues*; with a particular Account of their Foundations, Grants, and Donations; collected from Original MSS. the Records in the Tower of *London*, at *York*, and in the Court of *Exchequer*, and Augmentation-Office: As also the Famous Libraries of *Bodley*, *King's-College*, *Camb.* the *Benedictine College* at *Dorway*, *Arundel*, *Cotton*, *Selden*, *Hatton*, &c.

Illustrated with the Original CUTS of the CATHEDRAL and COLLEGIATE CHURCHES, and the Habits of the Religious and Military Orders.

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Late GARTER PRINCIPAL KING at ARMS.

To which are now Added,

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to the Year 1717.

The Whole Corrected, and Supplied with many Useful Additions, by an Eminent Hand.

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MDCC XVIII.

Monasticism

OF THE

STORY

OF THE

Abbeys, Monasteries, Hospitals,
Cathedral and Collegiate Churches
With their Dependencies

BY

ALSO OF

Scottish, Irish, and French Monasteries
as they now stand in the present day

CONTAINING

A FULL COLLECTION of all the Monasteries, Hospitals,
Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, and their Dependencies,
as they now stand in the present day, with a full
description of each, and a full account of the
Monasteries, Hospitals, and their Dependencies,
as they now stand in the present day.

IN TWO VOLUMES. VOL. I.

THE HISTORY OF THE MONASTIC SYSTEM

IN GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND

FROM THE FIRST ORIGIN TO THE PRESENT TIME

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IN TWO VOLUMES. VOL. II.

THE HISTORY OF THE MONASTIC SYSTEM

IN GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND



THE PREFACE.

A Work of this Nature requires something material should be premis'd in Relation to it, for the Information of the Reader. Such valuable Remains of Antiquity cannot be better usher'd into the World than by the greatest Antiquaries. For this Reason the Englisher of the Monasticon has thought most proper to collect into this Preface, as far as could be done, without swelling it to an immoderate Bulk, whatsoever has been said to this Purpose by Men, whom an establish'd Reputation has set above the Danger of being carp'd at, unless it be by such as are unacquainted with them, and consequently not capable of laying the least Blemish on them. All that shall be added will be only a short Account at last of what has been here perform'd, to the end that every thing may be the more plain and intelligible, and that the Manager of the same, as he avoids inculcating any Notions of his own in this Place, may stand the more clear in the Eyes of all Men, with Regard to the whole Performance. Mr. John Martham having writ the Preface to Sir William Dugdale's Monasticon, it will be most proper to begin with that, which as it is too long to be inserted here entire, and indeed needless, a considerable Part of it not being so strictly applicable to the Subject in Hand, the Design is to give as much of it as most directly tends to the illustrating of the following Matter, and that as near as may be in his own Words, which are to this Effect.

The Increase of the Church is deservedly to be reckon'd among the other Miracles of the Infancy of Christianity; which bearing up against the Enemies of Truth and the Rage of Persecution, was spread abroad into the remotest Coasts, and even into this other World of ours.

The first Church was founded at *Jerusalem*, and thence came forth the Apostles, who preach'd in all Parts. St. Paul, at his first setting out, ordain'd Presbyters, and Bishops at his last, when he was taking his Leave. At *Miletus* he call'd together the Presbyters, and knowing that he should be imprison'd at *Rome*, said to them, *I know ye shall see my Face no more: The Holy Ghost hath made you Bishops.*

Let us pass by many Particulars relating to the Church of *Jerusalem*, and come to that which appertains to Bishops in general, from the same Mr. Martham's Preface.

Whilst the Storms of Persecution lasted, the Church was govern'd under the only Name of a Bishop; there was no Care about preserving of Boundaries, nor Strife about Primacy. At length, when Peace was granted to Christians, the Church was for the most part fitted to the Civil Policy, and several Degrees of Dignities were introduc'd. The Name of a Metropolitan was diffus'd into the Church from the *Roman* Provinces. The first Distinction of Bishops came from the Primacy of Cities.

The Title of Archbishop had its first Rise at *Alexandria*; for there was but one Bishop in *Egypt* till the Time of *Demetrius*, who is said to have instituted three Bishops, and his Successor *Heracles* twenty. That the *Alexandrian* Metropolitan might retain his Honor, the Name of Archbishop was invented. St. *Epiphanius* calls Peter, Archbishop of *Alexandria*, and he was the 16th after St. Mark. In the Year 431, at the Council of *Ephesus*, Cyril of *Jerusalem*, and Celestin of *Rome*, were sometimes call'd Archbishops.

At length that Name was convey'd from the East into the West. Pope *Felix III.* was the first who latiniz'd it, when writing to the Emperor *Zeno*, he call'd *Acacius* Archbishop.

The Title of Patriarch was peculiar to the *Jews* as long as their Government continu'd among the Christians; but after *Gamaliel*, the last of their Patriarchs, was depriv'd by the Emperors *Honorius* and *Theodosius*, that Name began to be ambitiously taken up in the Christian Church. About the middle of the 5th Century, *Leo* was call'd the *Roman Patriarch* by *Theodosius*, in his Letters prefix'd to the Council of *Chalcedon*; and in the Epistle subjoin'd, *Anatolius* is call'd Patriarch of *Constantinople* by the *Mesian* Fathers. Not only *Anatolius*, but also the Archbishops *Maximus* of *Antioch*, *Thalassius* of *Casarea* in *Cappadocia*, *Stephen* of *Ephesus*, *Athanasius* of *Thessalonica*, were stil'd Patriarchs, and so many others.

In that Age there were three Degrees of Episcopacy; 1. The Exarchs of Dioces, who were synonymously call'd either Archbishops or Patriarchs. 2. The Metropolitans of Provinces; and, 3. The Bishops of Cities.

The Name of Patriarch seems to have been first us'd in the Western Church under King *Theodoricus*. He was by Nation a *Goth*, but instructed in the *Roman* Manners, being General, adopted Son and Consul in the Year 484, under the Emperor *Zeno*, in whose Reign *Italy* began again to flourish very much. His Son *Athalaricus* succeeded him, who regulating the Burden of Expences to be laid upon Patriarchs at their Ordination, circumscribes that of the Bishop of *Rome* to 3000 Shillings (Solidos) and those of other Patriarchs to 2000. He forbids any farther burdening either the Prelate of the Apostolick Church, or any Bishop of Patriarchs, that is, either the *Roman* or any other Patriarchal Bishop.

The Title of *Primate*, formerly not so great, was us'd in the *Latin* Church in the most ancient Times, and had its Original from the first See of a Bishop.

The Name of *Papa*, or *Pope*, was formerly common to all Bishops, as also to *Abbats*, (the same signifying no more than *Father*). Thus there are now in the Church these following Degrees of Dignity, viz.

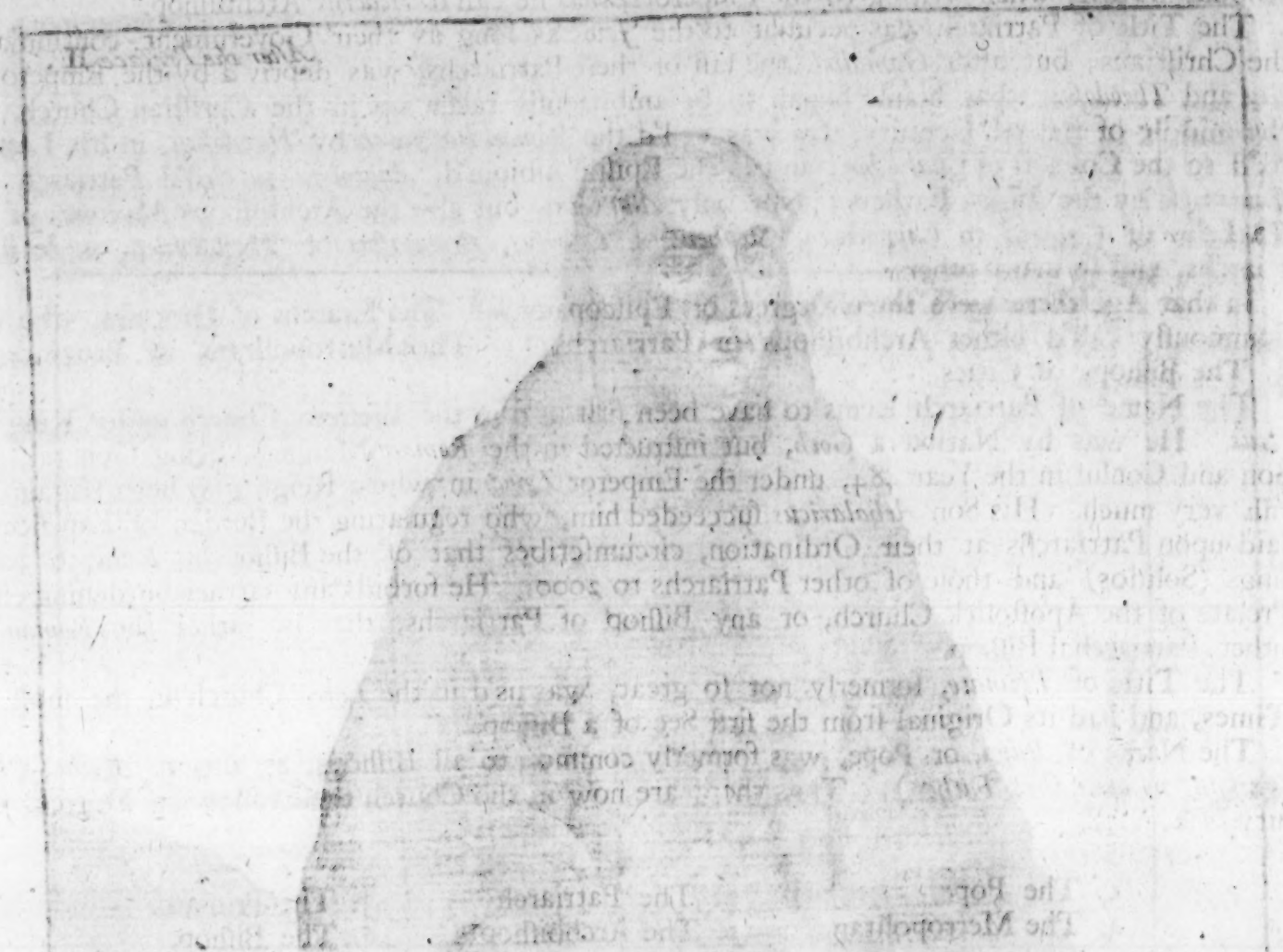
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| 1. The Pope. | 2. The Patriarch. | 3. The Primate. |
| 4. The Metropolitan. | 5. The Archbishop. | 6. The Bishop. |

There wanted not good and wise Men among the Ancients, who thought it the Interest of the Christian State, that the See of *Rome* should be made the Fortress and Defence of the True Faith. The Council of *Ephesus* return'd Thanks to Pope *Celestin*, *The Guardian of the Faith*. *Leo the Great* very renowned in the East, was a strenuous Assertor of the Faith against the *Nestorians*, *Euthychians*, *Dioscorus*, and others. He who knows not, that the *Roman* Pontiffs for some Ages preserv'd the Christian Doctrine entire, is little skill'd in Ecclesiastical Affairs. Who can sufficiently extol the Industry of *Gregory the Great* in restoring of Christianity? What Countryman of ours can, without being ungrateful, forbear acknowledging that immense Benefit?

The Religion of the *Britons* was not unknown in former Ages; for to pass by the coming of *Joseph of Arimathæa*, and King *Lucius's* Embassy, *Tertullian* the *African* is a noted Witness of the Faith of *Britain*. The Places of the *Britons*, inaccessible to the *Romans*, are subject to *CHRIST*, says he. Three *British* Bishops were at the Council of *Arles*; one, as I take it, from each Province. In that of *Sardis* there were Bishops from the *British* Provinces; and in that of *Ariminum*, Three from *Britain*, so poor, that they had nothing of their own.

When the *Saxons*, ravaging from Sea to Sea, had almost abolish'd all Christianity in the Island, it at length pleas'd the Divine Goodness, that the Gospel should be again receiv'd in our Country; and when the Sun of the Church was setting in the East by the Irruption of the *Saracens*, it arose in the West. Let us hear *Bede*. Pope *Gregory*, who was wholly intent upon gaining of Souls, being admonish'd by Divine Instinct, about the Year 150 after the coming of the *Saxons*, sent *Augustin* into *Britain*, and with him about 40 other Monks, to preach the Word of God to the English Nation. They receiv'd Interpreters from the *French*, because the *Teutonic* Language was then common to both Nations. At that Time *Ethelbert* reign'd in *Kent*, who had a Christian French Wife, of the Nation of the *Franks*, call'd *Bertha*. The King being baptiz'd, the Multitude of the Believers daily increas'd. In the mean time *Augustin* returning to *Arles*, was ordain'd a Bishop. *Gregory* instituted two Dioces in *Britain*, at *London* and *York*, appointing 12 Bishops to each of them; both of them to have the Honor of Metropolitans; but he subjected him of *York*, and all the Priests of *Britain*, to the Disposal of *Augustin*; yet so, that after his Death there should be for the future this Distinction between the Bishops of *London* and *York*, that he should have the first Place who was first ordain'd. He sent the Pall to *Augustin*, and would also have sent it, if it had pleas'd GOD, to him of *York*. Thus *Augustin* was Metropolitan of *London*, because till then the *Romans* had no Knowledge of *Canterbury*, an obscure City.

The Event did not answer what *Gregory* had design'd; for *Augustin* ordain'd only two Bishops, *Justus* of *Rocheſter* and *Mellitus*, to preach beyond the *Thames*, who having taught some Years in *London*, was expell'd, and withdrew into *France*, to avoid residing among Barbarians. *Laurence* also, who had succeeded *Augustin*, was about quitting *Britain*. Thus had our Church sunk, had not *Ead-bald*, who reign'd after his Father *Ethelbert* in *Kent*, renounc'd his Idolatry. Thus *Mellitus*, who had succeeded *Laurence*, and *Justus*, Successor to *Mellitus*, return'd. Pope *Boniface V.* is said to have sent him



The first of these was the... the second... the third... the fourth... the fifth... the sixth... the seventh... the eighth... the ninth... the tenth... the eleventh... the twelfth... the thirteenth... the fourteenth... the fifteenth... the sixteenth... the seventeenth... the eighteenth... the nineteenth... the twentieth... the twenty-first... the twenty-second... the twenty-third... the twenty-fourth... the twenty-fifth... the twenty-sixth... the twenty-seventh... the twenty-eighth... the twenty-ninth... the thirtieth... the thirty-first... the thirty-second... the thirty-third... the thirty-fourth... the thirty-fifth... the thirty-sixth... the thirty-seventh... the thirty-eighth... the thirty-ninth... the fortieth... the forty-first... the forty-second... the forty-third... the forty-fourth... the forty-fifth... the forty-sixth... the forty-seventh... the forty-eighth... the forty-ninth... the fiftieth... the fifty-first... the fifty-second... the fifty-third... the fifty-fourth... the fifty-fifth... the fifty-sixth... the fifty-seventh... the fifty-eighth... the fifty-ninth... the sixtieth... the sixty-first... the sixty-second... the sixty-third... the sixty-fourth... the sixty-fifth... the sixty-sixth... the sixty-seventh... the sixty-eighth... the sixty-ninth... the seventieth... the seventy-first... the seventy-second... the seventy-third... the seventy-fourth... the seventy-fifth... the seventy-sixth... the seventy-seventh... the seventy-eighth... the seventy-ninth... the eightieth... the eighty-first... the eighty-second... the eighty-third... the eighty-fourth... the eighty-fifth... the eighty-sixth... the eighty-seventh... the eighty-eighth... the eighty-ninth... the ninetieth... the ninety-first... the ninety-second... the ninety-third... the ninety-fourth... the ninety-fifth... the ninety-sixth... the ninety-seventh... the ninety-eighth... the ninety-ninth... the hundredth...

After the Preface II.



Ordinis Benedictini Monachus,
A Monk of the Order of St. Benedict.



A BENEDICTINE NUN

him the Pall; but the Chronology does not answer. *Edwin*, King of the *Northumbrians*, took to Wife *Edelburga*, Sister to King *Eadbald*: *Paulinus*, ordain'd Bishop by *Justus*, attended her, Anno 625, and labour'd successfully at first at *York* and *Lincoln*, where he consecrated *Honorius*, Successor to *Justus*, a Bishop; and therefore Pope *Honorius* sent two Metropolitans Palls to *Honorius* and *Paulinus*, that the one dying, might appoint the other his Successor. But all these Things prov'd in vain: For *Edwin* being slain in Fight in the Year 633, *Paulinus* expell'd, return'd to *Kent*, and govern'd the Church of *Rocheſter* after *Romanus*. Thus the Church of *England* was again reduc'd to the Bounds of *Kent*; nor was there hitherto any Succession of Bishops, except those of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*.

Soon after *Sigebert*, the Son of *Redwald*, who had been long since instructed in Christianity in *Kent*, but in vain, succeeded *Eorpwald*, who at the Persuasion of *Edwin* had embrac'd the Faith of CHRIST, and been soon kill'd, in the Kingdom of the *East Saxons*. He, living in Banishment in *France* during his Brother's Life, had been baptiz'd. Being come to the Crown, he was attended by *Felix*, a *Burgundian*, ordain'd Bishop by *Honorius*, whose Episcopal See was fix'd in the City call'd *Dummock*. Much about the same Time Pope *Honorius* sent Bishop *Byrinus* into *Britain*, who converted *Cynigilsus*, King of the *West Saxons*, to the Faith. His Son-in-Law *Oswald*, King of the *Northumbrians*, who had obtain'd of the *Scots*, among whom during his Banishment he had embrac'd the Christian Faith, *Aidan*, and given him the Isle of *Lindisfarn* for his Episcopal See, was present at his Baptism. *Byrinus* had his See at *Dorcheſter*.

This was a blessed and happy Increase of the Church of *England* under the two *Honorii*. *Byrinus* from *Rome*, *Felix* from *Burgundy*, and *Adrian* from *Scotland*, enlighten'd the East, West, and North, with the Divine Word. In the South, Anno 640, *Earcumbert*, King of *Kent*, the first of all the *English* Kings, commanded the Idols to be destroy'd, and the forty Days Fast (*Lent*) to be observ'd. Hitherto the *Mercians*, who possess'd the Inland Country between the *Thames* and the *Humber*, being much the greater Part of the Island, were ignorant of the Gospel. The *Britons* beyond the *Severn*, tho' Christians, made no Account of the Faith and Religion of the *English*, nor had they any more Communication with them than with Pagans.

In the Year 655, *Honorius* was succeeded in the See of *Canterbury* by *Deusdedit*, the 6th in that See, of the Nation of the *West Saxons*, ordain'd by *Jehamar* of *Rocheſter*. In his Time *Sigebert*, King of the *East Saxons*, and *Penda*, King of the *Mercians*, were converted to the Faith; both of them baptiz'd by *Finan*, Bishop of *Lindisfarn*, in the Royal City call'd *Waltown*. *Cedd* was sometime Bishop of the *East Saxons*: The first Bishop of the *Mercians* was *Diuma*, a *Scot*. At last, in the Year 668, Pope *Vitalianus* sent *Theodorus*, of *Tharsus* in *Cilicia*, a Man knowing in *Latin* and *Greek*, to be Archbishop of the *English* Churches.

He, as far as I perceive, was the first that brought the Title of Archbishop into *England*. In the Year 673, he assembled a Synod of Bishops at the Place call'd *Herudford*. There resorted to him from each Kingdom, *Bisi*, Bishop of the *East Saxons*, *Putta* of *Rocheſter*, *Eleutherius* of the *West Saxons*, *Winfrid* of the *Mercians*, *Wilfrid* of the *Northumbrians*, sent his Representatives. *Wina*, who had lately bought the See of *London* of *Wulfer*, King of the *East Saxons*, did not come. As many Kingdoms, so many Bishops. *Kent* had two Bishops, the *South Saxons* none as yet. It was decreed in this Council, that no Bishop should, through Ambition, prefer himself above another, but that they should all observe the Time and Order of their Consecration, and that more Bishops should be appointed as the Number of the Faithful increas'd. Accordingly *Theodorus* viewing the whole, appointed Bishops in proper Places.

Thus the Church of *England*, as yet in its Infancy, was by *Theodorus* advanc'd and establish'd; and he is said to have divided the Province of *Canterbury*, which was grown up to Vigor, into Parishes. In the mean time *Wilfrid*, tho' he gain'd his Cause at *Rome*, yet did he not prevail to be restor'd; therefore going away to the *South Saxons*, he preach'd the Gospel there, and had the Isle of *Selfey* given him by King *Edilwalch*, where he exercis'd the Episcopal Function, and rescu'd from Servitude 250 Men and Women, making them free, the King having given him the People as well as the Island. Thus the Isle of *Wight* receiv'd the Faith of CHRIST, after all the other Provinces of *Britain* had embrac'd the same, the 90th Year after the coming of *Augustin*. So great a Work it was to establish the Doctrine of CHRIST.

But the slower it was, the more plentiful prov'd the Harvest of Religion in *England*. The Building of Churches, the Gifts of Tithes, the founding of Monasteries, are mighty Monuments of ancient Piety. Certainly the Fasts of those Days were frequent, the Prayers earnest, and the Alms remarkable. I beg Leave to commemorate the frequent Journeys beyond the *Alpes*, on Account of Religion; since among all the Schools or Societies of several Nations at *Rome*, that which belong'd to the *Saxons* or *English* in the *Vatican* Suburb was most noted, for it gave the Name to the Place, as *Anastasius*, in the Life of *Paschalis* testifies. Through the Negligence, says he, of some of the *English* Nation, all their Habitation, in their Language call'd the Borough, was burnt. And tho' *Leo IV.* encompass'd it with a Wall, and would have had it from him call'd *Leo's City*, it still to this Day retains the *English* Name of the *Burg*.

Who will not admire that 30 *English* Saxon Kings and Queens, contemning the Allurements of the World, should, within the Space of 200 Years, embrace a religious Solitude? Who does not admire their magnificent Profusion in founding of Monasteries?

But

But since that Age was inflam'd with so great an Ardor for Monastical Life, let us observe from what Beginning and by what Degrees that Discipline came to be receiv'd into the Church.

The Monastical Life had its Original in *Egypt*. *Paul* was the Institutor of the Eremetical Life, *Antony* the Improver, who being 105 Years of Age, dy'd in the Desert, Anno 357. The Monk *Pachomius*, Founder of the Monasteries in *Egypt*, writ a Rule fit for both Sorts of Monks, which *Jerome* translated into *Latin*. There are, says he, in *Egypt* three Sorts of Monks: First, The Conventual, living in common, divided into Tens and Hundreds, so that one is over nine, and then again the Hundredth has ten of those Chiefs under him; they keep asunder, but their little Cells are join'd. 2. The Anchorites, who live alone about the Deserts. 3. Those who live by two or three, or few more together, of their own Direction and Disposal, mostly in Towns and Castles. The first Monk in *Syria* was *Hilarion*. *Basil* being about to take upon him that Course of Life, and to introduce it into *Pontus*, found many Monks in *Egypt*; others in *Palestine* and *Calosyria* and *Mesopotamia*, whose Temperance in eating he admir'd, as well as their Patience in Labour. *Audaus* carry'd Monachism out of *Mesopotamia* into *Scythia*, and being banish'd by *Constantia*, founded Monasteries in the Country of the *Goths*. *St. Jerome*, living at *Bethlehem*, says, We have daily receiv'd Companies of Monks from *India*, *Persia*, and *Ethiopia*; so mightily was this Institute spread throughout the East. But the Discipline of the Eastern Monks was not uniform. In the *Mandra*, that is, the Monasteries of *Mesopotamia*, they suffer'd their Hair to grow like Women, and wore Sackcloth in Sight, which in other Places was criminal. *Gregory Nazianzen* writes thus of the excessive Austerity of the Monks of *Pontus*: Some torment themselves with Chains of Iron; others, shut up like wild Beasts, in streight Houses, see no Man: They fast and keep Silence 20 whole Days. O CHRIST, adds he, be favourable to those Souls, who I confess are pious, but not discreet enough. *Basil* there prudently prescrib'd Rules to his Monks, which have been carefully observ'd in the East.

The Monastical Institute prevail'd also by degrees in the West; its Original is somewhat more obscure. *St. Augustin*, about the Year 388, saw at *Milan* an Habitation of many holy Men, over whom a Priest presided. He also knew several at *Rome*, where every one presided over those that dwelt in his House. And again *St. Augustin* in his Confessions, lib. 8. c. 6. says, There was a Monastery at *Milan*, without the Walls of the City, full of good Brethren, under *Ambrose*, who maintain'd them.

In short, there were Monks in most Parts, and more particularly in the small Islands, and from the Island *Capraria* they pass'd over into *Africk*. The Heretick *Donatists* earnestly oppos'd the introducing of Monks, but in vain. But to return to our own Country.

At the Time that a solitary Life had taken Root among the *Latins*, *Patrick* a *Briton*, born at *Kirk-Patrick* near the Western Sea, travell'd through *France*, *Italy*, and the Islands of the *Tyrrhenian*, or *Tuscan* Sea. The Youth saw his Uncle *Martin* in *France*, and had for his Instructor *Germanus*, Bishop of *Auxerre*, who not long after was sent into *Britain* with *Lupus*. After having spent 30 Years in his Studies and Spiritual Exercises, *Patrick*, made a Bishop, was sent to convert the *Irish* by Pope *Celestin*, who the Year before had sent *Palladius* without succeeding. That Apostle of the *Irish* dy'd of a great Age in the Year 492. About the same Time when the *British* Religion defended it self in the Parts beyond the *Severn* against the Invasions of the *Saxons*, *David*, Bishop of *Menevia*, (*St. David's*) built a noble Monastery, in which the Brethren remov'd from the Concourse of the People in a solitary Corner on the *Irish* Sea, liv'd happily intent upon these four Exercises, viz. Labour, Reading, Prayer, and Relieving the Poor. That Seven-fold Monastery of *Bangor* is also renown'd, in which 2100 Monks us'd to live by the Labour of their Hands; of the Original whereof I can give no good Account. *Columban*, after having built the Monastery at *Armagh* in *Ireland*, in the Year 565, came over into *Britain* to the *Picts*. *Ninias*, or *Ninian*, a *Briton*, had converted the *Picts* to the Truth in the Year 412, and made the Island *Hii* a Bishop's Seat. This Island was given *Columban* by the *Picts* to found a Monastery. This Monastery of *Hii* was chief of very many other Monasteries thence propagated by *Columban* and his Disciples in *Britain* and *Ireland*. Thus was the Monastick Institute constituted in *Britain*, without the *Saxon* Jurisdiction.

In *England*, the Original and Advancement of Christianity and of Monachism was the same. *Augustin*, being instructed in the Monastical Rules by the Appointment of *Gregory*, instituted that Conversation, which at the first Birth of the Church was among our Forefathers, who had all Things in common. He built a Monastery not far from the City of *Canterbury*; and *Peter*, a Priest, was the first Abbat thereof. As *Augustin* had taught the People of *Kent*, *Aidan* instructed the *Northumbrians*, and had a Monastery in the Island of *Lindisfarn*: The former had the *Roman* School, the latter that of *Columban*; the former spread his Doctrine in the North, the latter in the South, which not being altogether the same, there follow'd a long Contention; but the chief Matter in Dispute between them was about the keeping of *Easter*, and the shaving of the Crown.

In the Infancy of our Church the Monks did not differ from the Clergy; for in former Times the Bishop and his Clergy us'd to reside in the same Place as the Abbat and his Monks, (in the Monastery of *Lindisfarn*) and the Monks were also under the Bishop's Care. A Cathedral Church is to this Day in *English* call'd a *Minster*, or Monastery. Time, as in all other Things, occasion'd a great Alteration in Monastical Affairs. Formerly it was not misbecoming for a Woman to preside over Men. *Bede*, lib. 4. c. 23. tells us, That *Hilda*, Abbess of the Monastery of *Whitby*, caus'd those under her Direction to spend so much Time in reading of the holy Scripture, that they might be fit to undertake the Ecclesiastical Degree. From that Monastery came forth five Bishops, all Men of singular Merit and Sanctity.

At

At first the Monks liv'd regularly under the Institutes of their Founders, who gave different Precepts to several Monasteries, according to their divers Manners and Inclinations. *Cassianus*, about the Year 450, says, *We see almost as many Models and Rules in Practice, as there are Monasteries and Cells.* Our most ancient Monasteries had their peculiar Laws and Constitutions, to which the Monks oblig'd themselves, and which they religiously observ'd, but not so rigidly, as that there might be no Relaxation of the ancient Discipline. When King *Ceolwulf*, to whom *Bede* inscrib'd his History, was become a Monk, Leave was granted to the Monks of the Church of *Lindisfarne* to drink Wine or Beer; for before they drank only Milk or Water, according to the ancient Tradition of *St. Aidan*, first Prelate of that Church, and of the Monks who came with him out of Scotland. The Rule of *St. Columban*, several times publish'd, is still exact; which whether it were formerly known to *Bede*, I am ignorant. Certainly that Rule of *Columba*, which *Colmanus* in the *Whitby* Collation urges against *Wilfrid*, was no other than the Canon of *Paschalis*. From that ancient Variety of Constitutions sprang those regular Customs of the Monks, which were observ'd to the very latest Times; whereof also great Account was a ways made in restoring of Discipline: For the Piety of our Ancestors often apply'd it self to retrieving of the Monastical Institute.

There were among us three noted Reformations of the ancient Monachism: The first under Archbishop *Cuthbert*, Anno 747; the 2d under *Dunstan*, Anno 965; and the 3d under *Lanfrank*, who would not suffer what had been begun at the 2d Reform to be infring'd.

The Normans, tho' severe to the Conquer'd, were munificent in endowing of Churches, and founding of Monasteries. The King himself built a stately Monastery in the Place where he had vanquish'd the English. For in the Synod at *Winchester*, Anno 1070, King *William* the Conqueror being present, and Pope *Alexander* authorizing the same by his Legates *Hermenfredus*, Bishop of *Sion*, and *John* and *Peter*, Priests Cardinals, among other Things it was thus decreed, *Whosoever in a great Battle knows he has kill'd a Man, is to do Penance for each a Year, according to the Number, and redeem the same either by building a Church, or continual Alms to it.* So conscientious were those Times about killing an Enemy. Thus the King seems not to have built the Church of his own Accord, but pursuant to the Sanction of the Council; nor was it a Redemption of Penance of his own Men, but for those slain in War by them; nor was that Work begun Anno 1067; it began to advance in the Year 1076, after the End of the Synod.

Those Monks of *Battel* were under the Rule of *St. Benedict*, which was in great Veneration among us from the Time of King *Edgar*; let us now see how and at what Time that Rule began to spread in the Western Church.

Benedict, born in the City of *Norcia* in *Italy*, founded a Monastery at *Monte-Cassino*, and writ a Rule for Monks. What Year he dy'd is uncertain. He was ancients than *Gregory the Great*, who in his Dialogues says, he was inform'd of the Actions of *Benedict* by Relation of his Disciples. *Constantin* succeeded *Benedict* in the Government of his Monastery. Soon after the Monastery being destroy'd by the *Longobards*, the flying Brethren, by Permission of Pope *Pelagius*, built a Monastery near the *Lateran* Palace, and dwelt there 141 Years, whilst the Monastery at *Monte-Cassino* lay in Ruins. That Monastery being then rebuilt, Pope *Zachary* gave the Monks the Book of their holy Rule, writ with *St. Benedict's* own Hand, exempting the Monastery from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop, and placing it immediately under the See Apostolick.

This Rule, which in its original Poverty had been much admir'd, was afterwards depriv'd by Wealth and Plenty. Hence follow'd a Schism among the Monks, which was the Original of several Orders, of which to speak would take up too much Time, and therefore the Reader is referr'd to the *Monasticon* for the Orders that were best known in *England*, and for the rest we must have Recourse to such Authors as have particularly treated thereof. Let us now come to this Work.

Sir *William Dugdale* had the supervising of it, and added so much of his own, that he has well deserv'd the Name of an Author; but the chief Praise is due to Mr. *Roger D. dsforth*, who gather'd these precious Remains of Antiquity from the dark Recesses where they were bury'd, and spent 30 Years in this commendable Employment. How greatly Literature is concern'd in this Collection, all those will easily judge, who are capable of lamenting the imperfect Accounts we have of the Actions of our Forefathers; and to such as are capable of understanding the Advantages of looking back into Antiquity, it cannot but be the greatest Satisfaction to see the History of ancient Christian Discipline reviv'd, and the Originals of Monasteries rescu'd from the Death of Oblivion. As our pious Ancestors, Kings, Noblemen, and others, were magnificent to a Miracle, in building of Churches, and founding, endowing, enriching, and privileging of Monasteries; so neither were the Monks unworthy of Praise, for having with religious Care and industrious Gratitude committed to writing the Benefits receiv'd of them.

Nor is this so much a private as a publick Advantage. This is a plentiful Addition to *English* History, whence very many and those uncommon Matters may be collected, relating to the Church and State, whose Affairs are commonly so interwoven, that they can scarce be rightly understood asunder. The ancient Structure and Polity of our Church is imperfect without the History of Monasteries. The Monks were formerly the greater Part of the Ecclesiasticks, and the Walls of Convents were for a long time the Fences of Sanctity, and the better sort of Literature. From that Seminary came forth those mighty Lights of the Christian World, *Bede*, *Alcuinus*, *Willebrod*, *Boniface*, and others worthy of much Honor for their Learning, and for propagating the Faith. Were it not for the Monks, we had certainly ever been mere Children in the History of our Country.

Our Monasteries have long since perish'd; nor have any Footsteps left of the Piety of our Ancestors, besides the tatter'd Walls and deplorable Ruins. A less costly Religion is now acceptable.

Alas, we see the most august Churches, and the stupendious Monuments dedicated to the eternal GOD, than which nothing can be more defac'd, under the specious Pretence of Superstition, most filthily defil'd, and expecting utter Destruction. Horses are stabled at the Altars of CHRIST, and the Relicks of Martyrs are dug up. There are certain Zealots so religiously mad, as to say that the Religious Orders of the *Gentils* proceeded from the Bottomless Pit. So licentious is Inclination in indulging it self. Nor will the Age we live in want inconsiderable Fellows, who will damn this Work now coming abroad as trivial, useless, and no way agreeable to the present Posture of Affairs, and will adjudge it, as *Gregory* formerly did the Books of *Titus Livius*, not only to be banish'd all Libraries, but even to be deliver'd up to the Flames. But to Men of Sense and Antiquaries, it is a most worthy and most commendable Undertaking.

Thus far from Mr. Marsham's Preface to the Monasticon, which has been faithfully extracted, without any Addition or Alteration of the Sense, as shall be done in the rest, and next we proceed to what is most material in the learned Dr. Tanner's Preface to his Notitia Monastica, which being of the same Nature, no less answers to that of the Monasticon, whereof take what follows.

To satisfy the Curiosity of those who are willing to know, when, by whom, and for whom those Religious Houses were founded, (the Majesty of whose very Ruins strikes Travellers with Admiration); to preserve some Remembrance of these Structures, once the Glory of our *English* Nation, and of their Founders, that so highly deserv'd of the several Ages they liv'd in, is the Design of this Book. Tho' I am not ignorant, that the Generality of People, ever since the Dissolution, have, thro' a mistaken Zeal, and false Prejudices, thought, that the very Memory of those great Men, who erected these Places, ought to be bury'd in the Rubbish of those Structures, that they design'd should perpetuate their Names to Eternity. Thus they have been always censur'd as well Wishers to the introducing of Popery, who endeavour'd to give any Account of the Monasteries. Such unjust and ill-natur'd Reflections have been the principal Reasons that have deterr'd several of our Historians from discoursing so largely about them, as they could, or indeed their Occasions requir'd; and have been the chief Causes why so few have treated purposely of them, or publish'd any thing immediately relating to them, or their Lands. 'Tis well known Mr. *Camden* and Mr. *Weaver* were forc'd to apologize for barely mentioning the Monasteries; and what Outcries were made upon the Publication of that glorious Work the *Monasticon*? Infomuch that a very learned and ingenious Person wrote a *Latin* Letter to Dr. *Langbain*, to whom Mr. *Dugdale* had communicated his Collections, to encourage the Design, by showing the great Use of such a Work, and removing all Objections that could be rais'd against it: Which is printed in some few Copies of the first Volume. Nay, so much are some People possess'd against them, that the least Mention is odious and ungrateful. But there are no Grounds for it, seeing these Religious Places were by the well-intended Charity of their Founders and Benefactors built, endow'd, and adorn'd (how much soever they were afterwards abus'd) to the Glory of God, the Service of Religion, and the Relief of poor Christians. But I would not be thought in this or any other Expressions to vindicate the Superstition or Vices of the Monks; tho' perhaps it would be but common Justice to infuse a better Opinion of Monasteries into the Generality of Protestants.

The Original of Monks in *England* may be dated from the first Plantation of Christianity therein, if we may give any Credit to a very learned Gentleman, who tells us, *That it is probable that some of the Druids having been converted from the Pagan Religion, whereof they were the Priests, became our first Monks, being thereunto much inclin'd by the Severity of their former Discipline.* Sir *George Mackenzey* in his *Defence of the Royal Line of Scotland*, p. 13.

Upon the Conversion of the Pagan Saxons, who then domineer'd over the largest Province of *Britain*, since call'd *England*, Monasteries were founded in all Parts, where Christianity had any footing. Thus St. *Augustin* and his Followers erected Monasteries in *Kent*, and the *Scottish* Bishops and Monks propagated the Christian Faith after the same Way among the *Northumbrians*.

At the Conquest, Monasteries had a deep Share in the Afflictions of the conquer'd Nation. Some of the best of their Manors were sacrilegiously taken away, their Treasuries were rifled, and their Liberties infring'd by the insulting Normans. However that same Conqueror built and endow'd the Monasteries of *Battel* in *Sussex*, *Selby* in *Yorkshire*, *Hitchinbroke* in *Huntingdonshire*, *Frampton* in *Dorsetshire*, *Paunsfeld* in *Essex*, *Dereherst* in *Glocestershire*, *Andover* in *Hampshire*, and *Steyning* in *Sussex*.

King *William Rufus* succeeded next, Heir to the Vices, not the Virtues of his Father. He miserably oppress'd the Religious, seiz'd upon the Revenues of the vacant Abbies and Bishopricks, and would never let them be fill'd without some Simoniacal Bargain. He built only the small Priors of *Arnerthwait* in *Cumberland*, and St. *Nicholas* in *Exeter*.

King *Henry I.* is recorded to have been a very pious good Prince, an Encourager of Learning and Piety, and one that had a great Esteem for the Church and all Religious Persons. His founding nine or ten Monasteries confirms the Truth of this Character, and above 100 were founded in his Time. King *Stephen* was virtuous, religious, and liberal, and after the Wars between him and *Maud* the Empress were ended, a great Builder of Religious Houses. The Troubles the Kingdom was for a great Part of his Reign embroil'd in, could not restrain the Piety and Charity of the *English* from building Religious Houses to the Number of 86, one College, two Preceptories, and three Alien Priors. King *Henry II.* was very obliging to the Clergy, especially after the Murder of St. *Thomas Becket* of Can-

Canterbury. He founded the first House of the Carthusians in England, viz. *Witham* in *Somersetshire*, and seven others; and in his Time were founded 70 Monasteries, three Collegiate Churches, six Preceptories and Alien Priors, and almost twenty Cistercian Abbies. In the Time of King *Richard I.* the Money design'd for pious Uses being expended in the Wars against the *Saracens*, and for the Ransom of that King, there were but 18 Monasteries built, and not one by the King. King *John*, tho' prejudic'd against Ecclesiasticks, yet he founded one Abby, one Nunnery, and one Alien Priory, and in his Time there were built 35 Monasteries, and one Preceptory. In King *Henry III.*'s long Reign, 32 Monasteries, and the King himself founded only one Cell of *Gilbertines*.

King *Edward I.* built the stately Abby of *Vale-Royal* in *Cheshire*, and in his Time were founded only nine Monasteries, one Preceptory, and nine Colleges; for in his Time the Statute of *Mortmain* pass'd, by which it was not allow'd to any religious Person to enter upon any Fees, either to buy them, or to receive them of the Gift of others, without Licence of the chief Lords, upon Pain of Forfeiture. Under King *Edward II.* the Knights Templers were suppress'd, and only four Monasteries founded: Under King *Edward III.* 10 Monasteries and 17 Colleges, and he himself founded one Nunnery, and the Colleges of *St. George* at *Windsor*, and *St. Stephen* at *Westminster*. In the Reign of King *Richard II.* only two or three Monasteries of *Carthusians* were built, and 10 or 11 Colleges.

King *Henry IV.* built the College of *Battlefield* in *Shropshire*, and only two or three Colleges and one *Carthusian* Monastery were built in his Time. In the Reign of King *Henry V.* six Colleges and three Monasteries; these by the King himself: Under King *Henry VI.* six Colleges, besides *Eaton* by himself.

The Wars between the Houses of *LANCASTER* and *YORK* ensuing, the Foundations were few, and so in the Reigns of King *Richard III.* and King *Henry VII.*

In the 27th Year of King *Henry VIII.* all the lesser Monasteries, not having 200 *l. per Annum*, of which there were above 370, were dissolv'd, and all their Lands, Rents, Houses, &c. with their Stock of Cattle, Corn, &c. given to the King. In the 31st Year of his Reign, all the great Abbies, to the Number of 645, had the same Fate; and the 37th Year 90 Colleges, 110 Hospitals, and 2374 Chantries and free Chapels, were granted to supply the King's Necessities; besides the Houses, Lands and Goods, of the Knights of *St. John* of *Jerusalem*, which were suppress'd 32 *Henry VIII.* These Things I have but barely nam'd, because the Account Sir *William Dugdale* has given us of the Methods us'd in the Dissolution of Monasteries is here subjoin'd out of his celebrated History of *Warwickshire*, as follows:

I find it left recorded by the Commissioners that are employ'd to take Surrender of the Monasteries in this Shire, Anno. 29. *Henry VIII.* That, after strict Scrutiny, not only by the Fame of the Country, but by Examination of several Persons, they found these Nuns (of *Polesworth*) Virtuous and Religious Women, and of good Conversation. Nevertheless it was not the strict and regular Lives of these devout Ladies, nor any thing that might be said in behalf of the Monasteries, that could prevent their Ruin then approaching, so great an Aim had the King to make himself thereby glorious, and many others no less Hopes to be enrich'd in a considerable Manner. But to the End that such a Change should not overwhelm those that might be active therein, in regard the People every where had no small Esteem of these Houses, for their devout and daily Exercises in Prayer, Alms-Deeds, Hospitality and the like, whereby not only the Souls of their deceas'd Ancestors had much Benefit, as was then thought, but themselves, the Poor, as also Strangers and Pilgrims constant Advantage, there wanted not the most subtil Contrivances to effect this stupendious Work, that (I think) any Age hath beheld; whereof it will not be thought impertinent, I presume, to take here a short View.

In order therefore to it, was that which Cardinal *Wolsey* had done for the founding his Colleges in *Oxford* and *Ipswich* made a Precedent, viz. the dissolving of above 30 Religious Houses, most very small ones, by the Licence of the King and Pope *Clement VII.* And that it might be the better carry'd on, Mr. *Thomas Cromwel*, who had been an old Servant to the Cardinal, and not a little active in that, was the Chief Person pitch'd upon to assist therein. For I look upon this Business as not originally design'd by the King, but by some principal ambitious Men of that Age, who projected to themselves all worldly Advantages imaginable, thro' that Deluge of Wealth which was like to flow amongst them by this hideous Storm.

First therefore, having insinuated to the King Matter of Profit and Honor, scil. Profit by so vast Enlargement of his Revenue, and Honor in being able to maintain mighty Armies to recover his Right in *France*, as also to strengthen himself against the Pope, whose Supremacy he himself abolish'd, and make the firmer Alliance with such Princes as had done the like, did they procure *Cranmer's* Advancement to the See of *Canterbury*, and more of the Protestant Clergy (as my Authority terms them) to other Bishopricks, and high Places; to the End that the rest should not be able in a full Council to carry any Thing against their Design, sending out Preachers to perswade the People, that they should stand fast to the King, without Fear of the Pope's Curse, or his dissolving their Allegiance.

Next, that it might be the more plausibly carry'd on, Care was taken so to represent the Lives of the Monks, Nuns, Canons, &c. to the World, as that the less Regret might be made at their Ruin. To which purpose *T. Cromwell* being constituted General Visitor, employ'd sundry Persons, who acted therein their Parts accordingly, viz. *Rich. Layton*, *Thomas Legh*, and *William Petre*, Doctors of Law, *Dr. John London*, Dean of *Wallingford*, and others; by which they were to enquire into the Government and Behaviour of the Religions of both Sexes; which Commissioners, the better to manage their Design, gave Encouragement to the Monks, not only to accuse their Governors, but to inform against each other, compelling them also to produce the Charters and Evidences of their Lands, as also their Plate and Money, and to give an

an Inventory thereof. And hereunto did they add certain Injunctions from the King, containing most severe and strict Rules, by means whereof divers being found obnoxious to their Censure, were expelled; and many discerning themselves not able to live free from some Exception or Advantage, that might be taken against them, desir'd to leave their Habit.

And having by these Visitors thus search'd into their Lives, which by a Black Book, containing a World of Enormities, were represented in no small Measure scandalous, to the End that the People might be better justify'd with their Proceedings, it was thought convenient to suggest, that the lesser Houses, for Want of good Government, were chiefly guilty of these Crimes that were laid to their Charge; and so they did, as appears by the Preamble of that Act for their Dissolution, made in 27 Henry VIII. which Parliament, consisting of the most Part of such Members as were pack'd for the Purpose, through private Interest, as is evident by divers Original Letters of that Time; many of the Nobility, for the like Respects also, favouring the Design, assented to the suppressing of all such Houses as had been certify'd of less Value than 200 l. per Annum. and giving them, with their Lands and Revenues, to the King; yet so as not only the Religious Persons therein should be committed to the great and honourable Monasteries of this Realm, where they might be compell'd to live Religiously for Reformation of their Lives; wherein, Thanks be to God, Religion is well kept and observ'd, (as are the very Words of that Act) but that the Possessions belonging to such Houses should be converted to better Uses, to the Pleasure of Almighty God, and the Honor and Profit of the Realm.

But how well the Tenor thereof was pursu'd, we shall soon see; these specious Pretences being made Use of for no other Purpose, than by opening this Gap, to make way for the total Ruin of the greater Houses, wherein it is by the said Act acknowledg'd, that Religion was so well observ'd. For no sooner were the Mns, &c. turn'd out, and the Houses demolish'd, that being it which was first thought requisite, lest some accidental Change might conduce to their Restitution, but Care was taken to prefer such Persons to the Superiority in Government, upon any Vacancy of those greater Houses, as might be Instrumental to their Surrender, by perswading with the Convent to that Purpose; whose Activeness was such, that within the Space of two Years, several Convents were wrought upon, and Commissioners sent down to take them at their Hands to the King's Use; of which Number I find, that besides the before specify'd Doctors of Law, there were 34 Commissioners.

The Truth is, that there was no Omission of any Endeavours that can well be imagin'd to accomplish these Surrenders; for so subtilly did the Commissioners act their Parts, as that after earnest Solicitation with the Abbats, and finding them backward, they first attempted them with Promises of good Pensions during Life; whereby they found some forward enough to promote the Work, as the Abbat of Hales in Gloucestershire was, who had high Commendation for it by the Commissioners, as their Letters to the Visitor General do manifest. So likewise had the Abbat of Ramsey and the Prior of Ely. Nay, some were so obsequious, that after they had wrought the Surrender of their own Houses, they were employ'd as Commissioners to perswade with others, as the Prior of Gisborn in Yorkshire for one. Neither were the Courtiers unactive in driving on this Work, as may be seen by the Lord Chancellor Audley's employing a special Agent to treat with the Abbat of Athelney, and to offer him 100 Marks per Annum Pension, in case he would surrender, which the Abbat refus'd, insisting upon a greater Sum; and the personal Endeavours that he us'd with the Abbat of St. Osithe in Essex, as by his Letter to the said Visitor, wherein it is signify'd, That he had, by great Solicitation, prevail'd with the said Abbat; but withal insinuating his Desire, That his Place of Lord Chancellor being very chargeable, the King might be mov'd for an Addition of some more profitable Offices unto him. Nay, I find that this great Man the Lord Chancellor hunting eagerly after the Abby of Walden in Essex, out of the Ruins whereof afterwards that magnificent Fabrick, call'd by the Name of Audley-Inn, was built, as an Argument to obtain it, did, besides the Extenuation of its Worth, alledge, That he had in this World sustain'd great Damage and Infamy in his serving the King, which the Grant of that should Recompense.

Amongst the particular Arguments which were us'd by those that were averse to Surrender, I find that the Abbat of Feversham alledg'd, The Antiquity of their Monastery's Foundation, scil. by King Stephen, whose Body, with the Bodies of the Queen and Prince, lay there interr'd, and for whom were us'd continual Suffrages and Commendations by Prayers; yet it would not avail; for resolv'd they were to effect what they had begun, by one means or other; insomuch as they procur'd the Bishop of London to come to the Nuns of Sion, with their Confessor, to solicit them thereunto, who, after many Perswasions, took it upon their Consciences, that they ought to submit unto the King's Pleasure therein by God's Law. But what could not be effected by such Arguments and fair Promises, which were not wanting nor unfulfil'd, as appears by the large Pensions that some active Monks and Canons had, in Comparison of others, even to a fifth or sixth fold Proportion more than ordinary, was by Terror and straight Dealing brought to pass; for under Pretence of suffering Dilapidation in the Buildings, or negligent Administration of their Offices, as also for breaking the King's Injunctions, they depriv'd some Abbats, and then put others that were more pliant in their Rooms.

From others they took their Convent Seals, to the End they might not, by making Leases, nor Sale of their Jewels, raise Money, either for supply of their present Wants, or Payment of their Debts, and so be necessitated to Surrender. Nay to some, as in particular to the Canons of Leicester, the Commissioners threaten'd, That they would charge them with Adultery and Buggery, unless they would submit. And Doctor London told the Nuns of Godstow, That because he found them obstinate, he would dissolve the House by Virtue of the King's Commission, in spite of their Teeth. And yet all was so manag'd, as that the King was solicited to accept of them, not being willing to have it thought they were by Terror

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mov'd thereunto, and special Notice was taken of them as did give out that their Surrenders were by Compulsion.

Which Courses, after so many, thro' under-hand Corruption, that led the Way, brought on others apace, as appears by their Dates, which I have observ'd from the very Instruments themselves; insomuch as the rest stood amaz'd, not knowing which Way to turn them. Some therefore thought fit to try, whether Money might save their Houses from this dismal Fate, so near at hand, the Abbat of Peterborough offering 2500 Marks to the King, and 300 l. to the Visitor General therein. Others with great Constancy refus'd to be thus accessory in violating the Donations of their pious Founders; but these, as they were not many, so did they taste of no little Severity; for touching the Abbat of Fountains in Yorkshire, I find that being charg'd by the Commissioners for taking into his private Hands some Jewels belonging to that Monastery, which they call'd Theft and Sacrilege, they pronounc'd him perjur'd, and so deposing him, extorted a private Resignation. And it appears that the Monks of the Charter-House, in the Suburbs of London, were committed to Newgate, where, with hard and barbarous Usage, five of them dy'd, and five more lay at the Point of Death, as the Commissioners signify'd; but withal alledg'd, That the Suppression of that House, being of so strict a Rule, would occasion great Scandal to their Doings; forasmuch as it stood in the Face of the World, infinite Concourse from all Parts coming to that populous City, and therefore desir'd it might be alter'd to some other Use. And lastly, that under the like Pretence of robbing the Church, wherewith the before specify'd Abbat of Fountains was charg'd, the Abbat of Glastonbury, with two of his Monks, being condemn'd to Death, was drawn from Wells upon a Hurdle, then hang'd upon the Hill call'd the Tor, near Glastonbury, his Head set upon the Abby-Gate, and his Quarters dispos'd off to Wells, Bath, Ilchester and Bridgewater. Nor did the Abbats of Colchester and Reading fare much better, as they that shall consult the Story of that Time may see. And for further Terror to the rest, some Priors and other Ecclesiastical Persons, who had spoke against the King's Supremacy, a Thing then somewhat uncooth, were condemn'd as Traitors, and Executed.

And now that all this was effected, to the End it might not be thought that these Things were done by a high Hand, the King having protest'd, That he would suppress none without Consent of Parliament: A Parliament being call'd April 28, Anno 1539, to confirm these Surrenders so made, as hath been said, there wanted not plausible Insinuations to both Houses for drawing on their Consent with all Smoothness thereto; the Nobility being promis'd large Shares in the Spoil, either by free Gift from the King, easy Purchases, or most advantageous Exchanges, and many of the active Gentry Advancements to Honor, with Increase of their Estates; all which we see happen'd to them accordingly. And the better to satisfy the Vulgar, was it represented to them, that by this Deluge of Wealth the Kingdom should be strengthen'd with an Army of 40000 Men, and that for the future they should never be charg'd with Subsidies, Fifteenths, Loans, or common Aids. By which means the Parliament ratifying the before specify'd Surrenders, the Work became compleated; for the more firm settling whereof, a sudden Course was taken to pull down and destroy the Buildings, as had been before upon that Dissolution of smaller Houses, whereof I have touch'd. Next to disperse a great Proportion of their Lands amongst the Nobility and Gentry, as had been projected, which was accordingly done, the Visitor General having told the King, That the more had Interest in them, the more they would be irrevocable.

And lest any domestick Stirs, by reason of this great and strange Alteration, should arise, Rumors were spread abroad, that Cardinal Pool labour'd with divers Princes to procure Forces against this Realm, and that an Invasion was threaten'd, which seem'd the more credible, because the Truce concluded betwixt the Emperor and the French King was generally known, neither of them wanting a Pretence to bring them hither. And this was also seconded by a sudden Journey of the King unto the Sea-Coasts; unto divers Parts whereof he had sent sundry of the Nobles and expert Persons to visit the Ports and Places of Danger, who fail'd not, for their Discharge upon all Events, to affirm the Peril in each Place to be so great, as one would have thought every Place had needed a Fortification. Besides, he forthwith caus'd his Navy to be in a readiness, and Musters to be taken over all the Kingdom. All which Preparations being made against a Danger believ'd imminent, seem'd so to excuse the Suppression of the Abbies, as that the People, willing to save their own Purves, began to suffer it easily, especially when they saw Order taken for building such Forts.

But let us look a little upon the Success, wherein I find, that the said Visitor General, the grand Actor in this tragical Business, having contracted upon himself such an Odium from the Nobility, by reason of his low Birth, tho' not long before made Knight of the Garter, Earl of Essex, and Lord High Chancellor of England, as also from the Catholics, for having thus operated in the Dissolution of Abbies, that before the End of the before-specify'd Parliament, wherein that was ratify'd, which he had with so much Industry brought to pass, the King not having any more use of him, gave Way to his Enemies Accusations: Whereupon, being arrested by the Duke of Norfolk at the Council-Table, when he least dreamt of it, and committed to the Tower, he was condemn'd by the same Parliament, for Heresy and Treason, unheard and little pity'd; and on the 28th of July, viz. four Days after the Parliament was dissolv'd, had his Head cut off on Tower-Hill.

And as for the Fruit which the People reap'd, after all their Hopes built upon those specious Pretences, which I have instanc'd, it was very little; for plain it is, that Subsidies from the Clergy and Fifteenths of Laymen's Goods were soon after exacted; and that in Edward VI.'s Time, the Commons were constrain'd to supply the King's Wants by a new Invention, viz. Sheep, Cloths, Goods, Debts, &c. for three Years; which Tax grew so heavy, that the Year following they pray'd the King for Mitigation thereof. Nor is it a little observable, that whilst the Monasteries stood, there was no Act for the Relief of the Poor; so amply did those Houses give Succour to them that were in Want; whereas in the next Age, viz. 39 Eliz. no less than 11 Bills were brought into the House of Commons for that Purpose.

So far this learned Knight. Many other ill Consequences, that attended the Suppression of these Religious Houses, might be here observ'd; but besides that it would lead me into a long and tedious Digression, it is an invidious Subject, which few in this Age can bear. So that it is my Design at present to take Notice only of the great Decay of Learning that was like to ensue the Dissolution, in-
 somuch that in Parliaments held 2 Edward VI. and 3 Edward VI. there were Bills brought in for en-
 couraging Men to give Lands for the Maintenance of Schools of Learning. And the Loss of good
 Books was irreparable; for Bale honestly tells us, *Never had we bene offended for the Loss of our Libra-
 ryes, beyng so many in nombre, and in so desolate places for the more parte, yf the chiefe monuments and
 most notable workes of our most excellent wyters had bene reserved. If there had bene in every Shyre in
 Englande but one solempne Lybrarye to the Preservacyon of those noble Workes, and preferment of good
 lernynge in oure posteritye, it had bene sumwhat. But to destroye all without consideracyon, is and wyll be unto
 Englande for ever a most horryble infamy amonge the grave Senyours of other Nacyons. A great nombre of
 them, whych purchased those superstycouse Mansyons, reserved of those Lybrary Bokes, some to serve theyr
 jakes, some to scoure their candlestycks, and some to rubbe their bootes. Some they sold to the Grossers and
 Sopesellers, and some they sent over See to the Bokebynders, not in small nombre, but at tymes whole Shyppes
 full, to the wonderynge of foren Nacyons. Yea the Unyversytees of this Realme are not all clere in this detesta-
 ble fact. But cursed is that bellye, whyche seketh to be fedde with suche ungodly gaynes, and so depelye shameth
 his natural Countrey. I knowe a Merchant-man, whych shall at thys tyme be namelesse, that boughte the con-
 tentes of two noble Lybraryes for 40 Shillings pryce, a shame it is to be spoken. Thys stuffe hath he occupied
 in the stede of graye paper by the space of more than these ten years, and yet he had store ynough for as many
 years to come. A prodigyouse Example is this, and to be abhorred of all Men which love their Nation, as
 they should do.* Thus Bale, one of the bitterest Enemies the Monks ever had, is forc'd to lament the
 great Damage the learned World sustain'd at this Dissolution. Indeed those well furnish'd Libraries,
 that were in most Monasteries, plainly show, that we are too much prejudic'd against the Monks,
 when we rashly condemn them as Idle, Ignorant, and Discouragers of Learning; and that on the
 contrary we ought to esteeme many of them to be Learned and Industrious, and Promoters of seve-
 ral useful Parts of Knowledge. In every great Abby there was a large Room call'd the *Scriptorium*,
 to which belong'd severall Writers, whose whole Business it was to transcribe good Books for the
 Use of the publick Library of the House.

There were no less than 1700 Manuscript Tracts in the Library at Peterburg, and the Catalogue
 of Books belonging to the Priory of *Dover*, and the Abby of *St. Mary de la Pre* at *Leicester*, clearly
 evince, that those Houses had no mean Libraries, and those kept in very good Order. Nay, so ze-
 lous were the Monks for the Encouragement of Learning, that they very often got Churches ap-
 propriated *ad libros faciendos*, for making of Books; nor were they less careful in preserving the old.
 The *British*, *Irish*, and *Saxon* Monasteries, we find were the Schools and Universities of those Times:
 They were not only Cells of Devotion, but also Nurseries of learned Men for the Use of the Church.
 The Works of *Bede* are a sufficient Argument of the Knowledge the Monks of those Times had in
 all Parts of Learning. Their Skill in the learned Languages was so very eminent, that 'tis reported
 some of them understood *Greek* and *Latin* as well as their Mother Tongue. When the Monks were
 rooted out by the *Danish* Wars, an universal Ignorance overspread the Land, insomuch that there was
 scarce any one in *England* that could read or write *Latin*; but when, by the Care of King *Edward*
 and Archbishop *Dunstan*, Monasteries were restor'd, Learning found its former Encouragement, and
 flourish'd very much within the Walls of the Cloysters. So that *Leland*, who was no great Friend to
 the Monks, often confesses, that in those old Times there were few or no Writers but Monks.

It is farther observable, that when Printing was first known, the Monks were the chief Promoters
 of that excellent Invention in *England*; for *Hollingshead* says, *William Caxton* of *London*, Mercer,
 brought Printing into *England* about the Year 1471, and first practis'd the same in the Abby of
St. Perer at *Westminster*; after which Time it was likewise practis'd in the Abbies of *St. Austin* at
Canterbury, *St. Albans*, and other Monasteries.

Having detain'd the Reader with such a tedious Preface, I shall make no other Apology for it and
 the whole Book than in the Words of our great Master *Camden*, who saith, *There are some, I hear,
 who take it ill, that I have mention'd Monasteries, and their Founders; I am sorry to hear it; but (not to give
 them any just Offence) let 'em be angry if they will. Perhaps they would have it forgotten that our An-
 cestors were, and we are Christians, since there were never more certain Indications, and glorious Monuments
 of Christian Piety and Devotion to God, than those; nor were there any other Seminaries for the Propagation
 of the Christian Religion and good Literature, however it came to pass, that in a loose Age some rank Weeds
 run up too fast, which requir'd rooting out.*

Thus far from the learned *Dr. Tanner*, who we see has made use of *Sir William Dugdale*, *Bale*, *Cam-
 den*, and others, in the composing of his Preface, wherein I have also follow'd him, and now proceed to add
 something from that worthy Promoter of the Study of Antiquity, *Mr. Thomas Hearn's* Preliminary Obser-
 vations, on that great Antiquary *Mr. Browne Willis's* View of the Mitred Abbies. The whole Discourse
 is worthy to be reprinted; but this Preface will only admit of some small Collections from it, which take as
 follows.

The Study of our *National Antiquities* is a Subject so noble in it self, and of such extraordinary Use
 and Advantage, that it may and ought to be thought something strange, that 'tis not more cultiva-
 ted and encourag'd, especially by such as, out of Interest, are oblig'd to be acquainted with our an-
 cient Records and other Writings. Were there no other Instances of its Usefulness, than the frequent Oc-
 Oc-

Occasion there is for Access to the *Manuscript Books and Papers* collected by Sir Robert Cotton, yet this alone were sufficient to evince and confirm it. And 'tis well known to those who have read the Life of that great *Man*, what Application was daily made to him to obtain Satisfaction in several Cases that concern'd not only the *Kingdom in General*, but the *Estates of many private Men in Particular*. All *Gentlemen* could not but see the *Usefulness* of this Study, and its *Dignity* was as clear, when even the *Prince* himself honour'd the *Person* that had, with so much *Zeal and Industry*, apply'd himself to it, and, by that means, done such *eminent and signal Service* for the Publick. Sir Robert was a *wise Man*, and he knew very well that the *Greeks and Romans*, who have been always admir'd for their *Prudence and Conduct*, esteem'd such as study'd their own *Antiquities* beyond any of those that apply'd themselves to other Parts of Learning. *Varro* had the Character of being the *most learned* of the *Romans*, and that for no other Reason, but because of his Diligence in searching into the *Roman Antiquities*, in which his Knowledge surpass'd all that had ever made that Part of *Learning* their Province. His *Judgment* was as great as his *Industry*, and 'twas impossible for him to fail of *Success* in whatever he attempted. All his *Countrymen* look'd upon him as not only the *most knowing*, but the *most useful* Person of that Time; and the *honourable* Mention always made of him, shew'd that they believ'd no Study deserv'd so much Praise as that of their own *Antiquities*. And this was not the Opinion of *private Men* only, but even those of the *highest Rank and Quality*, who therefore set a particular Mark of Distinction upon such as were vers'd in the *Antiquities of Rome*, as may appear by the Respects paid by *Vespasian* to *Pliny the Elder*, and by *Trajan* to *Pliny the Younger*; and yet neither of them deserv'd so much Honor as was given to *Varro*, because their Studies were more *general*, and they did not confine themselves only to that of *Antiquities*. Nor did this good Opinion of those that study'd their *Antiquities* cease, even after the *Empire* began to decline. Thence 'tis that in *Ammianus's* Time such Persons, however *nobly* descended, and well vers'd in other *Affairs*, were look'd upon as unpolish'd, who had not spent some Part of their Time in searching into *Antiquity*. —

I shall return to our own *National Antiquities*, and should be glad to be inform'd why we, who all acknowledge the *Greeks and Romans* to have been a *wise and knowing People*, should not have the same Honor for those that are studious of our own *National Antiquities*, as was paid by them to such as addicted themselves to the same kind of Study. Our Country hath produc'd *infinite Numbers* that have been *famous* in all *Professions*, and methinks 'tis a *Reproach and Scandal* to us to suffer what they have done to be forgotten, provided their *Performances* were *laudable*, and tended to the Increase of *Virtue*. 'Tis a Matter therefore to be lamented, that amongst other Encouragements of *Learning*, there is not Care taken about the *due Rewards* for such as spend their Time in the Study of our own *Antiquities*; and it were to be wish'd, that some *noble and generous Benefactors* would settle *Stipends and Salaries* upon a Society of such Persons as have a *Genius* for those Studies, and, in all Probability, may be able to do *great and eminent Service*, by a *diligent Search and Inspection* into our old *Manuscripts and Records*.

I humbly crave Leave, before I advance any farther, *publickly* to profess my self to be a *sincere*, tho' *very unworthy*, Member of the Church of *England*, and that I have as *true* and as *hearty Affection* for her Interest as perhaps any other Person whatsoever. And yet I cannot but here *publickly* declare, that I think it would have been more happy for Her, as well as for the Nation in general, had King *Henry VIII.* only *reform'd* and not *destroy'd* the *Abbies* and other *Religious Houses*. *Monastic Institution* is very ancient, and it had been very laudable had he reduc'd the Manner of Worship to the *Primitive Form*. *Popery*, as I take it, signifies no more than the Errors of the Church of *Rome*. Had he therefore put a Stop to those *Errors*, he had acted *wisely*, and very much to the Content of all *truly good and religious Men*. But then this would not have satisfy'd the Ends of *himself* and his *covetous and ambitious Agents*. They all aim'd at the *Revenues and Riches* of the *Religious Houses*. For which Reason no *Arts nor Contrivances* were to be pass'd by that might be of Use in obtaining those Ends. The *most abominable Crimes* were to be charg'd upon the *Religions*, and the Charge was to be manag'd with the utmost *Industry, Boldness, and Dexterity*. This was a powerful Argument to draw an *Odium* upon them, and to make them disrespected and ridicul'd by the Generality of Mankind. And yet after all, the *Proofs* were so *insufficient*, that from what I have been able to gather, I have not found any *direct one* against even any single Monastery. The Sins of *one or two* particular Persons do not make a *Sodom*. Neither are *violent and forced Confessions* to be esteem'd as the *true Results* of any one's Thoughts. When therefore even these *Artifices* would not do, the *last Expedient* was put in Execution, and that was *Ejection by Force*; and to make the *Innocent Sufferers* the more content, *Pensions* were settled upon many, and such *Pensions* were, in some Measure, proportion'd to their *Innocence*. Thus by Degrees the *Religious Houses*, and the *Estates* belonging to them, being surrender'd unto the King, he either sold or gave them to the *Lay Nobility and Gentry*, contrary to what he had at first pretended, and so they have continu'd ever since, tho' not without visible Effects of God's *Vengeance and Displeasure*, there having been *direful Anathemas and Curses* denounc'd by the *Founders* upon such as should presume to *alienate the Lands*, or do any other *voluntary Injury* to the *Religious Houses*. I could my self produce Instances of the *strange and unaccountable Decay* of some Gentlemen in my own Time, otherwise Persons of *very great Piety and Worth*, who have been possess'd of *Abby Lands*; but this would be *invidious and offensive*, and therefore I shall only refer those that are desirous of *having Instances* laid before them, to show that *dismal Consequences* have happen'd, to Sir *Henry Spelman's History of Sacrilege*, publish'd in 8vo in the Year 1698.

Besides

Besides their *Immorality*, there was another Objection, which was urg'd against the Monks with no less Vehemence, and that was their Want of Learning. The *Visitors* thought that Charge would conduce very much to diminish their *Credit* and *Reputation*. But alas! this Charge was really as groundless and weak as the former. No body doubts but the Monasteries had divers Members that could not be styl'd *learned*. But when we discourse of *learned Bodies*, these ought not to be consider'd, at least their Ignorance ought not to be look'd upon as sufficient to denominate them *unlearned*. Add to this, that sometimes those *illiterate Persons* were eminent upon some other Account, and consequently might prove very serviceable to the Monasteries. After all, 'tis very certain that a great Number of the Monks were Men of very profound Learning, and of extraordinary Abilities. Had they been otherwise, it is impossible to account for that incredible Number of Books written by them. No one that reads either *Boston* or *Bury*, or *Leland*, or other Authors that say any thing of their Writings, can justly suppose them to have been *illiterate Men*. On the contrary, many of their Writings are very judicious and full of Learning; nay, in some Parts of Learning they exceeded any of our Moderns; which is an Argument not only of excellent Parts, but of their constant and unwearied Diligence and Application.

Much more might be here added from the above quoted learned Authors, and many others; but that it is not thought convenient to exceed in the Length of a Preface, and it is hop'd that the Use made of such great and judicious Writers as Mr. Marsham, Sir William Dugdale, Camden, Dr. Tanner, and Mr. Hearn, will no way be liable to Exception. It is Time to come to what has been here perform'd.

The Numbers in the Margin are the References to the Pages in the Monasticon, for the Conveniency of such as desire to see any Particular in the Original, and for the better satisfying of the Curious that the same has been exactly follow'd, without deviating from the true Sense of the Latin. This has occasion'd a Necessity of following Sir William Dugdale strictly in his own Method, lest the placing of his Additions otherwise than as he has left them might cause any Confusion, or administer any Ground to suspect that other Alterations had been made.

In regard that many obsolete or otherwise uncommon Words occur in several Parts of this Work, Care has been taken to explain them, that nothing might remain abstruse or unintelligible.

All those Parts that are comma'd are fairly transcrib'd entire from the Monasticon, strictly observing the same Orthography, and even the Punctuation; so that it is to be observ'd, that the various Spelling of Names, or other Words, which frequently occurs, is not, as may be imagin'd, an Error in transcribing, but the Effect of copying the Original literally, which is also to be understood of some Places where the Sense may appear perplex'd, and the same of Blanks in Lines, or of Words, or Numbers omitted. The inserting of the said English Pieces in such manner as above, has been done by the Advice of some Gentlemen curious in Antiquity, and therefore some that had been at first omitted were afterwards inserted among the Additions to the first Volume, at the Beginning of the third, where they will be easily found, the rest being all in their proper Places.

As for the Historical Part of the Monasticon, it has been here so entirely preserv'd, that it is hop'd no Objection will lie against the Performance on that Account. No Charter or Deed has been so entirely left out as not to be taken Notice of; but as it was impossible to transcribe them all at length in a Volume of this Size, since they make the greatest Bulk of the Original, so the Dates of them have been preserv'd, with the Names of all Donors, or Benefactors to Churches, and of their Donations as to Manors, Churches, Privileges, and other Things of Note, the wording of such Deeds in other Respects being the same. Nor has it been omitted to give several Specimens of the Curses and Imprecations laid upon those who should violate the Immunities, or usurp the Estates of those Religious Houses; the too frequent Repetition whereof would rather be nauseous, than instructive or entertaining.

The Additions are principally to the Cathedral, some Collegiate Churches, and a few of the greatest Monasteries. It is likely many may miss something they would have had inserted in this Work, and then, according to that Desire, will be apt to find Fault with the Performance; but they are intreated to consider, that to satisfy all would have run it out to a greater Bulk than one single Volume. Each particular Person may think his Addition would have been but small; but if he reflects that every Man has the same Right of judging, and wishing that what pleases his Taste might have been added, he will soon be convinc'd, that a Multitude of Improvements could not have been confin'd within a narrow Compass. It is hop'd that the Judicious will be moderate in their Censures, and if any think the Defects here are many, the best Course will be to show their Learning, by obliging the Publick with a more compleat and perfect History of those Antiquities.

Obsolete and other Uncommon *W O R D S* which occur in this *H I S T O R Y* explain'd.

A *Verpan*, or *Averpeny*, from *Average Penny*, that is, Money contributed towards the King's *Averages*, being Service due to him by Horse or by Carriage with either of them.

Blodwite, or *Bloudwite*, an *Amerciament* or Fine for shedding of Blood.

Bordars, mean Peasants, or Cottagers, and such as held the Lands Lords had assign'd for their own Tables, call'd *Bord-Lands*.

Borethalpeny, or *Bord-Halfpeny*, Money paid in Fairs and Markets for setting up Tables, Boards and Stalls, for Sale of Wares.

Burbbrice, or *Burghbrich*, or *Burghbrech*, or *Borgbrech*, a Violation or Breach of a Liberty or Inclosure.

Cantred, or *Cantref*, an Hundred Villages, from the *British*, *Cant*, an Hundred, and *Tref*, a Town or Village. The Counties in *Wales* are divided into *Cantreds*, as in *England* into Hundreds.

Carucate, a certain Quantity of Land, commonly 60 Acres, as is specify'd in several Charters in the *Monasticon*.

Carucage, a Tax laid on Land by *Carucates*, as *Hidage* was by Hides.

Cassate, an Habitation with sufficient Land for maintaining a Family.

Childwite, or *Childwit*, is Power to take a Fine of a Bond-Woman unlawfully begotten with Child.

Companage, any Food that is eaten with Bread.

Croft, a small Close near a Dwelling-House.

Curtilage, a Garden, Yard, Backside, or any such Ground about a House.

Danegeld, or *Danegelt*, a Tax formerly laid of two Shillings for every Hide of Land throughout *England* by the *Danes*, or by the *Saxon Kings*, for those People.

Ferdwite, a Quittance for Murder in the Army.

Fistwite, or *Flitwite*, or *Flitchwite*, or *Flitwite*, a Mulct or Fine impos'd for quarrelling.

Flemenafyrmtbe, or *Flemenefermdeh*, or *Flemeneferd*, or *Flemenefrith*, or *Flemanisflit*, or *Flemenewurde*, or *Fremenefenda*, and *Flemenefreitbe*, the receiving or relieving of a Fugitive, or the Chattels of a Fugitive.

Forfeng, or *Forfenge*, a quitting of a former Prize.

Forstal, a stopping of the Way or Passage, or intercepting of Commodities by the Way, as they were going to the Market.

Forfenge, as *Forstal*.

Fridfocne, or *Frithfocne*, a privileg'd Place.

Frodmortel, or *Freomortel*, an Immunity granted for Murder or Manslaughter.

Fudwite, or *Fistwite*.

Gavelkind, or *Gavilikind*, an ancient Custom or Tenure, by which the Lands of the Father are equally divided at his Death among all his Sons, or the Lands of a Brother among all his Brothers, if he has no Issue of his own. This is still observ'd in some Parts of *Kent* and other Places.

Geld, a Mulct or Fine for an Offence.

Geldable, liable to Taxes or Impositions.

Gridbreche, or *Gridbrich*, or *Gridbrith*, Breach of the Peace, and a Fine for the same.

Hamsfokne, or *Hamsfoken*, the Privilege of a Man's own House, or that of Lords of Manors to take Cognizance of the Breach of their Immunities.

Haiebote, or *Haybote*, Liberty to take Thorns, or such like Materials, to make or repair Hedges.

Hengewite, or *Hengwite*, or *Hengewete*, a Discharge for having hang'd a Thief without due Process.

Herpsac, the same as *Fridfocne*.

Hide of Land, as much Land as one Plough could plough in a Year, said to be 120 Acres, by some 100, and eight Hides to make a Knight's Fee. *Bede* says, it is as much as will maintain a Family.

Hidage, an extraordinary Tax, laid on every Hide of Land.

Horngeld, a Tax to be paid in a Forest for horn'd Beasts.

Houfebote, vid. *Husbote*.

Hunderspan, or *Hundred-Penny*, or *Hundredespenny*, Taxes laid upon the Hundreds.

Husbote, or *Houfebote*, an Allowance of Timber out of the Lord's Wood for the Repairs of a House.

Infangenethef, or *Infangthef*, or *Infang-theof*, or *Infangene-theof*, the taking of a Thief within a Liberty that has such Privilege from the King.

Lastage, or *Lestage*, or *Lesting*, a Duty paid at Fairs and Markets, or that paid for such Things as were sold by the Last, as Herrings, &c.

Leirwite, or *Leyerwit*, or *Lotherwit*, a Liberty to take Amends of him that defiles a Bond-Woman, without the Owner's Licence, or Satisfaction for lying with such a Bond-Woman.

Lot, the 13th Dish of Lead in the *Derbyshire* Mines, due to the King. Vid. *Scot*.

Mansura, or *Masura*, a Mansion or Dwelling of a Peasant.

Mischennige, or *Miskenninge*, or *Miskenning*, a wrongful Prosecution.

Mumbrice, or *Mundbrech*, or *Muthbryche*, a Breach of Fences, or of the King's Protection.

Ordel, the Trial of *Ordeal*, which was by Fire or Water.

Orfray, or *Orpbrey*, a rich Ornament of Cloth of Gold, or the like, set about Garments, or on them and Church Vestments.

Quarentene, a Benefit granted by the Law to the Widow of a landed Man, to continue in his Capital Messuage or chief Mansion House, provided it be not a Castle, 40 Days after his Decease.

Rape, is a part of a County, containing several Hundreds, as in *Sussex* there are five, in other Counties call'd *Tithings*, *Lathes*, and *Wapentakes*. It is also the carnal Knowledge a Man has of a Woman by Force.

Sac, a Privilege of a Lord of trying Causes arising among his Tenants and Vassals, and of imposing of Fines on them for Offences. It is also the Fine or Forfeiture it self.

Scheawinge, or *Scherwinge*, or *Scheauwing*, or *Scherwage*, a Duty exacted by Mayors, Sheriffs, &c. of Merchant Strangers for Wares offer'd to Sale within their Liberties.

Scot and Lot, a Customary Contribution laid upon all Subjects, according to their Ability.

Scutage, an ancient Tax upon extraordinary Occasions, being three Marks upon every Knight's Fee.

Soc, is the Power and Authority to administer Justice; also the Territory or Precinct that has the Privilege to exercise such Power and Authority.

Socage, or *Soccage*, is a Tenure of Lands by or for certain inferior or Husbandry Services to be perform'd to the Lord of the Fee.

Soeman, a Tenant that holds his Lands by the Tenure of *Socage*.

Stallage, the Liberty of erecting Stalls in Fairs or Markets, or the Money paid for the same.

Stockekind. See *Gavelkind*.

Tallage, a Share of a Man's Substance paid by Way of Tax.

Team, or *Theam*, a Royalty granted to the Lord of the Manor, by the King's Charter, for trying of Bondmen and Villains in his Court, and a sovereign Power over their Villains, their Wives, Children, and Goods, to dispose of them at Pleasure.

Thethincan, or *Thething-Penny*, a Discharge from paying of Tenths to the King; also the Money so paid.

Toft, a Messuage, or Place where a Messuage has stood, but decay'd.

Tol, a Liberty to buy and sell within the Precincts of

a Manor; also the Duty paid for Passage, Buying, Selling, &c.

Tumbrel, is the same as a *Cucking-Stool*, being a Wooden Chair so order'd as to be let down with a Swing, to duck scolding Women.

Unfangenethef, or *Urfangthef*, a Privilege granted to the Lord of a Manor, by which he has Power to punish a Thief dwelling and committing Theft out of his Liberty, if he be taken within his Fee.

Utlewe, or *Utlagh*, an Outlaw, one that is out of the Reach of Justice.

Uthleap, the Escape of a Criminal.

Wapentack, or *Wapentake*, the same as an Hundred of a County.

Ward, is a Part of a Place under the Inspection of a particular Person, as the several Wards in the City of London. A Prison is sometimes call'd a Ward. Also the Heir of the King's Tenant, holding by Knight's Service, or in *Capite*, was call'd a Ward, during his Nonage, because in the Custody of the King, which was taken away by the Statute 12 Car. II.

Wardpan, or *Wardpenny*, the Money paid to Sheriffs or Castellans for keeping of strong Holds, or guarding the Country.

Wardwite, or *Wardwith*, an Exemption from contributing towards building of Forts, or guarding the Country.

Waren, or *Free-Waren*, a Franchise, or Place privileg'd to keep Beasts or Fowl of Warren, as Hares, Conies, Partridges, and Pheasants.

Weardwite. Vid. *Wardwite*.

Wergeldtheof, is a Thief that may be ransom'd.

Westgeilttheof, as *Wergeldtheof*.

Withfange, the taking or receiving of any Fine, Mulet, or Distress.



Of the first Institution of M O N K S.

From a Manuscript in the Cotton Library, under the Effigies of Vitellius, E. 12. fol. 85.

SOME less knowing Persons, back'd neither by Reason nor Authority, oppose the Antiquity of the Monastical Institute, and make St. *Benedict* the first Father of the Monks, which it is thought they are mov'd to do, because St. *Benedict* compos'd a Rule, which the Monks have since follow'd; but that St. *Benedict* was not the first who instituted the Method of their living in common, appears by the 2d Book of St. *Gregory's* Dialogues, where we read, that the Monks of a certain Monastery, after the Death of their Abbat, call'd St. *Benedict* from the Desert, and appointed him their Abbat. By which it appears, that he was not the first Institutor of Monastical Life: It remains to see from whom and at what Time this Institution and Heavenly Discipline had its Original; for according to the *Master in Histories*, and *Radulphus* on the Book of *Kings*, the first Institutor of this fruitful Plantation and wholesome Conversation was *Samuel* in the Old Testament, as *Chrysostome* says in one of his Homilies. And *Jerome*, in his Epistle to *Rusticus*, says, *The chief Inventors and Improvers of Monachism were the Sons of the Prophets in the Old Testament, who built Huts near the River Jordan, and quitting Towns and Cities, liv'd upon Barley-Cakes and wild Herbs.* And the same *Jerome*, in his Epistle to *Paulinus*, writes, *We have the Apostles, Antony, Hillarion, and Macharius, for Chiefs of our Institute.*

To return to the Scripture, *Elias* was our Prince, and so was *Elisba*; our Leaders were the Sons of the Prophets, who dwelt in the Fields and Deserts, and made themselves Tents near the Stream of *Jordan*. Of this Number were the Sons of *Rechab*, who drank neither Wine nor Cyder, who liv'd in Tents and Barracks, and who are commended by God through the Prophet *Jeremy*, and a Promise was made them, that there should not want a Man of their Race standing before the Lord. *Jer. 35.* And *Cassian* tells us, that Monachism began in the Old Testament under the Prophet *Elias*, when he undertook the Government, and became the first Abbat of the Sons of the Prophets, near *Jordan*, by the Appointment of God. *Josephus* also, in his Book of the Captivity of the *Jews*, and in the 18th of their Antiquities, relates how the *Jewish Essenes*, before the coming of our Lord, led a Monastical Life.

Having seen how it was represented under the Fathers of the Old Testament, it remains that we show how it was continu'd under those of the New. *John the Baptist*, who was between both the Testaments, flying to the Desert in his tender Years, was the first Institutor of the Monastical Life under the New Testament. Nay, Christ himself was properly the Institutor, when he order'd his Disciples to sell all, to leave all Things, and to follow him; and after his Ascension, the Faithful sold all they had, laid the Price at the Feet of the Apostles, and liv'd in com-

mon, under their Care and Direction, possessing nothing they could call their own.

After the Martyrdom of the Apostles, many falling off from that primitive Fervor, began to seek the Things of this World, and to possess them as their own, not in common, as before; but very many holy Fathers retaining that Apostolical Fervor, and inspir'd by the Holy Ghost, continu'd to live under the Direction of one in Community, adding many sublimer Things to what had been practis'd under the Apostles.

Eusebius, in the 2d Book of his Church-History, informs us, That St. *Mark the Evangelist* went into *Egypt*, preach'd the Gospel there, and founded a Church at *Alexandria*. At whose first coming, a great Multitude of Men and Women, mov'd by the Example of his Sobriety, believ'd, and receiv'd a Rule of Life from him, by whose Example the holy Monastical Institute spread over all the World. Much more may be seen to this Purpose in the 2d Book of *Eusebius* above quoted, as also in *Cassian*, *Sozomen*, St. *Jerome*, and St. *Epiphanius*.

The most renowned among these ancient Monks were *Antony*, *Hillarion*, the two *Machari*, *Pachomius*, *Aurelius*, *John the Father* of 3000 Monks, *Serapion* the Father of 10000, *Dioscorus* the Father of 100, *Julian* the Father of 10000, *Amos* of 3000, *Theonas* of 3000, *Paul* of 500, *Basil*, *Fruktuosus*, *Ferreolus*, *Egyptius*, *Isidore*, *Aurelian*, *John Cassian*, *Jerome*, and many more holy Fathers, who not only restor'd what had been deliver'd from the Apostles, but added many strict and severe Rules, for the increasing of Devotion, and obtaining of eternal Glory.

At length succeeded St. *Benedict*, a strenuous hearer and fulfiller of the Evangelical Precept, who shin'd out like a bright heavenly Star; and he, about the Year of our Lord 516, was a resolute Champion in CHRIST's Warfare, in a Monastery on Mount *Cassin*, and writ a commendable Rule, approv'd of by the Universal Church, as Pope *Innocent II.* testifies.

By what has been said, it plainly appears, That the Monastical Order began to sprout in the Days of the Apostles, or rather to revive, as having sprung from *Elias*, *Elisba*, and the Sons of the Prophets.

From the Register of St. Alban's in the Cotton Library, under the Effigies of Claudius, E. 4. f. 346. b.

ST. *Fruktuosus*, a Monk and Bishop, writ a Rule for Monks about the Year of our Lord 245.

St. *Basil* writ a Monastical Rule, Anno Dom. 350.

St. *Pachomius* writ his, an Angel dictating, and deliver'd it to his Monks, about the Year 400.

St. Au-

St. Aurelius compos'd a Monastical Rule about the Year 460.

St. Ferreolus about 470.

St. Aurelianus, Anno 478.

St. Egippus Abbat, John Gerundinensis, and Vigilus, the Dean and Monk, all three writ Monastical Rules.

St. Benedict, our Father, publish'd his Monastical Rule after them, about the Year of Christ 516.

Having mention'd in Part those who set forth Rules for the Black Monks, it follows that we take Notice of those who writ Rules for the Professors of other Orders. The most noted among them was St. Augustin, Bishop of Hippo, who compos'd a Rule of the Life and Behaviour of Clergymen, profess'd by the Regular Canons, about the Year of our Lord 400.

Bruno instituted the Order of Carthusians about the Year of CHRIST 1083.

Robert, the Abbat of Black Monks in Burgundy, instituted the Cistercian Order, Anno 1098.

Norbertus the Order of Præmonstratensis, Anno 1120.

The Hospitallers and Templers began Anno 1120.

St. Gilbert instituted the Order of Sempringham, Anno 1148.

Of the Kings who took upon them the Monastical Habit.

Petroc, King of Wales, became a Monk. Constantin, King of Cornwall, despising his Kingdom, took the Habit of a Monk. Sebby, King of the East-Saxons; Offa, King of the East-Saxons; Sigibert, King of the East-Angles; Ethelred, and Kynred, Kings of the Mercians; Ceolwulph, and Edbricht, Kings of Northumberland in this Island, despising the Poms of this World, honour'd our Order by their Conversion; but in remote Countries, Kings of vast Dominions were of their own Accord converted, as Caroloman, King of the Franks, and very many more, whose Names it would perhaps be tedious to the Reader to insert here.

That Monasteries are founded not only to the Honor of God, but also for the Benefit of the Publick.

That nothing may be omitted which may satisfy our Enemies, who think that Monasteries were neither founded for the Honor of God, nor the publick Good, we will add something which perhaps may destroy their Notion, if receiv'd by moderate Readers. The Lay-men of these Days, and truly Lay-men, who think of nothing but this present Life, imagine that their Temporal Estates are at this Time, and will be hereafter, more advantageous to all Persons, than the Possessions dedicated to God, and assign'd to Monasteries. But they are given over to a reprobate Sense, so as not to understand that Estates of Inheritance descend equally to good Men and bad, honest and reprobate, just and unjust, pious

and impious, wise and Fools; and accordingly they are often wasted, squander'd, and quite thrown away; whereas the Estates that are piously bestow'd on Religious Places, are not assign'd to one, but to several Persons, where if there happen to be one or two not so proper to preserve those Things that are deputed for the common Use, the rest being empower'd, are oblig'd to restrain their Folly, and make good their Incapacity. Hence it is, that Religious Places, amidst so many Wars, Plagues, Famines, Depredations and Exactions, are always thriving, and able to give Alms. And we see that among the Laity, one is possess'd of the Estates that formerly belong'd to several Men of Quality, retrenches and cuts off the Alms of his Ancestors, and is still in Want, so as not to be able to contribute to the Support of his Lords, or of the King; whereas in the Monasteries neither the King is depriv'd of his Due, nor the Poor of their Sustainance, for Guests of all Conditions are receiv'd, and young Clerks maintain'd in them, and consequently promoted to several Degrees in the Church, or bred up to govern the Commonwealth better than in the Courts of great Men.

From a Manuscript in the Cotton Library, under the Effigies of Nero, A. 3. f. 131.

The Form of receiving a Brother into the Monastery.

The first Petition in the Colloquium.

'SYR, I besyche you and alle the Convent, for
'the Luffe of God, our Lady Sanct Marye, sant
'John of Baptiste, and alle the hoyle cowrte of he-
'vyne, that ze wolde refave me, to lyve and dye
'here among you in the state of a Monke, as pre-
'bendarye and servant unto alle to the Honour of
'God, solace to the company, prouffet to the place,
'and helth unto my sawle.

The answer unto the Examinacyon.

'Syr, I tryfte, thugh the helpe of God, and
'your good prayers, to keepe all thes things, which
'ze have heyr rekersede.

The fyrst peticyon before the profession.

'Syr, I have beyn heyr now this twell month
'nere hand, and lovyde be God, me lyks ryght well,
'both the order and the company; whereapon I be-
'syche yow and all the company, for the luffe of
'God, our Lady Sanct Marye, sanct John of Baptist,
'and alle the hoyle company of hevyn, that ze will
'refave me unto my profession at my twell month
'day, according to my Petycion whyche I made
'when I was first refaved heyr emongs you, &c.

Monasticon Anglicanum:

OR, THE

HISTORY

Of the ANCIENT

ABBIES, MONASTERIES, HOSPITALS,
Cathedral and Collegiate CHURCHES, with
their Dependencies, &c.

VOLUME the FIRST.

GLASTONBURY *Monastery, in Somersetshire,*
of the Order of St. Benedict.

Dugd.
Vol. I.
Pag. I.



IN the Year 31 after the Passion of our Lord, Twelve of St. Philip the Apostle's Disciples (the Chief of whom was Joseph of Arimathea) came into this Country, and preached the Christian Faith to Aviragus, who refus'd to embrace it, and yet granted them this Place, with Twelve Hides of Land; where they made Walls of Wattles, and erected the first Church in this Kingdom, which CHRIST personally dedicated to the Honour of his Mother, and the Place for Burial of his Servants, as is said in the Manuscript History of the Monastery of Glastonbury in the Cotton Library. These Twelve and their Successors, continuing long the same Number, and leading an Eremitical Life, converted a great Multitude of Pagans to the Faith of CHRIST. They being all, at length, dead and bury'd here, the most holy Men Phaganus and Diruvianus, coming into these Parts, and baptizing King Lucius and his People, had the aforesaid Hides confirm'd to them and their Successors, the same Number of 12 being kept up till the Coming of St. Patrick, who instructing them in the Monastical Life, became their Abbot: After whom, the holy Fathers Benignus, Kolumkil, and Gildas, led a most holy Life there. Next came St. David Archbishop of Monavia, now call'd St. David's, who added a new Chapel to the Church, dedicating it to the Blessed Virgin, and erected a rich Altar; and near the said Chapel, Joseph of Arimathea, and other holy Men, are said to have been bury'd. Tho' the Church was afterwards several Times rebuilt, this Place still remain'd under the former Consecration, and was held in such Veneration, that Kings, Bishops, and all the greatest Persons, thought themselves happy in adding something to its Possessions, or being bury'd with any

small Parcel of its Earth. St. Dunstan, and other holy Abbots, always preserving the Number of Twelve Monks, added to them several Clergymen that sung well.

This Church, by Reason of its Antiquity, was by the English call'd Ealdchirch, that is, Old Church; and the People of the Country about it thought no Oath more sacred than to swear by the Old Church, as being the first and oldest Church in England, and held in such Veneration, that it was call'd a *Second Rome*, for Sanctity; because as Rome was honour'd with a Multitude of Martyrs, so this Place was renowned for many Confessors.

This Island, in which this Church stands, was, by the Britons, first call'd *Ynswytryn*, that is, the Glass Island, by Reason of the River, as it were of the Colour of Glass, encompassing the Marsh. It was call'd an Island, because enclos'd about by a deep Marsh. It was call'd *Avallonia*, either from the British Word *Aval*, signifying an Apple, as being full of Fruit-Trees, or from *Avallon*, who was once Lord of that Territory. The Saxons gave it the Name of *Glastingebury*, that is, the Town of Glass. There are several Islands about this, all belonging to it, all which together were reduc'd to make up the 12 Hides above-mention'd, the Bounds whereof may be seen in *Dugdale*, p. 2 and 3. All the Places within those Bounds enjoy all Sorts of Immunities, from the first Times of Christianity, granted and confirm'd to the Church of Glastonbury by the British, English and Norman Kings.

This Church was the sacred Repository of the Ashes of a Multitude of Saints, insomuch that no Corner of it, or of the Church-yard, is destitute of the same. There lie the Twelve Disciples (above-mention'd) of St. Philip the Apostle, with their Chief, Joseph of Arimathea, and his Son Josephus; also St. Pa-

A

trick

4. trick, the Apostle of Ireland; St. Benignus, Disciple to St. Patrick; St. Pinus, Disciple to Benignus; St. Gildas, the British Historian; St. David, Bishop of Mernevia; St. Dunstan; St. Indrastus, Martyr, and his Seven Companions; St. Urban, Martyr; St. Apollinaris, Bishop and Martyr, Disciple to St. Peter the Apostle; St. Vincentius, Archdeacon and Martyr; Three of the Holy Innocents; St. Basilus, Martyr; Part of St. Oswald, King and Martyr; St. Valerius and St. Salvius, Bishops and Martyrs; St. Canon, Anastatius, Renignius, Casanius, Abdon, and Semen, Martyrs; St. Paulinus, Bishop of the Northumbrians; St. Aidan, Bishop of Lindisfarne; Coelfrid and Boisilus, Abbots; Venerable Bede; St. Benedikt, Bishop; Hesterpine, Sigfride, and Herbert, Abbots; St. Idamus, Bishop; St. Teison, Abbot, and his Twelve Companions; St. Iltrich; St. Lillianus, Abbot; Part of Guthlac, the Anchorite; St. Poppa, Archbishop of Treves; St. Geminianus, Confessor; the Holy Virgins Hilda, Hebbe, Begu, Crisante, Udilia, Mary, Martha, Lucy, Walburge, Gertrude, Cecily, Wentia, Mamilla, Edberga, Elfleda, Barildis, Ursula, Daria, Ealswitha; the last of these affirm'd to be entire many Years after she had been interr'd. Many more Names of Holy Men and Women were lost by the burning of the ancient Church, and Time has worn out the Memory of a still greater Number.

5. Many other Relicks were also preserv'd in this Church: Of those relating to the Old Testament, Part of Rachel's Tomb; of the Altar on which Moses pour'd out Oil; of his Book; of the Tomb of Isaiah; some Manna: Relicks of the Prophet Daniel; of the Three Children deliver'd from the fiery Furnace; Six gilt Stones of the Pavement of the Temple, and some of the Gate. Relating to our Lord JESUS CHRIST, some of the Linen he was wrapp'd in; two Pieces of the Manger; some of the Gold offer'd by the Wise Men; Stones of Jordan, where our Saviour was baptiz'd; one of the Vessels in which CHRIST turned Water into Wine; of the Stones the Devil propos'd to CHRIST to convert into Bread; of the Five Loaves with which our Lord fed 5000 Persons; of the Place where he was transfigur'd; of the Stone he stood on in the Temple; of his Hair; of the Hem of his Garment; and many more, too tedious for this

Place: Also Relicks of the Blessed Virgin; of St. John Baptist; of the Apostles; of many Martyrs, Confessors, and Holy Virgins.

On this Account, Glastonbury was every where held in the greatest Veneration; and, as has been said, the greatest Persons coveted to be bury'd there; most of whose Names have been lost, and of some, Mention has been made above.

A few Feet from the old Church stood two Pyramids; the next to the Church 26 Foot high, on which were many Antiquities worn out by Age. On the uppermost Story of it, was a Pontifical Image; on the second, the Image of a King, with these Letters, Her, Sexi, and Blifier; on the third, were these Words, Wemereft, Bantomp, Wineweng; on the fourth, Hate, Wulfred, and Eanfled; on the fifth and lowest, an Image, and this Inscription, Logion, Westicas, Bregden, Swelwes, Hwingendes, Bera. The other Pyramid was 18 Feet high, and had four Stages, on which was to be read, Hedde Bishop Bregored, and Breorward. What these Words signify is not known; but it is guess'd they were the Names of the Persons deposited within the Pyramid. So great was the Respect paid by our Ancestors to this Place, that they durst not utter any idle Words, nor so much as spit in the Church or Church-yard, unless compell'd by the utmost Necessity, and even then with the utmost Reluctancy and Remorse: Neither durst any Man presume to bring a Hawk, Horse or Dog into the Church, because it had been often observ'd that such as had accidentally been brought in immediately dy'd. Even from foreign Countries the Earth of this Church-yard was sent for, to bury with the greatest Persons; and it is reported, that even a Mahometan Sultan, having taken an English Gentleman in the Holy Land, gave him his Liberty, upon Promise that he would bring him a Gantlet full of that Earth; which was accordingly perform'd, and the Gentleman, returning to Glastonbury, declar'd the same upon Oath.

Note, That what Dugdale here and elsewhere relates as to Miracles, Apparitions, and the like, he delivers in the Words of the Manuscripts by him every where quoted, which the Curious may see in the Monasticon.

The Explanation of the Cuts of Glastonbury.

The Prospect from Werial Inclosure.

- A. The Abby-Lands, within the Walls, 60 Acres in Compass.
- B. The Chapel of St. John, joining to the Church, 5 Paces in Length, and 14 in Breadth.
- C. The great Church, the lower Part whereof, from the Cross, is 62 Paces long; the great Cross of the Church, from the Nave upwards, 16 Paces long, 28 broad; the Choir of the Church 50 Paces long; the Breadth of the Church 50 Paces: The Length of the whole Church, with St. Joseph's Chapel, 200 Paces, or 580 Feet.
- D. The Head of the Monastery's Hall, which was 200 Paces wide; the Height 80 Feet.
- E. The Kitchen (the lower Part whereof was 20 Feet high) was square, having a Chimney in each Angle; the Roof all of Stone, contracted into Eight Squares.
- F. The habitable Part of the Abby still standing.
- G. The principal Gate or Entrance into the Abby.
- H. St. John's Church.
- I. St. Cuthbert's Church.
- K. The Road from Wells, four Miles from Glastonbury.
- L. St. Michael's Tower, vulgarly call'd the Torr, whose Church peris'd together with the Abby.
- M. The Road to Egarley.
- N. The Abbot's Barn.

The Prospect from Compton.

The Square on the Left Hand under the Prospect, is the Abby within that square Plat, containing 60 Acres of Land in Compass; within which was formerly a Multitude of Buildings, of which so many have peris'd, that not the Tenth Part thereof is now to be seen.

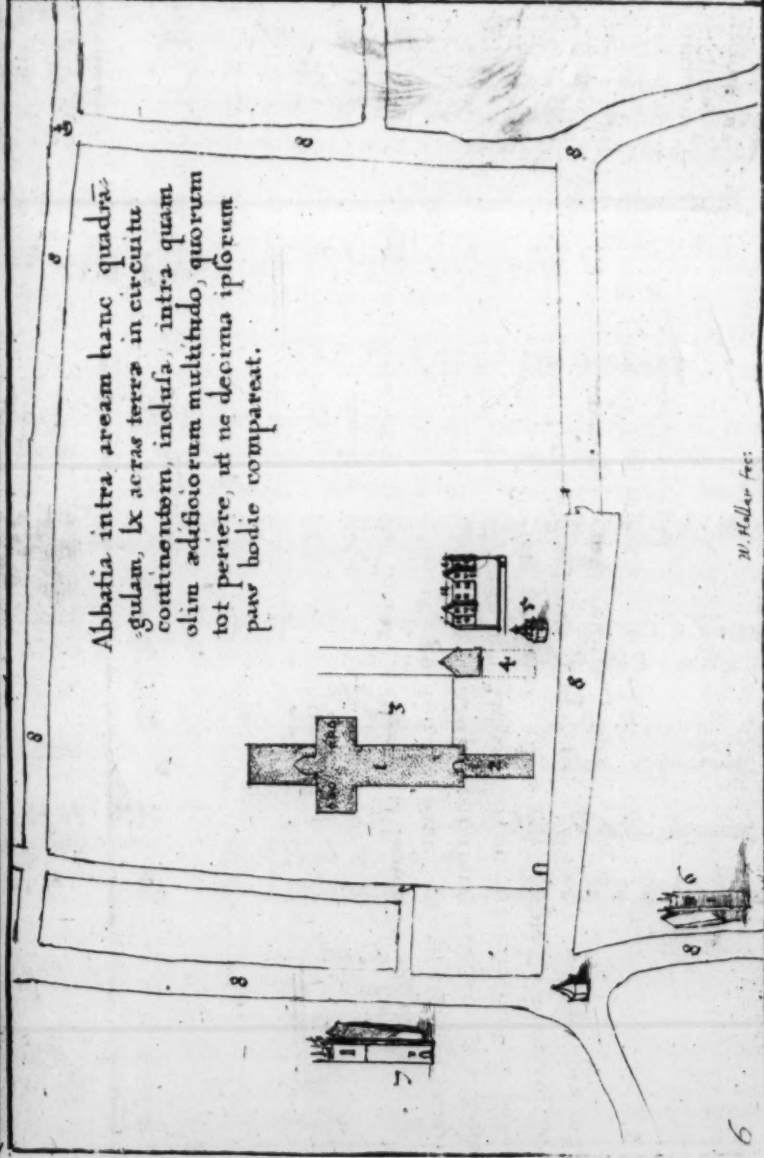
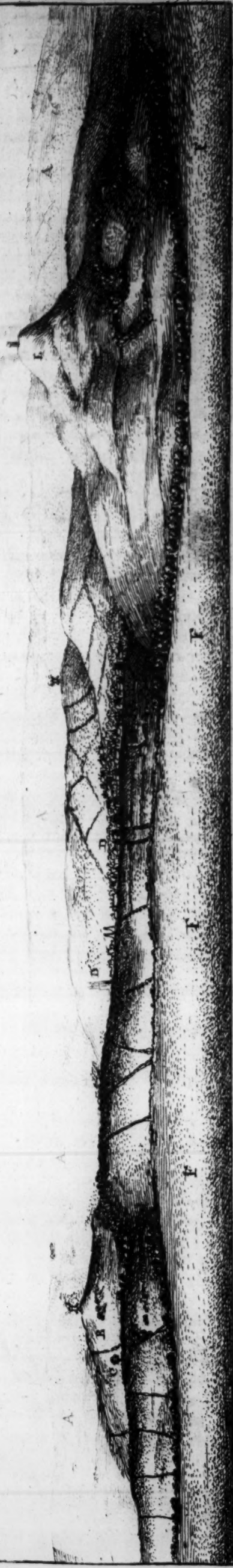
- A. Mendip Hills, five Miles North from the Town.
- B. Werial Enclsure, half a Mile West from the Town.
- C. The Holy Thorn.
- D. Glastonbury Town, with all the Ruins of the Monastery now to be seen on this Side, appearing like two Pyramids.
- E. The Tower, vulgarly call'd the Torr, standing a Mile East from the Town.
- F. A Marshy Ground, commonly call'd Aller Moore.
1. The great Church.
2. St. Joseph's Chapel.
3. The Cloisters.
4. The Hall.
5. The Kitchen.
6. St. Cuthbert's Church.
7. St. John's Church.
8. The Streets.

This

The Prospect of the Towne of Glastonbury
from Compton hills about three miles
Southward distant from the Towne

GLASTONIENSIS

oppidi a montibus Comptonianis,
tertio aut circiter ab oppido lapide
in Austrum distantibus prospectus.



Abbatia intra aream hanc quadra-
gulam, lx acras terre in circuitu
continentem, inclusa, intra quam
olim adificiorum multitudo, quorum
tot perire, ut ne decima ipsorum
pars hodie compareat.

M. Hollar fecit.

- A Montes Mendippenses v^o ab Oppido lapide ad Aquilonem siti.
- B Septum Weriallense dimid: ab oppido lapide in Occidentem situm.
- C Sacra Spina.
- D Oppidum Glastoniense: quibuscunq; cenobij ruinae hodie hinc visibilibus, duarum quasi pyramidarum formam prae se ferentibus,
- E Turris illa, vulgo le Torr, mille ab Abbatia pascuis in Orientem disita.
- F Locus paludosus, vulgo Aller-moore.

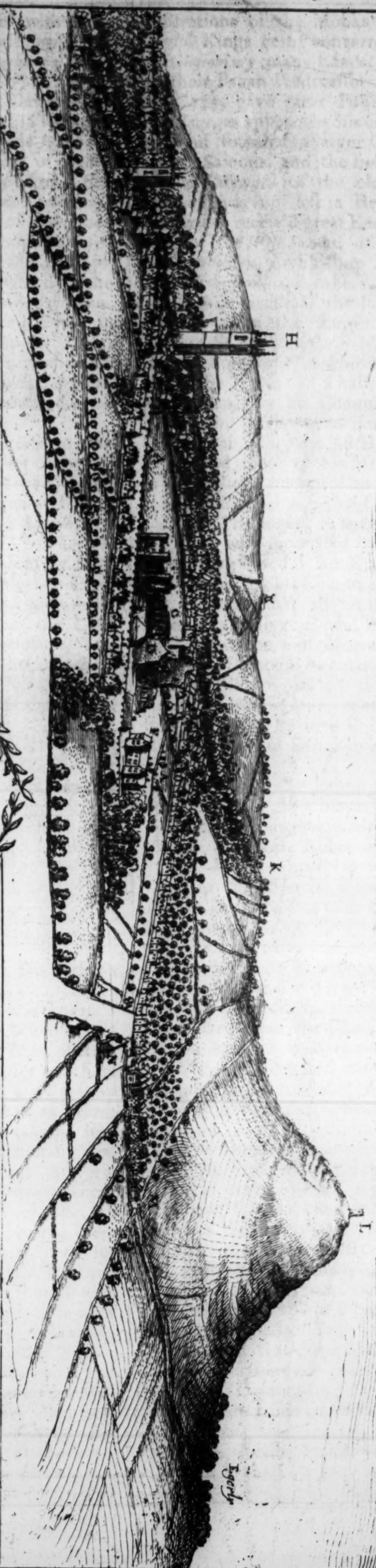
(M. Hollar fecit.)

- 1 Ecclesia maior.
- 2 Iosephi Sacellum.
- 3 Claustro.
- 4 Aula.
- 5 Oquina.
- 6 Ecclesia S. Cuthberti.
- 7 Ecclesia S. Iohannis.
- 8 Platea.



The Prospect of the Towne of Glastonbury
from the highest Part of Weriall
Enclosure hall a mile from the
Towne South West.

GLASTONIENSIS
Oppidi, ab editiori septi Werialensis par-
te, dimidio ab oppido lapide in Africa di-
stantis, prospectus.



- A Fundus Abbatialis intra muros ambitum, le in circuitu aerarium.
B Iosephi Sacellum, maiori Ecclesia contiguum, l. passus longum: xiii latum.
C Ecclesia maior, cuius pars inferior Crucem usq. lxxi passus longa,
Magna Ecclesia: Crux a Navi sacrum xvi passus longa: xxviii lata,
Chorvs Ecclesie l. passus longus, Ecclesia latitudo xxx passus,
Totius Ecclesie, cum sacello Iosephi longitudine CC passus, vel D lxxx ped.
D Aula tremoly caput, cuius latitudo fuit xx passus, altitudo lxxx ped.
E Culina (cuius pars inferior xx ped. alta) fuit quadrangula, in quolibet
angulo carinum habens: tectum ex toto lapideum in viii gradibus
centrothum.
F Abbatie pars habitabilis adhuc manens,
G Porta, vel introitus) Abbatie praeputa.



- H. S. Iohannis Ecclesia.
I S. Cathberti Ecclesia.
K Platea ad wellam, quarto a Glastonia lapide sitam, ducens.
L Turris S. Michaelis, vulgo dicta le Toter, (cuius Ecclesia cum Abbatia
tū vna perijt) mille ab Abbatia passibus distans, Vbi Richardus
Whittingus, Vltimus loci Abbas, quod iuramentum de primatu
Regio: agnoscendo prestare, seu potius quod Abbatiam in tuas
tus Regius (pro more temporum) resignare noluerit, per collum
suspendit, vitam finivit.
M Iter ad Eggleseiam,
N Abbatie horreum,

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the plane was the cold. It was a sharp contrast to the warm, humid air of the tropics. I shivered slightly, pulling my jacket closer. The ground below was a vast, flat expanse of white sand, stretching out to the horizon. In the distance, a line of low, rolling hills could be seen under a pale blue sky. The silence was absolute, broken only by the faint hum of the plane's engines as it descended. I took a deep breath, the crisp air filling my lungs. It felt like a new beginning.



2. As I walked along the shore, the sand was soft and yielding under my feet. The waves were gentle, lapping at the shore with a soft, rhythmic sound. I looked out at the sea, where the water met the sky in a hazy, blue-grey line. The sun was low in the sky, casting a long, soft glow over the scene. I felt a sense of peace and solitude, a moment of quiet reflection. The world seemed so far away, so different from the one I had left behind. I closed my eyes for a moment, savoring the feel of the sand and the sound of the waves. It was a perfect moment, a fleeting but precious one.

LOWELL 2008 W-40
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8. This House furnish'd several Churches with Pious and Godly Prelates, as *Brithwald*, the first *Englifo* Abbot, who was made Archbishop of *Canterbury*; *Athel-man*, a Monk, made Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, and afterwards Archbishop of *Canterbury*; *St. Dunstan*, first Bishop of *Winchester*, next of *London*, and lastly Archbishop of *Canterbury*; *Egelgarus*, first made Abbot of *Hide* Monastery in *Winchester*, then Bishop of *Chester*, and afterwards Archbishop of *Canterbury*; *Sigerius*, first Bishop of *Wells*, and then Archbishop of *Canterbury*; *St. Elphegus*, Martyr, first made Abbot of *Bath*, then Bishop of *Winchester*, and next Archbishop of *Canterbury*. Other Monks of *Glastonbury* made Bishops, were, *Geoffry*, who dy'd in 782; *Ethelwin*, who dy'd the same Year; *Wibert*, in 800; *Wigthege*, in 836; *Alstan*, in 842; *Tumbert*, in 862; *David*, in 956; *Elfric*, in 988: Add to these, *Sigegarus*, Bishop of *Wells*; *Britelm*, also of *Wells*; *Alfwold* of *Crid*; *Sigefrid*, of *Norwich*; *St. Ethelwulf*, of *Winchester*; *Wifinus*, *Aelfstan*, *Egelric*, *Elmex*, *Sivingus*, *Brithwin*, *Britwold*, &c. all of them Monks of *Glastonbury*.

Those who gave Lands and Possessions to this Church, were as follows: *Arviragus*, King of the *Britons*, tho' a Pagan, gave to *Joseph* of *Arimathea*, and his Companions, this Island, then enclos'd with Bushes and Marshes; which afterward *Lucius*, the first Christian King of *Britain*, confirm'd to *Phaganus* and *Diruvianus*, Monks and Cardinals, sent by Pope *Eleutherius* to baptize him; the famous *British* King, *Arthur*, gave it to *Brentmaris* and *Pouldon*, with many other adjacent Lands; King *Domp* gave the Land call'd *Xuswitræn*; King *Kenwal* gave *Ferramere*, and the two Islands of *Westei* and *Godeni*, as also those of *Rebery*, *Mortinesey*, and *Andredesein*; King *Kentwin* gave *Monbaton*, being 23 Hides, and 20 Hides in *Cari*, and 3 in *Crucan*; King *Baldred* gave 22 Hides, and the Fishery at *Peret*; Bishop *Hedda* 6 Hides; King *Ina* 73 Hides, and a Fishery; Bishop *Wilfrid*, 61 Hides; Bishop *Forthere*, 1 Hide; Abbess *Buggu*, 3 Hides; King *Athelard*, 70; his Queen *Trogodida*, 5; King *Cuthred* 3; *Lulla*, 10; *Athelbald*, 4; *Sigebert*, 22; King *Kenewlph*, 10; his Minister *Athelard*, 3. The rest of these Gifts are so numerous, that we must be oblig'd to refer to *Dugdale*, pag. 9 and 10.

Of St. PATRICK.

10. **S**T. Patrick was born in the Year 361: His Father's Name was *Calipurnus*; his Mother's *Conches*, Sister to *St. Martin*, Bishop of *Tours*. He was baptiz'd *Sucasb*; but Pope *Celestin* gave him the Name of *Patrick*. He was taken by the *Irish* at 16 Years of Age, and continu'd Six Years in Slavery; after which he return'd Home, and meeting with *St. German*, Bishop of *Auxerre*, was his Disciple for the Space of 22 Years; then going to *Rome*, he was, by Pope *Celestin*, sent into *Ireland* in the Year 425; which Nation he converted, by working many Miracles: And then returning into *England*, repair'd to *Glastonbury*, where finding 12 Persons who led an Eremetrical Life, he gather'd them into a Monastery, and became their Abbot after the Manner of the Monks of *Egypt*, for *St. Benedict* was not yet born. He obtain'd of Pope *Celestin* 12 Years Indulgence for such as should visit the Church of the Virgin *Mary*, and adorn it with some Part of their Goods; as appears by a Writing under his own Hand, to be seen in *Dugdale*, p. 11.

Augustin the Monk coming into *England* about the Year 605, and converting the *Englifo*, founded a Monastery of *Benedictine* Monks at *Canterbury*, and soon after, others were founded in several Places; the same Order being then also receiv'd at *Glastonbury*; which, as was said before, had till then follow'd the

Institutions of the Monks of *Egypt*. The *Saxon* or *Englifo* Kings being converted, restor'd to the Monks of *Glastonbury* many Lands, which had been taken by their Pagan Predecessors. The glorious King *Ina*, Ann. 725, gave great Possessions to the Church of *St. Mary*, as appears by his Grant in *Dugdale*, p. 12 and 13, and founded a larger Church there, in Honour of our Saviour, and the holy Apostles *Peter* and *Paul*, to the Eastward of the old Church. His Successor *Ethelard* was no less a Benefactor to this Church, which also receiv'd great Endowments from *Kenewulph*, King of the *West Saxons*, *Brithtric*, King of the same, King *Athelstan*, Archbishop *Wulfelm*, Queen *Elfleda*, Duke *Ethelstun*, and others; and the aforesaid King *Athelstan* confirm'd all the said Gifts by his Grant, to be seen as in the Margin. King *Edmund* likewise gave to *St. Dunstan* *Christ-Maleford*, *Kington*, *Wadeton*, *Wathle*, *Wrington*, *Pokelchurch*, and *Easford*, amounting to 87 Hides and a half, with a Fishery. *Elfgina* his Queen, by his Command, gave the Manor of *Domerham*, with *Merton* and *Pedrington*, being 100 Hides; as also *Stave*, 8 Hides. All King *Edmund's* Gifts, and those of his Ministers, to the Monastery of *Glastonbury*, amounted to 368 Hides, to be held in the same Manner as he held his own Lands, with many other Privileges; as may be seen in his Charter.

Edred, who succeeded *Edmund*, added to the former Gifts; as did his Successors King *Edwin* and King *Edgar*, by his Charter dated at *London*, Ann. 971, not only confirm'd all former Grants, but added to them many Liberties and Immunities; and particularly, that the said Monastery, and some Parishes subject to it, should be exempted from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop, saving the Rights of the See of *Rome* and *Canterbury*; confirming to it 215 Hides, granted to it by several Benefactors. The Kings *Egelred* and his Son *Edmund*, added more Beneficence.

King *William* the Conqueror having got the Crown, basely stripp'd the Church of many of its Possessions, and bestow'd them on his Soldiers, and made one *Turstin*, a Norman, Abbot of *Glastonbury*, in the Year 1081: But to repair in some Measure the Wrong done to the Church, upon the Complaints of the Monks, he restor'd to them some Lands unjustly taken from them, and confirm'd the same to them, as in his Grant, p. 18.

The Abbot *Herlewin* began to build a new Church, and gave the Conqueror 1100 Marks of Silver, and two of Gold, to recover some Manors that had been taken from the Church Ann. 1126. *Henry* the Abbot, Brother to *Theobald* Earl of *Blois*, a Man of singular Learning and regular Life, obtain'd great Advantages to his Monastery, labouring indefatigably to retrieve the Losses it had sustain'd, recovering some Manors, and making fresh Acquisitions. [Thus far *Dugdale*.]

At the Time of the Suppression, this Abby was valu'd at 3311 l. 7 s. 4 d. 1 q. per Ann.

Having so often mention'd Hides of Land, which will also frequently occur hereafter, it is proper to acquaint the Reader, that a Hide is sometimes by our Authors call'd a *Manse*, sometimes a *Family*, and sometimes a *Plough*, containing as much as one Plough and Oxen could till in a Year, or as was sufficient to maintain a Family a Year.

In Regard that some Modern Authors have taken Pains to discredit the receiv'd Tradition of *Joseph* of *Arimathea's* Coming into *Britain*, it may not be unfit to add a few Lines in Vindication of what has been here deliver'd from *Dugdale*. First, the Writing above-mention'd, left by *St. Patrick*, who (as has been said) was born in the Year 361, and testifies, That he saw a Writing

Writing of St. Phaganus and Diruvianus, wherein they attest the Coming to Glastonbury of the twelve Disciples of the Apostles Philip and Jacob; and in another Writing he found, that the said Phaganus and Diruvianus had resided there nine Years. This Epistle or Writing of St. Patrick, is quoted by Capgrave above 300 Years ago; and there are two ancient Manuscripts of it in the Cotton Library.

Another Testimony we have from St. David, Bishop of Menevia, or St. David's, taken by William of Malmsbury, from the Antiquities of Glastonbury, importing, that the said St. David intending to consecrate the Church, was forbid by our Saviour, affirming the same to have been done by himself, and piercing his Hand in Token of the Truth of the Vision, which appear'd so the next Day to all the Monastery, till his Hand was at the Morning Service restor'd whole, as had been promis'd in the Vision.

A third Witness is St. Augustin the Monk, and Apostle of the English, who in an Epistle to Pope Gregory the Great, mentions what has been said above, as a receiv'd Tradition at that Time; and this Letter is quoted by Godwin in his Catalogue of Bishops, and by Bishop Usher in *Primord. Eccles. Britann.* Capgrave also affirms the Building of the said Church, in the Life of St. Joseph; and Dr. Fuller speaking of it, admires the Simplicity of the then Christian Devotion, because, as has been said, it was built of Hurdles, which is granting the Fact.

The last Testimonial we shall add is a very ancient Inscription cut in Brass, and formerly affix'd to a Pillar in Glastonbury Church, which Bishop Godwin, in his Catalogue of Bishops, brings as a Proof of St. Joseph's coming into Britain; and Sir Henry Spelman transcribes it into his Collection of Councils, being as follows:

In the 31st Year after the Passion of our Lord, 12 Holy Men (among whom Joseph of Arimathea was Chief) came to this Place, and here built the first Church of this Kingdom; which CHRIST, in the Honour of his Mother, himself dedicated; together with a Place for their Burial, as St. David Bishop of Menevia testify'd, who having an Intention to consecrate it, our Lord appearing in a Vision by Night to him, forbid him; and moreover, for a Sign that our Lord himself had formerly dedicated the Church, together with the Church-yard, he with his Finger bored thro' the Bishop's Hand, which was next Day seen by many Persons so pierc'd. Afterwards the same Bishop, by divine Revelation, and upon Occasion of the encreasing Number of Holy Persons there, added a Chapel to the East Side of this Church, and consecrated it in Honour of the Blessed Virgin; the Altar of which he adorn'd with a Saphir of inestimable Value for a perpetual Memory hereof: And lest the Place or Quantity of the former Church, by such Additions, should come to be forgotten, this Pillar was erected in a Line drawn by the two Eastern Angles of the said Church Southward, which Line divides the aforesaid Chapel from it. Now the Length of it, from the said Line towards the West, was 40 Feet, the Breadth 26, and the Distance of the said Centre of the Pillar from the Middle Point between the aforesaid Angles, contain'd 48 Feet.

Sir Henry Spelman having produc'd this Testimony for the Coming of St. Joseph, endeavours to invalidate it, but with such Arguments as are mostly grounded on Suppositions; but these Things are too long to be here discuss'd.

Bishop Usher, in *Primord. Eccles. Anglic.* brings another Testimony of St. Joseph's being bury'd at Glastonbury, from that he calls the great Table of that Place, where are these Words:

In this Church do repose the Bodies of the 12 Disciples of our Lord, of whom St. Joseph of Arimathea, who bury'd our Lord, was the Chief and Superior. Many Pagans also converted to the Faith of CHRIST, and baptiz'd by them, do rest there likewise; the Multitude of whom is for their Number so great, that they cannot be reckon'd.

In a Cave under Ground, over which a Chapel was afterwards built in Honour of this Saint, was also found the following Epitaph of great Antiquity:

*Ad Britones veni, postquam Christum sepelivi;
Docui, requievi.*

That is, "After I had bury'd CHRIST, I came to the Britons; I taught them, and rested.

Godwin, p. 8. says, For Joseph of Arimathea, the Testimonies of his Coming hither, and his Actions here, there are so many, so clear and pregnant, as an indifferent Man cannot but discern, that there is somewhat in it. [See the Proofs in that Author.]

Archbishop Usher farther writes, That the said St. Joseph and his Companions, brought over in two Vessels some of the Blood and Water which flow'd from the Side of our Saviour, when pierc'd on the Cross which he delivers as he found it in ancient Manuscripts. Much more might be said to this Purpose, did our intended Brevity permit; but the Testimonies of two such great Men as Archbishop Usher and Bishop Godwin, are of Weight enough to oppose against such as have endeavour'd to discredit this, till of late uncontroverted Tradition: The Curious may see more of it in those celebrated Writers.

CANTERBURY

Cathedral-Church.

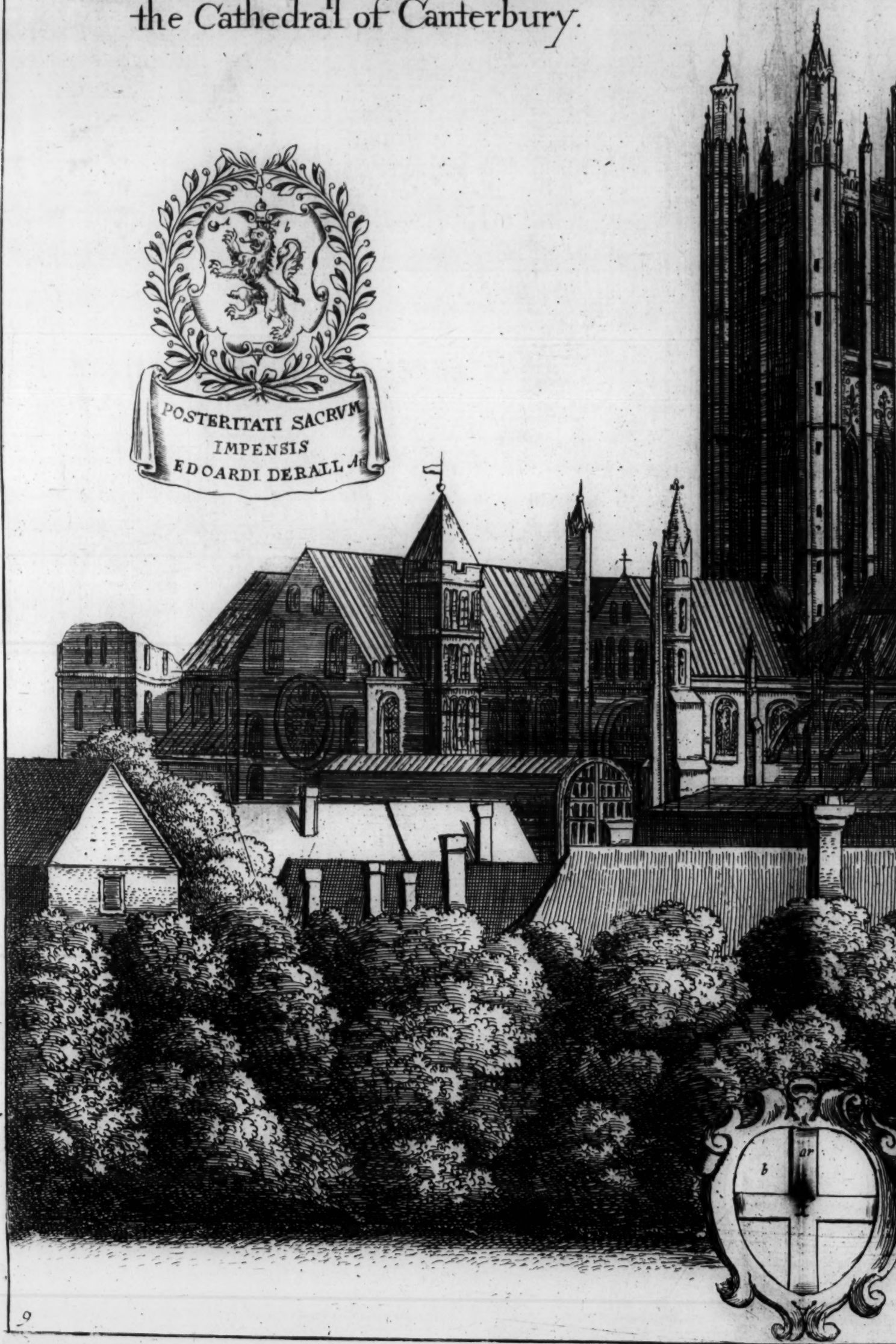
THE Grandeur of this Church will appear by the four Plates of it here inserted, being the Plan, the West End, and the North and South Sides. Dugd. Vol. 1. Pag. 18

At the Time when the Blessed Gregory govern'd the Holy and Renown'd Church of Rome, he sent St. Augustin into our Britain, (now call'd England) and with him some Monks fearing God, to convert the English Nation; who coming into England in the Year of Grace 597, soon converted King Ethelbert, and some Thousands of People. The said King gave them a Mansion in the City of Dorobernia, which is now Canterbury, and was the Metropolis of all his Kingdom, that they might there preach, baptize, and call as many as they could to the Faith of JESUS CHRIST. St. Augustin being therefore consecrated, pursuant to the Command of St. Gregory, by Elen-therius, Bishop of Arles, and having receiv'd the Pall from St. Gregory, the said Augustin built in the same City of Canterbury, a Church, which he dedicated to the Honour of our Saviour JESUS CHRIST, and appointed there, and not elsewhere, the Metropolitan Seat for himself and his Successors; and having gather'd a Monastery of Monks, People flock'd to it from all Parts, some desiring to be baptiz'd, others to be made Monks, and devoted themselves and all they had, their Revenues and Possessions, to the Use of the Poor, and chiefly to the Support of those who had there given themselves up to the divine Service.

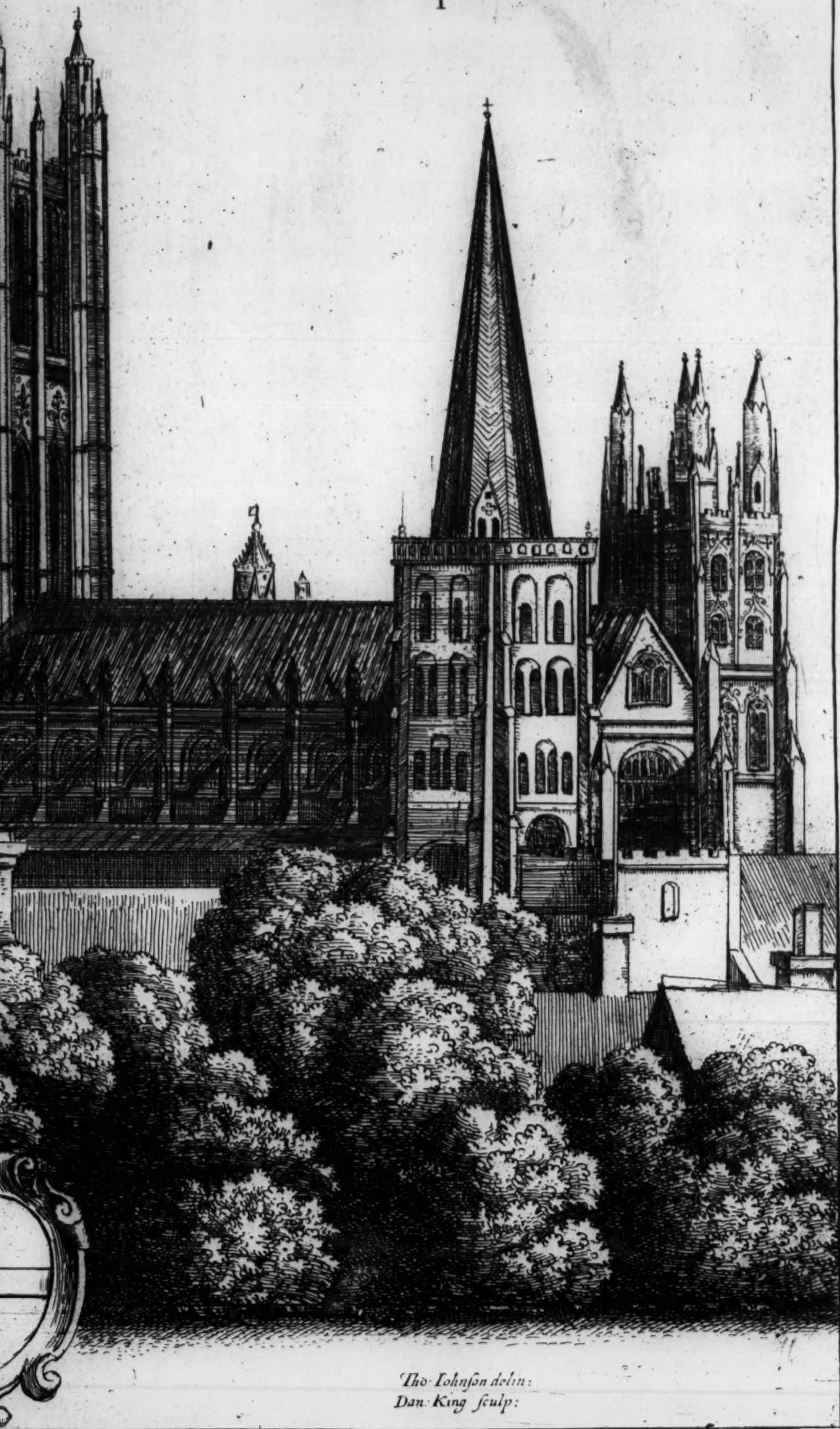
III
The North Prospect of Christ Church
the Cathedral of Canterbury



The North Prospect of Christ Church.
the Cathedral of Canterbury.

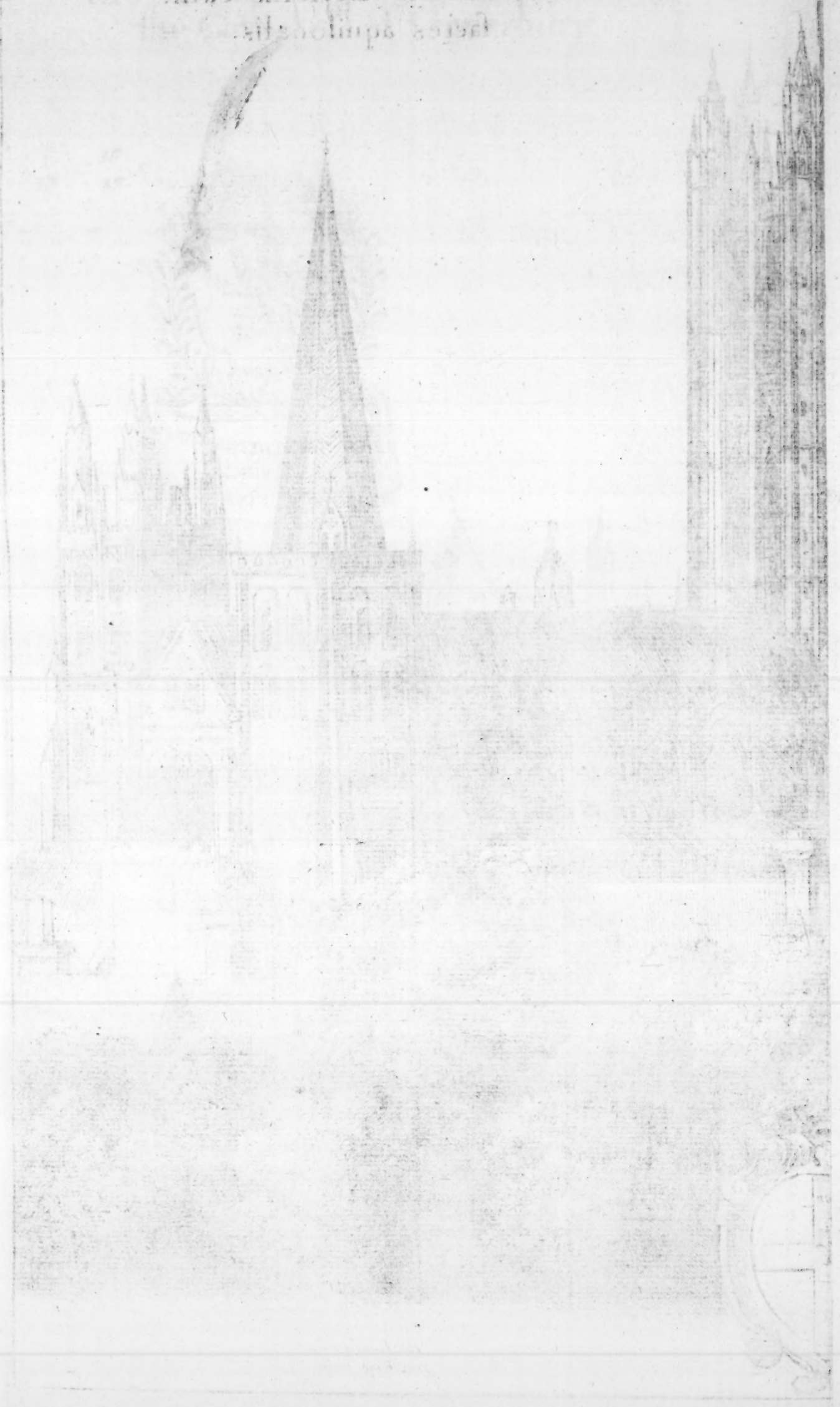


Cantuariensis Ecclesiae Cath:
facies aquilonalis.



Tho. Johnson delin:
Dan. King sculp:

Handwritten text, likely a title or description, possibly mentioning "Cathedral" and "Spire".

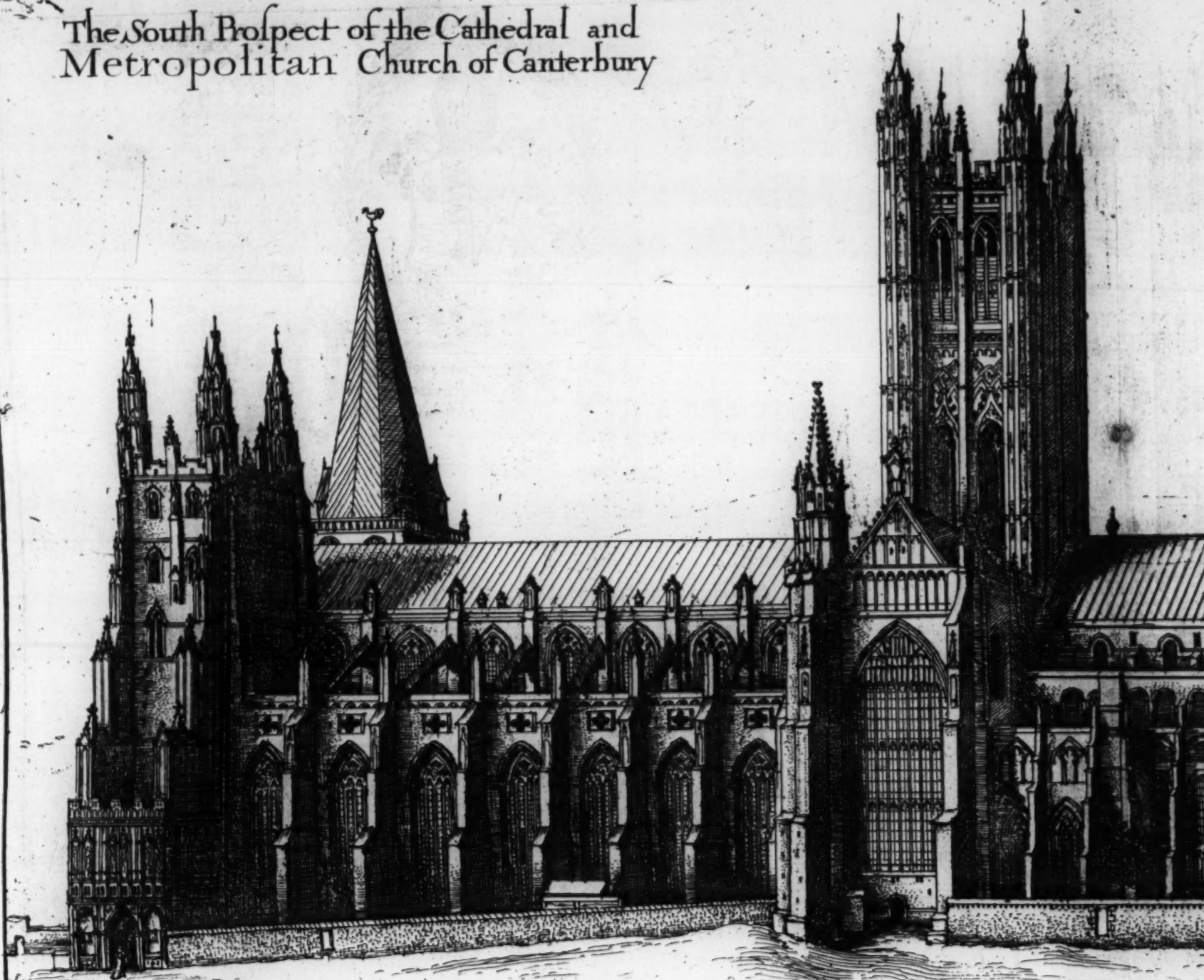


The South Prospect of the Cathedral and
Metropolitan Church of Canterbury



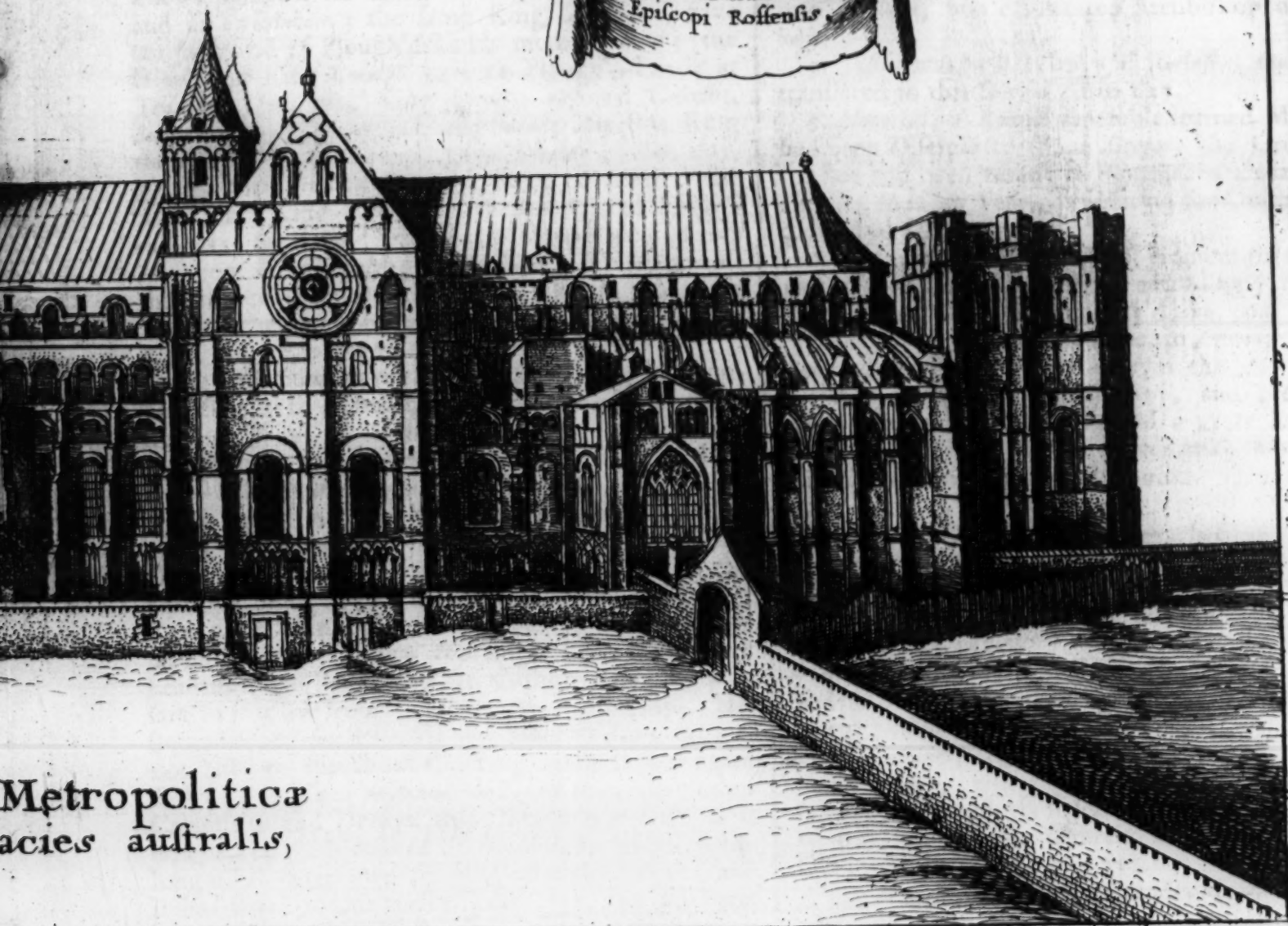
Architectural Engraving
of the Cathedral and
Metropolitan Church of Canterbury

The South Prospect of the Cathedral and
Metropolitan Church of Canterbury



Ecclesiæ Cathedralis et Metr
Christi Cantuariensis, facies

Tho. Johnson delin: Wenceslaus Hollar fecit.



Metropolitica
ecclesias australis,



Grants of Manors and Churches to the Church of CHRIST, with the Names of the Donors and Privileges to the said Church.

King Ethelbert, Ann. 597, gave his Palace in Canterbury to St. Augustin and his Successors for ever, for their Metropolitan See; and St. Gregory ordain'd, that the Archbishop should be Primate of all England.

King Ethelbald, Son to Ethelbert, Ann. 616, gave those Monks the Manor of Adefbam.

King Cedwalla, Ann. 680, gave Wilfreick Archbishop Pageham, with all its Appurtenances.

King Cedwall, Ann. 1687, gave Gedding and Wode-ton.

King Witbred, Ann. 693, gave Nunhelsestun, being four Plough'd-Lands.

King Eadbright, Ann. 741, gave the Fishery of Lambethe, &c.

King Eadbert, Ann. 747, gave the Duty of one Ship in the Town of Fordwri.

King Offa, Ann. 774, gave Hylden near Sandwich, as also Merfware.

Wallaf gave Bramling; King Edmund, Ann. 784, gave Scheldewike; King Offa, Ann. 790, gave 90 Acknowledgments for Lands at Lingabese and Geddingas, and at Twicanham; the same King, Ann. 791, gave Otteford, and 15 Plough'd-Lands more in Kent; the same Year King Cenulph gave 12 Plough'd-Lands at Tenham; Ann. 799, King Cenulfus restor'd Cherring, Selebertes, Chert, Bruingland, and Burne; Ann. 804, King Cenulf, and King Cuthred, gave Liming; Ann. 605, Archbishop Athelard gave the Town of Burne; the same Year King Cuthred gave Bochrte and Kinggef-cualand; the same Year, King Cenulph gave Bixle; Ann. 809, King Cenulph gave Bereham. To recount all the particular Donations, would take up too much Room; they may be seen in Dugdale at large, Vol. 1. p. 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22.

We must now leave that Author, who is very imperfect as to this Church, to add something in Relation to it out of Somner. He tells us, that the Foundation of Christ-Church in Canterbury was laid by Lucius, the first Christian King of Britain. St. Augustin, when he had converted King Ethelbert, repair'd the same, said to be then standing. That Church was afterward burnt down by the Danes, and again re-built by Archbishop Agelnoth, about the Year 1023. An accidental Fire having consum'd this second Church, it was the third Time built more beautiful than before, by Archbishop Lanfranc, who sat in this See from the Year 1070, till 1089. His Successor Anselm, enlarg'd and beautify'd it; yet was not lasting, for about the Year 1130, it was again destroy'd by Fire, as some say. In fine, after other Calamities and Decays, this Church was built as it now is, by the Monks of St. Benedict, to whom it belong'd, at their own proper Cost and Charges; and it has stood to this present Year 1717, the full Term of 533 Years, notwithstanding which Antiquity, it appears perfect and entire, without any Signs of Decay, excepting only that in the South End of the upper South Cross-Isle, there has been some Failing in the Wall, by some Cracks, occasion'd by opening two Passages thro' the Wall for the Walloons, who have the Church underneath the Cathedral, to enter the same. From this Time, the Church was dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, meaning Thomas Becket, Archbishop of the same, who had been murder'd in it. In the Year 1220, the Saint was translated from his Tomb to his Shrine.

In the first Part of Somner, the Number of Altars in this Church is said to have been 25; the second Part of the same by Mr. Battely, enumerates 37. The

most famous Monuments in it are, 1. That of King Henry IV. and Joan his Consort. 2. of Edward the Black Prince. 3. Of Margaret, Daughter of Thomas Earl of Holland. Besides which, are many of the Archbishops, and other illustrious Persons.

A Catalogue of the Archbishops of Canterbury.

The Catalogue of the Archbishops of Canterbury, is a Catalogue of famous and worthy Men: Many of them were the Glory of their Times, and their Memory deserves to be had in Honour to all Posterity. Thus says the learned Mr. Battely, the Editor and Improver of Somner's Antiquities of Canterbury, from whom the following Catalogue is abridg'd.

1. St. Augustin sent Ann. 596, by Pope Gregory the Great, consecrated at Arles, and dy'd Ann. 604. He restor'd the Christian Faith, which had formerly flourish'd in England, but at that Time was almost quite lost in this Nation.

2. Laurence succeeded him, and trod in his Steps for propagating of Christianity, which he did to the Northern Scots, and to the Irish. He dy'd in 619.

3. Mellitus, who dy'd in 624, he having been Bishop of London, and expell'd thence by the Pagan Sons of King Sebert, fled into France, and returning into England, was constituted Archbishop of Canterbury.

4. Justus was first Bishop of Rochester, and thence translated to this See, dy'd in 627.

5. Honorius, a Roman venerable learned Man, who had been Disciple to Pope Gregory the Great, after the See had been vacant 18 Months, was consecrated, and sat in it 26 Years, promoting the Cause of Religion, and dy'd Ann. 654.

6. Deus-dedit, an English-Man, eminent for the Holiness of his Life and Learning, accordingly rul'd this Church most faithfully, and dy'd Ann. 664.

7. Theodorus, born at Tharsus in Cilicia, after the See had been long vacant, was in the 66th Year of his Age constituted Archbishop, and presided 21 Years, being very Learned, and a great Encourager of Learning, and brought over with him a great Library of Greek and Latin Books. He dy'd Ann. 690.

8. Brithwold, Abbot of Reculver, bred in the Knowledge of the Scriptures, and the Exercise of strict Discipline, Ecclesiastical and Monastical, is said to have done many Things for the Good of his Church, and dy'd Ann. 731.

9. Farwyn, commended for his Love to Religion, and his Skill in the Holy Scriptures, dy'd Ann. 734.

10. Nothelm, born at London, dy'd Ann. 735.

11. Cuthbert, translated from the See of Hereford to Canterbury, was a Man of severe Manners, and made up of Goodness it self; he procur'd the License of Burying in this Church, and was himself the first interr'd therein, Ann. 758.

12. Bregwin, a Man profoundly devoted to Religion, dy'd Ann. 762.

13. Lambrith, Abbot of St. Augustin's, elected Archbishop by the Monks of Christ-Church, to stop his Proceedings at Rome, for the Recovery of the Bodies of his two Predecessors, which he would have bury'd in his Monastery, as the former Archbishops had been; the Monks of St. Augustin, out of Respect to Lambrith, ceasing to proceed any farther in that Affair; but when he dy'd, which was Ann. 790, he was, pursuant to his Will, interr'd in his own Monastery.

14. Athelard, a very learned, pious, and good Man, first Abbot of Malmesbury, then Bishop of Winchester, and lastly Archbishop of this See, dy'd in 803.

15. Wilfred held this See 28 Years, and exceeded any of his Predecessors in their Benefactions to it, as

B

appears

appears by Mr. Somner's Appendix, the Evidences of this Church in *Thorn's* Chronicles, and the Obituaries of the Bishops, which inform us, that he bought Lands and gave to the Church, procur'd others from the King, and recover'd others. He dy'd Ann. 829.

16. *Theologild* fate but three Months, and his Successor *Syrid*, dy'd before he was in Possession of the Chair.

17. *Ceolnoth* dy'd Ann. 870: He purchas'd the Village of *Chert*, and gave it to the Church.

18. *Athelred* dy'd in 888, having been translated from *Winchester*.

19. *Pilegmund* dy'd in 923: He gave the Relicks of *St. Blase* to his Church.

20. *Athelm* dy'd in 925, having been translated from *Wells*.

21. *Wilhelm* dy'd in 941, also translated from *Wells*.

22. *Odo* dy'd in 958, translated from *Wilton*, now *Salisbury*.

23. *Elfin* perish'd on the *Alps* with Cold, going to *Rome* for the Pall.

24. *Dunstan* dy'd Ann. 988, translated from *London*, a most holy and renown'd Prelate.

25. *Athelgar*, Ann. 989, translated from *Selfey*, now *Chichester*.

26. *Sivicius*, Ann. 994, translated from *Wilton*.

27. *Elfric*, Ann. 995, also translated from *Wilton*.

28. *Elphege*, translated from *Winchester*, murder'd by the *Danes* in 1011.

29. *Living*, translated from *Wells*, dy'd in 1020.

30. *Agelnoth*, call'd the Good, for his excellent natural Disposition to Virtue and Goodness, dy'd in 1038.

31. *Edsin*, translated from *Winchester*, dy'd in 1050.

32. *Robert*, a Norman, was ejected in 1052.

33. *Stigand*, reported to have been Covetous, Proud, and Ambitious, keeping the Bishoprick of *Winchester*, together with the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury*, into which he thrust himself, whilst his Predecessor was still living. He us'd his Predecessor's Pall, contrary to the Canon, and receiv'd his own from the Antipope *Benedict*, who had been excommunicated; for which he was first suspended by the Pope, and at last depriv'd in a Council at *Winchester*, Ann. 1070, and cast into Prison, where he dy'd.

34. *Lanfranc* built both the Churches of *Canterbury* and *Rechefer* from the Ground, with all the Structures belonging to each Monastery, and furnish'd them with rich Ornaments: He gave to those two Churches Lands bought with his own Money, and obtain'd Grants of them from the King, and forc'd *Odo*, the Conqueror's Brother, to restore Lands which he had taken from the Church; and when the Conqueror went over into *Normandy*, as he did several times, *Lanfranc* was left sole Justiciary of this Kingdom. His Learning is much celebrated, as is his great Charity to the Poor. He built and endow'd two Hospitals near *Canterbury*; as also the Priory of *St. Gregory* near the said City, and rebuilt the Church of *St. Alban's*, enriching it with precious Ornaments. He dy'd in 1089.

35. *Anselm*, after a Vacancy of almost four Years, succeeded *Lanfranc*, accepted the same with much Reluctancy, and dy'd in 1109.

36. *Rodulph*, after a Vacancy of five Years, was prefer'd to this See, and noted for being merry and jocund, and given to jesting in his Discourse, inso-much that he was call'd *The Jester*. He dy'd in 1122.

37. *William Corboil*, crown'd King *Stephen*, contrary to the Oath he had taken to *Maud* the Empress, and is said to have reflected on this Action with so

much Grief, that he fell sick and dy'd within less than a Year, in 1136.

38. *Theobald*, after a Vacancy of two Years, was constituted Archbishop: He gave all he had to the Poor, and was much belov'd for his courteous Disposition, and dy'd in 1161.

39. *Thomas Becket*, call'd *St. Thomas* of *Canterbury*, having long oppos'd the King in Defence of the Privileges of the Church, was barbarously murder'd in his own, Ann. 1170.

40. *Richard*, before Prior of *Dover*, and a Norman, dy'd in 1164.

41. *Baldwin*: He went with the King to the Holy Land, and dy'd at the Siege of *Acon*, Ann. 1190, giving all he had to the Service of the Holy Land.

42. *Reginald* liv'd but 21 Days after his Election, for which Reason, not reckon'd among the Archbishops.

43. *Hubert*, being Bishop of *Sarum*, went with the King into the Holy Land, and was chosen Archbishop upon the King's recommendatory Letters, and afterwards crown'd King *Richard* at *Winchester*, and afterwards King *John* at *Westminster*; was chief Justiciary of *England*, afterwards Chancellor, and prov'd a faithful and able Minister: He was generous, of a great Spirit, kept a great Table, hospitable to Strangers, and bountiful to the Poor. He dy'd Anno 1205.

44. *Stephen Langton* was made a Cardinal in 1131, and dy'd in 1228.

45. *Richard Wetherhead*, surnam'd *Le Grand*, dy'd Ann. 1231.

46. *Edmund*, of a most strict Life in Fasting and Penance, and a most profound Devotion, being oppress'd by the Pope and King, retir'd beyond Sea, dy'd in 1240, and was, seven Years after, canoniz'd by Pope *Innocent* the Fourth, having been since stil'd *The Glorious and Blessed St. Edmund*.

47. *Boniface* dy'd Ann. 1270.

48. *Kilwardby*, made Cardinal in 1277, resign'd his Archbishoprick, and dy'd soon after in *Italy*.

49. *John Pecham*: He found the Archbishoprick much impair'd; besides that, the Pope demanded 4000 Marks, and the King stopp'd a whole Year's Profits, and dy'd in 1292.

50. *Robert Winchelsea* refusing to pay the exorbitant Demands of Subsidies, the King seiz'd upon all his Goods and Possessions, and of all the Clergy, 'till they redeem'd them by granting one half; yet soon after, the King, upon a new Displeasure, caus'd him to be cited to *Rome*, whither he went, and after two Years that he had been suspended, return'd Home, and was restor'd to his See. He gave every Sunday and Thursday, when Corn was dear, 2000 Loves to the Poor, and when Corn was cheap, 3000; and on solemn Festivals, reliev'd 150 needy Persons with Money, besides all the Remains of his plentiful Table given at his Door, behaving himself cheerfully at Meals, and then retiring to Prayer and Study. He dy'd Ann. 1314.

51. *Walter Reynolds*, mild and courteous of Disposition, and very devout at Divine-Service, dy'd in 1327.

52. *Simond Mepham*, dy'd under Sentence of Excommunication, Ann. 1333.

53. *John Stratford*, made sole Justiciary of the Kingdom when the King went over into *Flanders*, and three Times Chancellor, and was ever faithful to King *Edward* the Second, which gain'd him the Favour of King *Edward* the Third. He was bountiful in his Alms, generally relieving 13 poor People with his own Hands three times a Day, besides a Multitude fed from his Table. He dy'd in 1348.

54. *John*

54. John Ufford, elected, dy'd before Consecration.

55. Thomas Brodwardin, the most famous Divine at that Time in the World, and a good and pious Man, was elected, and dy'd Ann. 1349.

56. Simon Islip, strict and severe to Extremity upon the Clergy, in his Visitation, Founder of Canterbury College in Oxford, liv'd frugally all his Life, and dy'd Ann. 1366.

57. Simon Langham, translated from Ely, was made Cardinal in 1368, and abdicated his Archbishoprick.

58. William Witlesey, first Bishop of Rochester, then of Worcester, next of London, and lastly translated to Canterbury, and dy'd in 1374.

59. Simon Sudbury, translated from London to Canterbury, crown'd King Richard the Second, made Lord Chancellor, and barbarously murder'd in the Rebellion of Wat. Tyler, on Tower-Hill.

60. William Courtney, Son of Hugh Earl of Devonshire, translated from Hereford to London, and then to this See, vindicated the Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions, was severe against the Wickliffians, and dy'd in 1396.

61. Thomas Arundel, first Bishop of Ely, then Archbishop of York, and next of Canterbury. His Goods were confiscated, and he banish'd, went to Rome; but after the deposing of King Richard the Second, was made Chancellor, resign'd that Office, and dy'd in the Year 1414.

62. Roger Walden was promoted to the See of Canterbury, the aforenam'd Thomas Arundel having been banish'd as above, in the Year 1398; but was himself expell'd by King Henry, who depos'd King Richard. He liv'd a private Life five Years, and was then by the Pope constituted Bishop of London.

63. Henry Chicheley, elected in 1413, dy'd in 1443. He founded and endow'd a Collegiate Church and an Hospital at Higham-Ferrers, the Place of his Birth; was a great Patron of Learning; built a College in Oxford for the Order of St. Bernard, as also All Souls College in that University; contributed to the finishing the Divinity-School there; enrich'd his own Church with costly Ornaments; repair'd the Library, storing it with Books; and built a great Part of the South Steeple at the End of the Church.

64. John Stafford, translated to this See from Bath and Wells Ann. 1443, and dy'd in 1452.

65. John Kemp, first Bishop of Rochester, next of Chichester, then of London, thence translated to York, and lastly to Canterbury, Ann. 1452, being then Lord High Chancellor, and afterwards made a Cardinal, dy'd 1454.

66. Thomas Bourchier, first Bishop of Worcester, then of Ely, and next of Canterbury, liv'd 52 Years in Episcopal Dignity, translated to Canterbury in 1454, having been Chancellor and Cardinal; and dy'd in 1468.

67. John Morton, famous for his adhearing to King Henry the Sixth, for which he was honour'd by King Edward the Fourth, and was no less faithful to him and to King Edward the Fifth, was therefore imprison'd by King Richard the Third, fled into Flanders, and was restor'd by King Henry the Seventh, was a Cardinal, and dy'd Ann. 1500.

68. Henry Dene, or Denny, first Bishop of Bangor, then of Sarum, and then of Canterbury, and dy'd in 1502-3.

69. William Warham, translated from this See to London, dy'd in 1532.

70. Thomas Cranmer, elected in 1533, held it during the rest of the Reign of King Henry the Eighth, and all the Time of King Edward the Sixth, but was depos'd by Queen Mary, and afterwards burnt, on Account of the Reformation, which he had much promoted.

71. Reginald Pole, of the Blood-Royal, created Cardinal in 1536, elected Archbishop in 1556, and dy'd in 1558.

72. Matthew Parker, fate above 15 Years, and dy'd in 1575.

73. Edmund Grindal, first Bishop of London, translated to York, and thence to this See, Ann. 1557, and dy'd in 1583, reckon'd by some a Favourer of Dissenters.

74. John Whitgift, first Bishop of Worcester, and translated thence to Canterbury in 1583, held it 20 Years, and dy'd in 1603.

75. Richard Bancroft, translated from London to Canterbury, Ann. 1600, and dy'd in 1610.

76. George Abbot, first Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, translated thence to London, and last to Canterbury in 1611, dy'd in 1633. The Lord Clarendon, in his History, Vol. 1. p. 68, says, he fate too many Years in this See, giving him a very ill Character, and particularly as to his favouring Calvinism, and the factious Party.

77. William Laud, first Bishop of St. David's, translated to Bath and Wells, then to London, and last to Canterbury; and was beheaded by the Rebels in 1644-5, for having been a strenuous Assertor of the Church of England and of the Regal Authority.

78. William Juxon, first elected Bishop of Hereford, translated to London, and thence to Canterbury in 1660, having retir'd during the Rebellion. He dy'd in 1663.

79. Gilbert Sheldon, translated from London to this See in 1663; dy'd in 1677.

80. William Sancroft, consecrated Anno 1677; ejected at the Revolution, for refusing to take the Oaths to King William and Queen Mary; and liv'd privately till 1693.

81. John Tillotson, upon the ejecting of Archbishop Sancroft, was put into that See, and dy'd in 1694.

82. Thomas Tenison, translated from Lincoln in 1694; dy'd in 1715.

83. William Wake, translated from Lincoln to Canterbury in 1715.

This Archbishoprick is rated in the King's Books at the Sum of 2816 l. 17 s. 9 d. 1 q.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd: The Field Sapphire, an Episcopal Staff in Pale Topaz, ensign'd with a Cross Patee Pearl, surmounted of a Pall of the last, charg'd with Four Crosses Formee fitch'd Diamond, edg'd and fring'd as the second.

This See has yielded to the Church 18 Saints; to the Church of Rome 9 Cardinals; to the Civil State of England 12 Lords Chancellors, 4 Lords Treasurers, 1 Lord Chief-Justice; and to the University of Oxford 9 Chancellors. [So says Dr. Heylin in his Help to History.]

I have been somewhat the fuller upon the Account of these Archbishops, they being the Primates of all England, and having under them 21 Suffragan Bishops, of which, 17 in England and 4 in Wales; but as a particular Diocese, it only contains some Part of Kent, to the Number of 257 Parishes, besides some few Parishes in other Parts.

The Five Cuts here inserted represent, 1. The Plan: 2. The West End: 3. The South Side; and, 4. The North Side of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury. The 5th and last shews the Shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury. The first and last requiring to be explain'd to the *English* Reader, the same is as follows:

The Explanation of the PLAN, or Ichno-graphy, of the Metropolitan Church of Canterbury.

- AA. The first Column on each Side of the Choir, with its Capital.
 BB. The Second Column, with the Capital.
 CC. The Third Column, with the Capital.
 DD. The Fourth Column, with the Capital.
 EE. The Place of the Fifth Column.
 FFFF. The Four Corner-Columns of the Cross of the Choir, all of them uniform, with their Capitals.
 G. One of the Eight Columns of several Sorts, in the Chapel of St. Thomas, with its Capital.
 H. One of the Fourteen uniform Columns in the Body of the Church, with the Capital.

1. The Body of the Church, having a South and a West Portico.
2. The Commissary's Seat.
3. Nevil's Chapel.
4. The Tomb of Alexander Nevil.
5. The Tomb of Dean Thomas Nevil.
6. The Tomb of Archbishop Witlesey.
7. The Tomb of Archbishop Islip.
8. Lovelace's Tomb.
9. Bois's Tomb.
10. Bartlett's Tomb.
11. The Cloister.
12. The Chapel of the Martyrs.
13. Archbishop Peckam's Tomb.
14. Archbishop Warham's Tomb.
15. Chapman's Tomb.
16. The Chapel of the Blessed Virgin.
17. The Tomb of Dean Rogers.
18. The Tomb of Dean Fotlerbey.
19. The Tomb of Dean Bois.
20. Formerly the Chapter-house, now for preaching.
21. St. Michael's Chapel.
22. Archbishop Langton's Tomb.
23. The Tomb of the Earl of Somerset, and the Duke of Clarence, with their Wife lying between.
24. Hales's Tomb.
25. The Tomb of Thornihurst the Elder.
26. The Tomb of Thornihurst the Younger.
27. Prude's Tomb.
28. The Choir of the Church.
29. Archbishop Reynolds's Tomb.
30. Archbishop Walter's Tomb.
31. Archbishop Cichley's Tomb.
32. Archbishop and Cardinal Kemp's Tomb.
33. Archbishop Stratford's Tomb.
34. Archbishop Sudbury's Tomb.
35. Archbishop and Cardinal Bouchier's Tomb.
36. Archbishop Mepham's Tomb.
37. Now the Dean's, formerly the Prior's Chapel, with the Library built over it.
38. The High Altar.
39. The outward Auditory.
40. The inward Auditory.
41. The Vestry.
42. St. Anselm's Chapel.
43. The Archbishop's Throne or Seat.
44. St. Thomas's Chapel.

45. St. Thomas's Shrine.
46. The Tomb of Prince Edward, Eldest Son to King Edward III. commonly call'd the Black Prince.
47. The Tomb of King Henry IV. and Joanna his Wife.
48. The Chapel of the same King's Chantry.
49. The Tomb of Archbishop Courtney.
50. The Tomb of Cardinal Castalion.
51. Dean Wotton's Tomb.
52. Archbishop Theobald's Tomb.
53. St. Thomas's Crown.
54. The Tomb of Archbishop and Cardinal Pole.

The CUTS of the Shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury, taken from a Manuscript in the Cotton Library.

At the Top, the first Flame, 60 Ounces gilt; the Middle, 80 Ounces gilt; the Third, 60 Ounces gilt. The Words to the Right of the Shrine are to this Effect: All that appear'd above the Stone-Work was of Wood.

The Ornaments of Gold set with precious Stones, cover'd with Plates of Gold, and link'd together with gilt Bands, and form'd into one Plan of Gold, with Gems of the same Metal, as Broches, Images of Angels, and 10 or 12 Gold Rings.

These sacred Spoils fill'd two Chests, such as 6 or 8 of the strongest Men could scarce carry out of the Church.

King Henry the VIII. set in a Ring the rich Stone which the King of France had offer'd, with the Angel pointing to it, and wore it on his rapacious Thumb.

The Iron Coffin you see contain'd the Bones of Thomas Becket, with his Skull, and that broken Part of the same which was his Death.

St. AUGUSTIN'S Monastery, in Canterbury.

Gregory, who had design'd himself to preach the Word of God to the *English*, being chosen Pope, sent his Disciple *Augustin*, with other Monks and Ministers of the Word of God to the Number of 40, who landed in the Isle of Thanet in the Year of our Lord 596; and, having obtain'd a Place in the City of Canterbury of King Ethelbert, began to lead an Apostolical Life. The King, admiring their unspotted Behaviour, and being convinc'd by Miracles of the Truth of their Promises, was baptiz'd, with his Followers, on *Whitsunday*, in the Year 597. *Augustin* then going over to Arles in France, was there consecrated by the Bishop *Eucherius*, and returning into England, fix'd the Episcopal See at Canterbury, sending Lawrence the Priest, and Peter the Monk, to Rome, to acquaint Pope Gregory with his Success, as may be seen at large in *Venerable Bede*. *Augustin*, in the mean Time, with the King's Assistance, recover'd a Church at Canterbury, which had formerly been built by the faithful Romans, and consecrated it by the Name of our Lord and Saviour JESUS CHRIST, and settled there the Dwelling for himself and his Successors, which, to this Day, is call'd CHRIST-CHURCH in Canterbury, the Nursing-Mother and Metropolis of all England. A little Way without the City, to the Eastward, was an Idol-Temple, which was also consecrated and dedicated to St. Pancratius, Martyr: And this was the first Church dedicated by *Augustin*, and he obtain'd the said Church and the Land about it, of the King, where the said King built a Church in Honour of the holy Apostles Peter and Paul, which he

Dugd.
Vol. 1.
P. 23.

Figura Scrinijs S. Thomæ Cantuariensis ex M.S. in Pag: 8.
Bibliotheca Cottoniana desumpta.

Deauratū pondo
lx. vnciarum.

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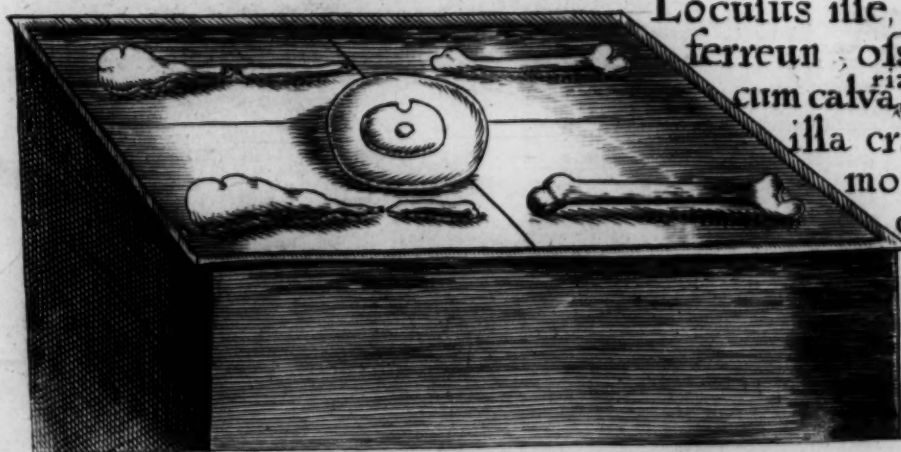


Quæ Saxeo operi
eminebant, è ligno
fuere singula.

Clinodia aurea
gemmosa, aureis
laminis tecta,
& vinculis deaura
tis nexa; gemmis
insuper aureis, mo
nilibus vtpote, Ge
niorū imaginibus
anulisque decem
puta, aut duodeci
in auream aream
compositis.

Spolia hæc sacra
cistas binas, quales
vix sex aut octo
robustissimi è
Templo deportare
valebant, impleve
runt.

Gemam insignem
vna, cum Angelo
eam indigitante,
quam Galliarum
Rex obtulit, Henr
icus ille annulo
inseruit, & in polli
ce rapaci
gestavit.



Loculus ille, quem vides
ferreum, ossa Tho: Becketti
cum calva^{ria}, nec non rupta
illa cranij parte, quæ
mortem inferebat
complectebatur.

R. Vaughan sculp.

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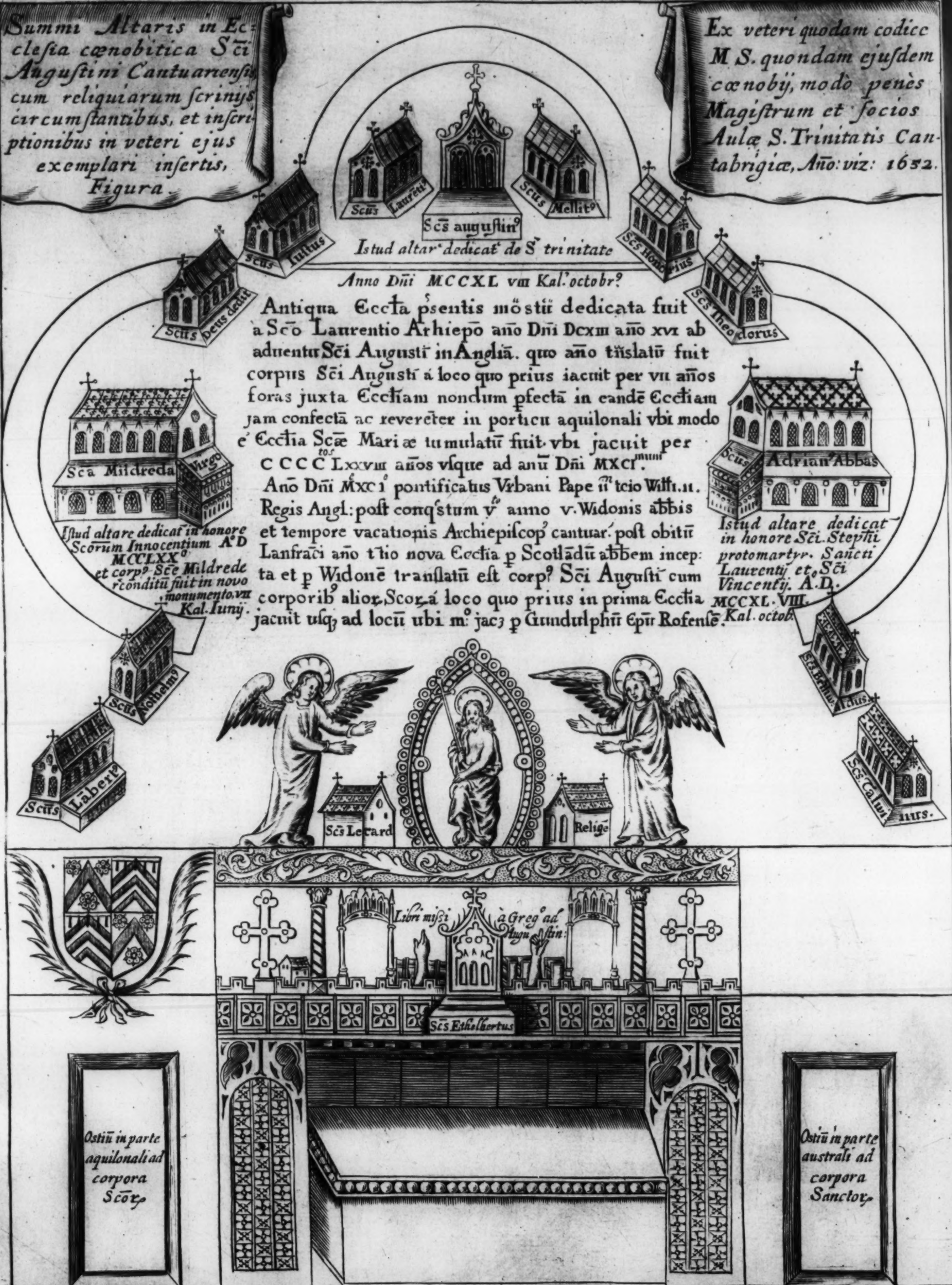
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Summi Altaris in Ec-
clesia cœnobotica S^ci
Augustini Cantuariensis
cum reliquiarum scrinijs
circumstantibus, et inscri-
ptionibus in veteri ejus
exemplari insertis,
Figura

Ex veteri quodam codice
M. S. quondam ejusdem
cœnobijs, modo penes
Magistrum et socios
Aulæ S. Trinitatis Can-
tabrigiæ, Aⁿo viz: 1652.

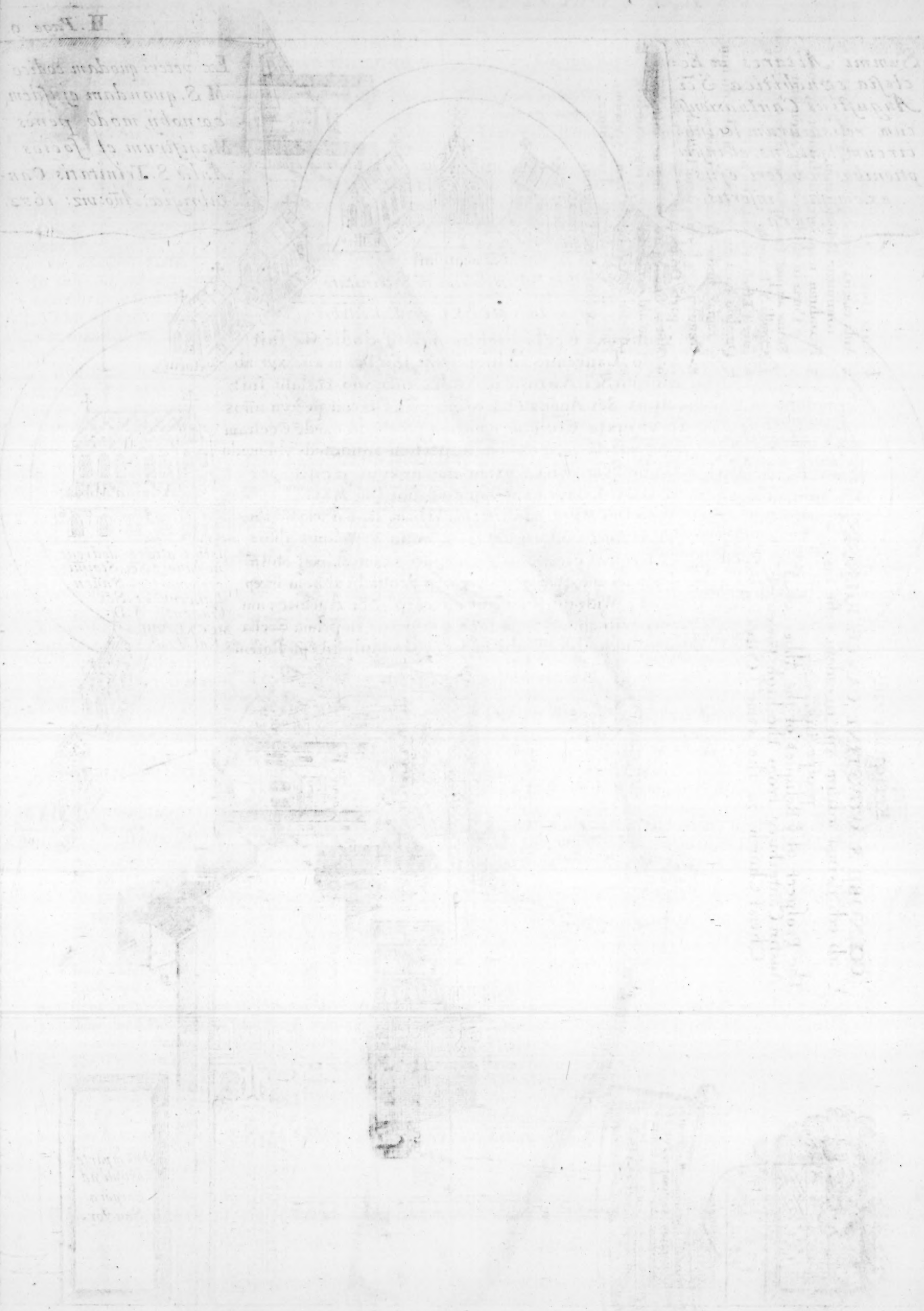


Aⁿo Dⁿi MCCXL. istud altare dedicat in honore Aploꝝ Pet: et Pauli et s^ci. Augustini v. Kal. Nov
Aⁿo Dⁿi MCCCXXV. istud altare dedicat in honore Apost: Pet: et Pauli S^ci. Augustini Angloꝝ Apli. et
S^ci. Æthelberti Regis. Kal. Martij a Petro Ep^{iscopu} Corbanien^{si}.

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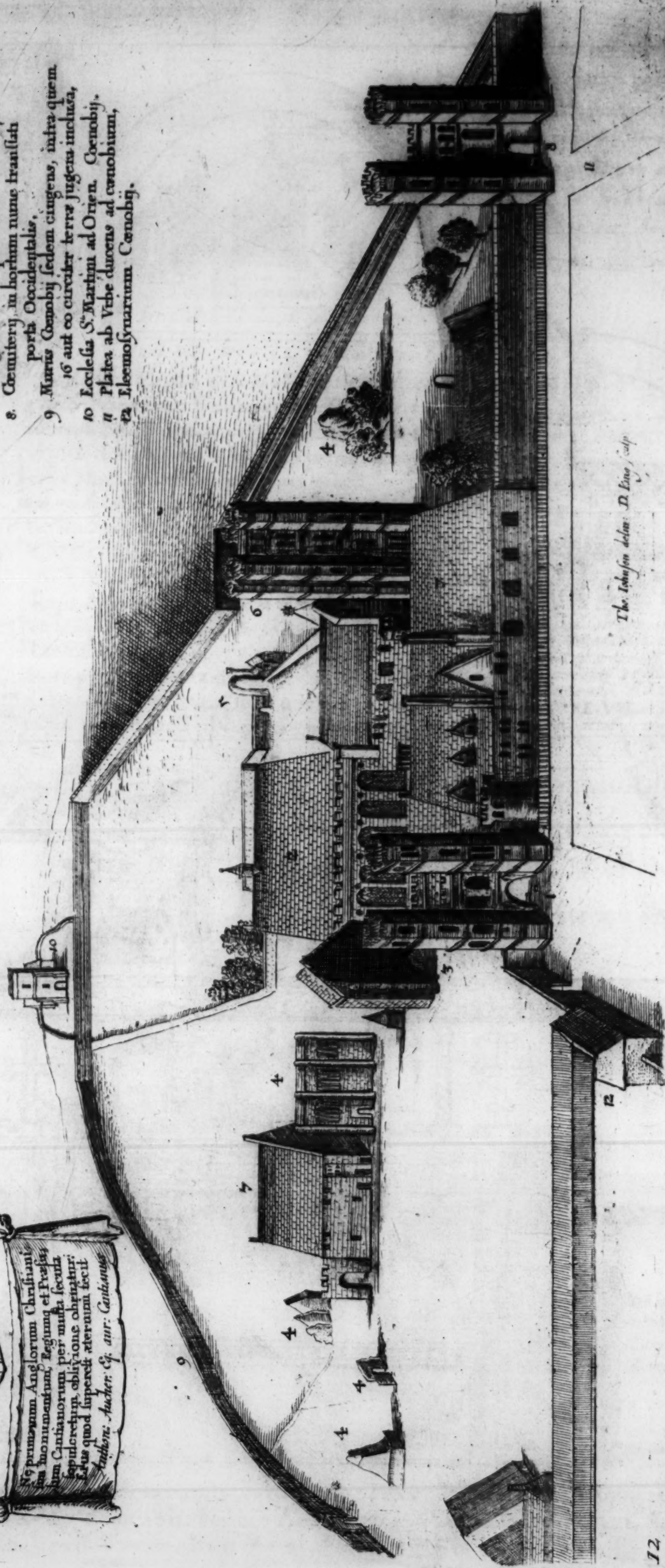


Nos primus Anglorum Christiani-
 tas honorantur, Regum et Pres-
 byterum Canonicorum per multa secula
 sepulcrum oblatione obruitur.
 Plus quod speret eternum fecit.
 Author: Auctor: E. aur: Canonicus

Reliquarium
 COENOBII S. AVGVSTINI CANTVARIENSIS.
 ab editissimâ ædium xpī in eadem vrbe turri
 prospectus, The Prospect of the Abbey of S.
 Austyn Canterbury from the high Tower of
 Christ Church in the same City.

17

1. Porta Coenobij primaria.
2. Aula magna coenobij, sive monachorum
commune Refectorium.
3. Proaulum, in quo gradus lapidei, quibus
e Curia in eandem aulam ascenditur.
4. Rura aliquot, sive quædam coenobij reliquæ.
5. Capella S. Pancratij.
6. Turris Ethelberti vulgò dicta.
7. Quædam coenobij particula, in ædes dudum
regias, hodie privatas, conversæ.
8. Cœmitery, in hortum nunc translati
porta Occidentalis.
9. Murus Coenobij sedem cingens, intra quem
16 aut eo circiter terræ jugera inclusa,
10. Ecclesia S. Martini ad Orientem. Coenobij.
11. Platea ab Vrbe ducens ad coenobium,
12. Elœmolynasium Coenobij.



he gave to the Monks for ever, and appointed it the Burial-Place for himself and his Successors, giving it large Possessions.

The Grant of King Ethelbert says, the Land given to this Church was border'd on the East by the Church of St. Martin; on the South, by the Way call'd Burgate; and on the West and North by Dru-tingestrete.

24. King Ethelbert having appointed Peter the Monk, Abbot of the aforefaid Monastery, gave to it the Village of Sturigao or Cisteley, with all its Dependencies.

25. St. Augustin granted all Ecclesiastical Immunities to this Monastery, and denounc'd suitable Censures against those that should infringe them.

The Church of the Holy Trinity at Canterbury was founded by the Romans, but consecrated by Augustin.

The Church of the Apostles Peter and Paul, without the Walls of Canterbury, was founded by Augustin, but consecrated by Archbishop Laurence.

26. Cuthbert, the Eleventh Archbishop after Augustin, first appointed Church-yards within Canterbury, and in other Cities, King Ethelbert having settled his Royal Seat at Raculver, near the Sea, where afterwards also an Abby was founded, as was another on the South Side of Canterbury, in Honour of St. Mildrithe. On the East Side of the City was the Church of St. Martin, where a Bishop constantly resided, who perform'd all the Duties of the Archbishop, upon Occasion, never going out of the County; and this Custom of an Assistant-Bishop continu'd till the Time of Archbishop Lanfrank, in the Reign of William the Conqueror: When Godwyn, the last of those Bishops, dy'd, he refus'd to appoint another in his Place, alledging it was not convenient there should be two Bishops of one City.

There are Two Curs belonging to this Monastery.

The Explanation of the Cut of St. AUGUSTIN'S Monastery at Canterbury.

1. The great Gate of the Monastery.
2. The great Hall of the Monastery, or Refectory, that is, the Dining-Room for all the Monks.
3. The Space before the Hall, where were Stone Steps to go up into it from the Court.
4. Some Ruins or Remains of the Monastery.
5. The Chapel of St. Pancrace.
6. Ethelbert's Tower, vulgarly so call'd.
7. Some small Parts of the Monastery, once converted into a King's Palace, now into private Houses.
8. The West-Gate of the Church-yard, now turn'd into an Orchard.
9. The Monastery-Wall, containing about 16 Acres of Land.
10. St. Martin's Church, East of the Monastery.
11. The Way leading from the Town to the Monastery.
12. The Alms-House of the Monastery.

The Explanation of the Cut of the High Altar of the same Church.

On the Left Hand at the Top.

The Figure of the High Altar in the Church of the Monastery of St. Augustin at Canterbury, with the Shrines of Relicks about it, and all the Inscriptions on its ancient Copy.

On the Right Hand at the Top.

Taken from an ancient Manuscript once belonging to the said Monastery, now in Possession of the Master and Fellows of Trinity-Hall in Cambridge, viz. Ann. 1652.

The Inscription in the Middle of the Place.

This Altar was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, Ann. Dom. 1240, the Eighth Day before the Kalends of October.

The ancient Church of this Monastery was dedicated by St. Laurence, the Archbishop, An. Dom. 613, the 14th Year after the Coming of St. Augustin into England; which Year the Body of St. Augustin was translated from the Place where it had first lain seven Years, without, near the Church then not finish'd, into the said Church then perfected, and reverently entomb'd in the North Porch, where is now the Church of St. Mary, where it lay 478 Years, till the Year 1091. In the Year 1091, the 3d of Pope Urban the Second, the 5th of King William the Second of England after the Conquest, the 5th Year of the Abbot Wido, and at the Time that the Church of Canterbury was vacant, the 3d Year after the Death of Archbishop Lanfranc, the new Church was begun by Abbot Scotland, and the Body of St. Augustin translated by Wido, with the Bodies of his other Companions, from the Place where it first lay in the said Church, to the Place where it now lies, by Gundulfus, Bishop of Rochester.

On the Left Hand of this Inscription.

This Altar was dedicated in Honour of the Holy Innocents, An. Dom. 1270; and the Body of St. Mildreda was put into the new Monument the Seventh Day before the Kalends of June.

On the Right of the great Inscription above.

This Altar was dedicated in Honour of St. Stephen the Proto-Martyr, St. Laurence and St. Vincentius, An. Dom. 1248, on the Kalends, or First Day, of October.

The Shrines about the said Altar, beginning at that next the middle Image on the Left Hand, and proceeding the same Way, are thus:

St. Lecard.
St. Lambert.
St. Nothelmus.
St. Mildreda, Virgin.
St. Deus dedit.
St. Justus.
St. Laurence.
St. Augustin.
St. Mellitus.
St. Honorius.
St. Theodorus.
St. Adrian, Abbot.
St. Brithuldus.
St. Talwin.
Relicks.

In the Middle, under the Image.

Books sent by Gregory to Augustin.

Near the Bottom, on the Left Hand.

The North Door leading to the Bodies of the Saints.

On the Right Hand.

The South Door leading to the Bodies of the Saints.

At the Bottom.

An. Dom. 1240, this Altar was dedicated in Honour of the Apostles Peter and Paul, and of St. Augustin, the Fifth Day before the Kalends of November.

An. Dom. 1325, this Altar was dedicated in Honour of the Apostles Peter and Paul, of St. Augustin Apostle of England, and St. Ethelbert King, on the Kalends or First of March, by Peter Bishop of Cornwall.

ROCHESTER

Monastery and Cathedral, in Kent.

Dugd. Vol. 1. Pag. 27. IN the Year of our Lord 600, King Ethelbert founded the Church of St. Andrew the Apostle at Rochester, and gave to it Prestesfeld, and all the Land from Meduwait to the East Gate of the City on the South Side, and other Lands without the Walls towards the North.

Eadbert, King of Kent, gave Stokes to St. Andrew's Church in 738.

In 764, Offa, King of the Mercians, and Sigered King of Kent, gave to it Frendesbery, Eselingham and Wicham; Egbert, King of the West Saxons, Kenulf; of the Mercians, Ethelwlf Son to Egbert, Edmund King of the Angles, one Brerie a wealthy Man, Edgar King of the Angles, as also Ethelard, William the First King of England, his Son William, and King Henry the First, all of them gave Lands to this Church.

The Curious may see the several Grants in Dugdale, p. 27. and see first that of King Athelbert, as above; next of Eadbert, being that of Stokes or Andscobesham; that of Sigered King of Kent, of an Acre and a half in Rochester, An. 762; that of Offa King of the Mercians of Aslingabam, An. 764; another of Sigered King of Kent, Eslingabam; that of King Henry the First confirming the former Grants; that of King William the Conqueror, of Stone; another of the same of Tarensgord; another of the same of Waleton; another of the same of Rathraveld; that of King Henry the First of Eilesford, Suthton and Weluvic; another of the same of Tarenseford and Ailesfort; another the same of Fishery in Thames; another of the same of Wrotham; that of William de Albein of the Title of Elham; that of King Henry the First to confirm the same; that of Richard the Son of Malger de Rokefle of the Title of Totintun; that of Edrie de Hessenden, of the Titles of Borebeall and Freandesbery; that of Robert Son to King Henry of the Lands of Merlovam; that of Gundulfus Bishop of Rochester of 3 Hides of Land at Hedenham in the County of Buckingham; and lastly, the Exchange between King William Rufus and Gundulfus Bishop of Rochester of the Manor of Easton. More of these Grants are to be seen, p. 1. of the 3d Volume of Dugdale, were Notice shall be taken of them. This Abbey was valu'd before the Suppression at 486l. 11s. 5d. per Annum. This Author having nothing more concerning this Cathedral of Rochester; the following brief Account is added from Philipotti's Survey of Kent.

The Cathedral, with the Bishoprick of Rochester united to it, were founded and establish'd by that Pious Monarch Ethelbert King of Kent, who contributed bountifully towards the Maintenance of the Bishop, Justus being the first appointed by Augustin, the Apostle of the Saxons. It is remarkable, that this See being the first instituted next to Canterbury, has continu'd here ever since, without being ever remov'd, as many others have been.

The Bishops of this See, from its first Foundation, were,

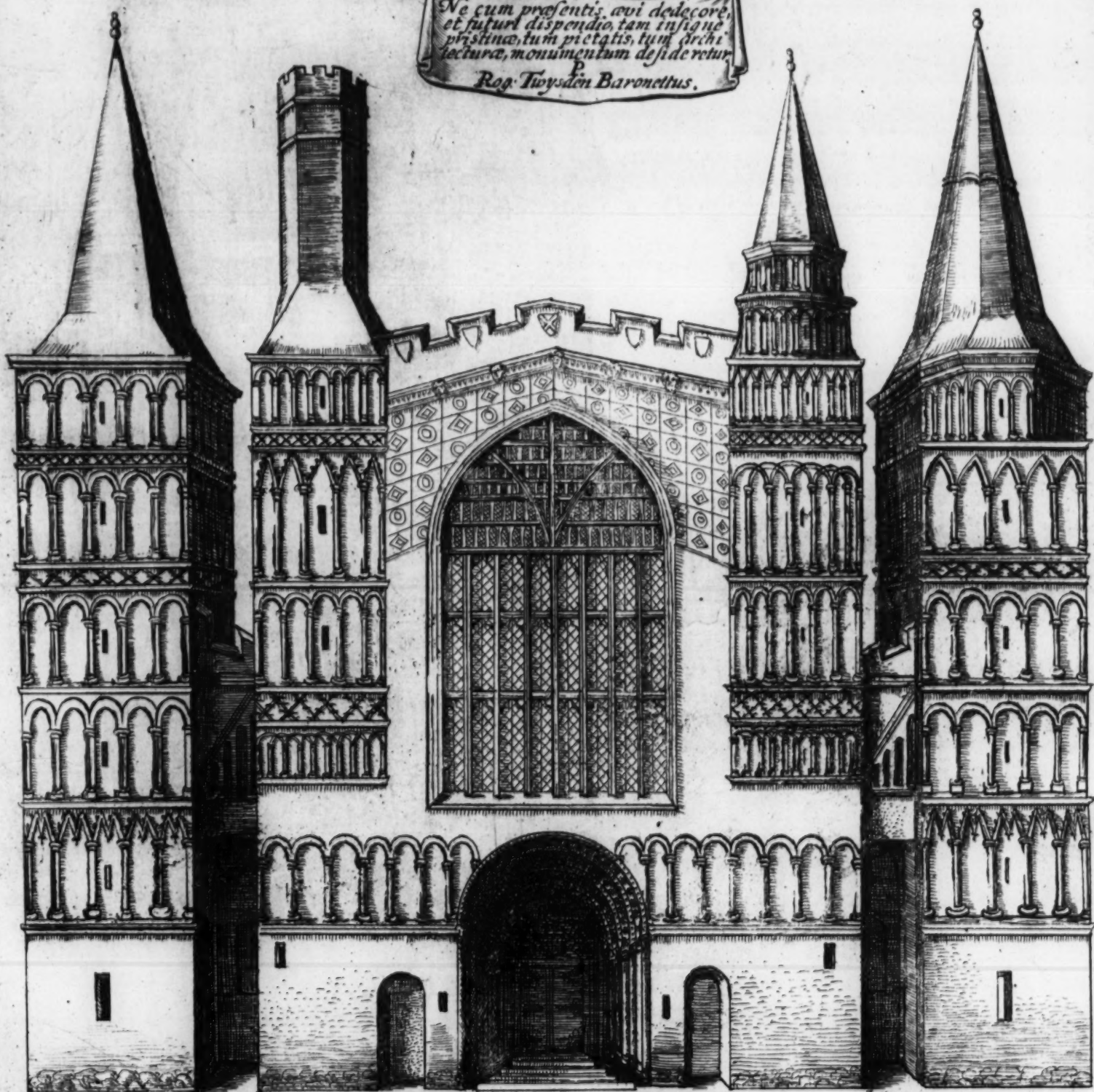
1. Justus consecrated in 604 or 606, and translated to Canterbury in 622. He was a Man of such Sanctity of Life, that his Body many Years after his Death, said to have been found entire and most odoriferous and fragrant.
2. Romanus succeeded in 623, and was drown'd going to Rome in 630.
3. Paulinus translated from York in 631, dy'd in 644. He converted Edwin King of Northumberland and his Queen Edelburga.
4. Ithamar succeeded in 644, and dy'd about 655, reputed a most Holy Man and to have wrought Miracles after his Death.
5. Damian chosen in 656, dy'd in 658.
6. Putta consecrated in 669, quitted it in 676.
7. Quichelmus, or Gullielmus, chosen in 677, left it soon after.
8. Gebmundus, or Godwindus, succeeded in 680, dy'd in 692.
9. Tobias chosen in 693, dy'd in 726.
10. Aldulfus plac'd here in 727, dy'd in 740.
11. Dun, or Duina, chosen in 740, the Time of his Death not known.
12. Eardulf, 764.
13. Diora, 775.
14. Veremund, 790.
15. Beornred succeeded in 802, and dy'd in 804.
16. Tadnoth, chosen in 804.
17. Bedenoth.
18. Godwin
19. Cuthewolf.
20. Swithulf.
21. Buiricus.
22. Cheolmund.
23. Chireferth.
24. Burricus.
25. Alfstane chosen 980, dy'd in 984.
26. Godwin the Second, 1003.
27. Godwin the Third, 1028.
28. Siward consecrated in 1058, dy'd in 1075.
29. Arnostus consecrated in 1076, dy'd the same Year.
30. Gundulph chosen in 1077, dy'd in 1105.
31. Radulphus promoted to this See in 1108 translated to Canterbury in 1114.
32. Earnulphus consecrated in 1115, dy'd in 1125.
33. John consecrated in 1125, dy'd in 1137.
34. John the Second, chosen in 1137, dy'd in 1142. He is omitted by Godwin and Heylin.
35. Ascelinus succeeded in 1142, dy'd in 1147.
36. Walter de Merton elected 1147, dy'd in 1182. He was the first Bishop of this See elected by the Chapter, the Archbishops of Canterbury having till him, nominated the Bishops. Theobald gave up that Privilege to the Monks.
37. Gualeramus succeeded in 1183, and dy'd the next Year.
38. Gilbert de Glanvill, chosen in 1185, dy'd in 1214.
39. Benedikt de Sansetun, elected in 1214, dy'd in 1226.
40. Henry de Sanford, elected in 1226, dy'd in 1234.
41. Richard de Wendover, chosen in 1235, dy'd in 1250.
42. Laurence de St. Martino, elected in 1250, dy'd 1274.
43. Walter de Merton, elected 1274, dy'd 1277: He was Lord Chancellor of England, and founded Merton College in Oxford, as also another at Malden in Essex, which remain'd imperfect by his Death; having besides been a great Benefactor to his own Church of Rochester.
44. John

All these have no Dates either of Election or Death, and the Account of them is very imperfect.

Roffensis ecclesiae cath.
facies occidentalis.

I. Page 10.

The west Prospect of the
Cathedral Church of Rochester.



D. King delin.
et sculp.

THE
LIBRARY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

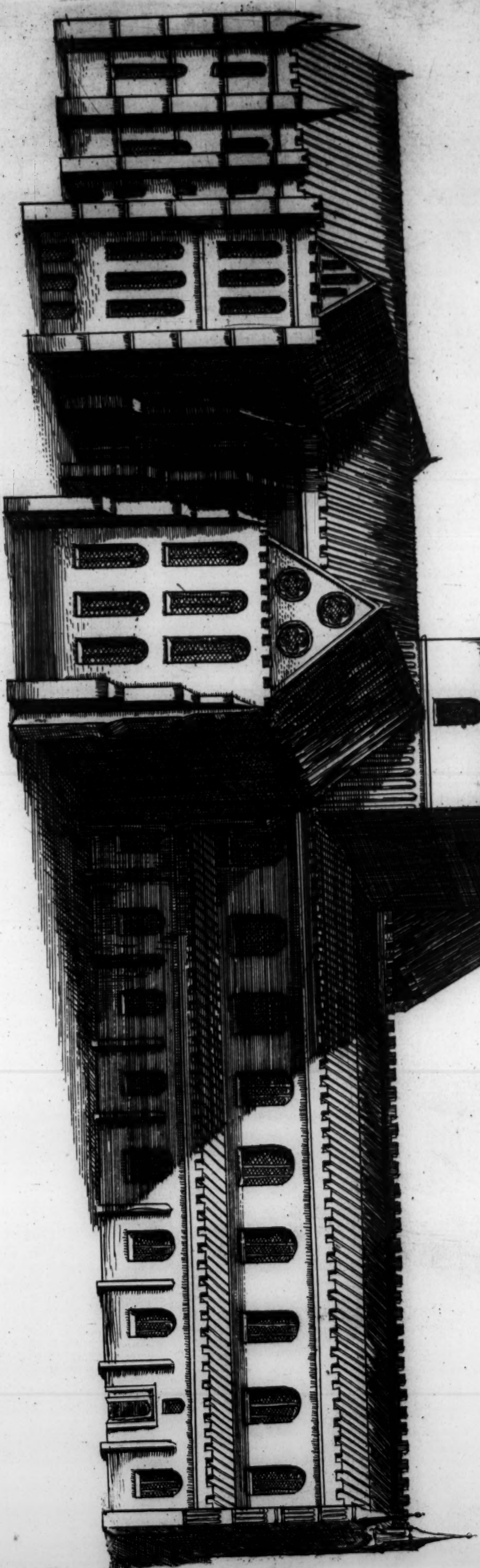
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Roffensis ecclesiae
facies aquilonaris.

The North View of the Cathedral
Church of Rochester



Pl. Page 10.



Dan: King delin.
et sculp.

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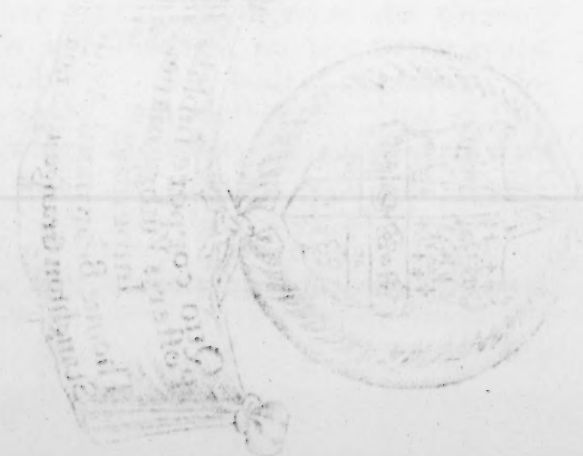
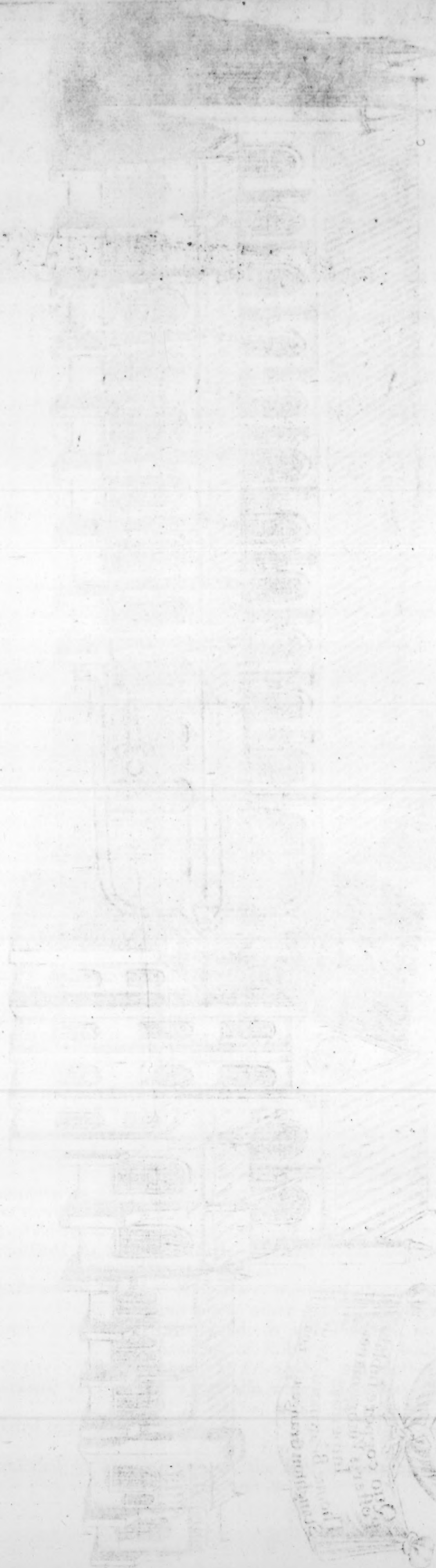
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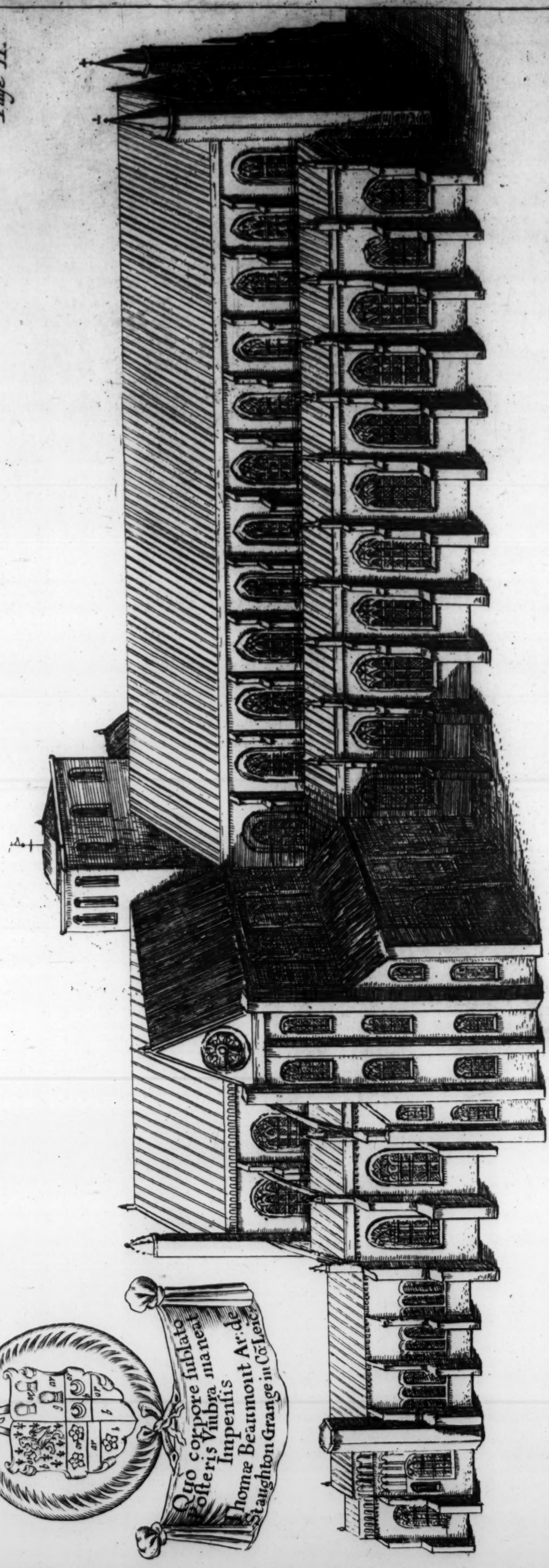
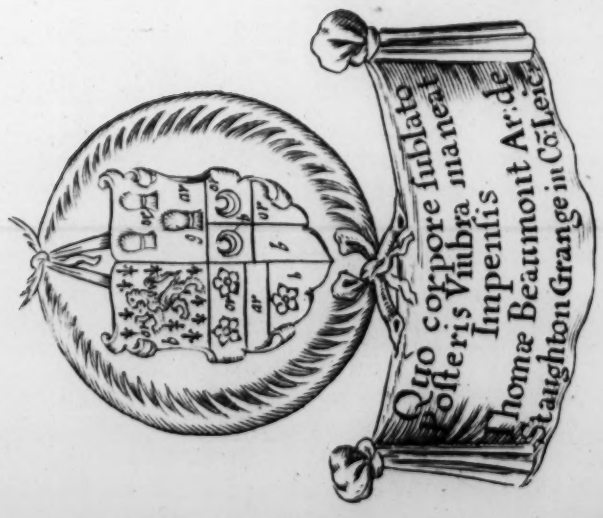
Page 11



Wintonensis ecclesie
facies australis.

The southern aspect of
Cathedral Church of Winchester

Page 11.



D. King sculp.

44. John de Bradfield, consecrated 1278, dy'd 1283.
45. John de Kirkeby, was elected, but refus'd it.
46. Thomas de Ingaldethorp, or Ingletorp, consecrated 1283, dy'd 1291.
47. Thomas de Wuldbam, aliàs de Southflete, elected, and refus'd it; but being again elected, accepted in 1291, and dy'd 1316.
48. Haymo de Heth, elected 1316, dy'd 1352.
49. John de Shepey, appointed by the Pope in 1351, dy'd in 1360. He was Lord Treasurer of England three Years.
50. William Whittlesey, elected 1360, translated to Worcester in 1363.
51. Thomas Trilleck, appointed by the Pope in 1363, dy'd 1372.
52. John de Hertley, chosen by the Monks, but set aside by the Pope.
53. Thomas de Brinton, chosen by the Pope 1372, dy'd 1389.
54. John Barnet elected, but set aside by the Pope.
55. William de Bottleham, translated from Landaff 1389, dy'd 1399.
56. John de Bottleham, consecrated 1400, dy'd 1404.
57. Richard Young, translated from Bangor 1404, dy'd 1419.
58. John Kempe, elected 1418, translated to Chichester 1421.
59. Thomas Spofford, elected, but before Consecration, remov'd to Hereford.
60. John Langdon, appointed by the Pope 1421, dy'd at the Council of Basil 1434.
61. Thomas Brown, consecrated 1435, translated to Norwich 1436.
62. William Wells, consecrated 1436, dy'd 1444.
63. John Lowe, translated from St. Asaph 1444, dy'd 1467.
64. Thomas Scot, aliàs Rotherham, consecrated 1468, translated to London 1471.
65. John Alcock, consecrated 1471, translated to Worcester 1476.
66. John Russel, consecrated 1476, translated to Lincoln 1480.
67. Edmund Audley, consecrated 1480, translated to Hereford 1492.
68. Thomas Savage, appointed by the Pope 1492, translated to London 1496.
69. Richard Fitz-James, consecrated 1497, translated to Chichester 1503.
70. John Fisher, chosen 1504, beheaded for asserting the Pope's, Supremacy 1535.
71. John Hilsey, consecrated 1535, dy'd 1538.
72. Nicholas Heath, elected 1540, translated to Worcester 1543.
73. Henry Holbeach, elected 1544, translated to Lincoln 1547.
74. Nicholas Ridley, consecrated 1547, translated to London 1550.
75. John Poyner, consecrated 1550, translated to Winchester within a Year.
76. John Scory, consecrated 1551, translated to Chichester the next Year. See vacant three Years.
77. Maurice Griffith, consecrated 1554, dy'd 1558.
78. Edmund Gheast, elected 1559, translated to Salisbury 1571.
79. Edmund Freke, elected 1571, translated to Norwich 1575.
80. John Piers, elected 1576, translated to Salisbury 1577.
81. John Young, elected 1577, dy'd 1605.
82. William Barlow, elected 1650, translated to London 1608.
83. Richard Neyle, elected 1608, translated to Lichfield and Coventry 1610.
84. John Buckridge, elected 1610, translated to Ely, 1628.

85. Walter Curle, elected 1628, translated to Bath and Wells 1629.
86. John Bowle, elected 1629, dy'd 1637.
87. John Warner, elected 1637, dy'd 1666.
88. John Dolben, elected 1666, translated to York 1683.
89. Francis Turner, consecrated 1683, translated to Ely 1684.
90. Thomas Sprat, consecrated 1684, dy'd 1713.
91. Francis Atterbury, consecrated 1713, now living.

This Diocese is the least in England, as containing only a small Part of Kent, and therein not above 98 Parishes. It is valu'd in the King's Books at 358l. 3s. 2d. 1q. This little See has yielded to the Realm one Chancellor, one Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and one Lord Treasurer, and to the Church of Rome one Cardinal.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd:
Argent, on a Saltier Gules, an Escallop Shell, Or.

WINCHESTER Cathedral - Church.

Kinewulf, the Son of Celric, King of the West Saxons, *Dugd. Vol. I. P. 31.* having been baptiz'd by St. Birinus, with his believing Saxons, design'd to build a Church in Winchester; and had gather'd the Materials for the same, and resolv'd to endow it with all the Lands seven Miles about that City from the Center thereof; but being prevented by Death, caus'd his Son Kinewulf to swear, that he would perform the same.

Kinewulf accordingly built a most beautiful Church, and confirm'd the Grant of all the Land given by his Father. Agilbert, who had succeeded Birinus, refusing to remove from Dorchester, where the Episcopal See had been plac'd, King Kinewulf, appointed one Wine Bishop of Winchester, and so the Diocese was divided into two; and the said King, of his own Gift, granted to the said Church the three Manors of Duntun, Alresford, and Wordiam.

Ina, King of the West Saxons, built the Monastery of Glastonbury, and gave to the Church of Winchester 30 Hides of Land, in the Place call'd Ewerland, in the Isle of Wight, and 50 Hides in Breding. *32.* Ethelard, King of the West Saxons, gave seven Manes, his Queen Frithwith gave Tantonam; his Kinsman Cured 40 Hides at Muleburn, in the Isle of Wight, 25 at Banewad, and 32 at Wippengeham.

King Egbert having subdu'd all this Island, ordain'd, that for the future, it should be call'd England, and all the Inhabitants English-Men. Then he gave to the Church of Winchester 30 Hides at Cawelburn, in the Isle of Wight, 42 at Scaldeflete, and four Villages, which were, Drokeireford, Wordiam, Awelton, and Beddintun.

King Ethelwulf returning from Rome, gave every tenth Hide of Land in his Dominions to the Conventual Churches.

King Alured translated the British Laws into English, and many other Books, and divided the Country into Hundreds and Tithings, for the better apprehending of Robbers. He built a Monastery for Monks at Etheligeny, and another for Nuns at Seftibery; as also a new Monastery in the Church-yard of Winchester, which he endow'd with many Possessions.

His Son, King Edward, gave to the Church of Winchester, the four Manors of Huseburne, Witchurch, Owerton, and Stoke.

His

His Son, King *Athelstan*, in one Battle, slew one King of the *Scots*, five Kings of the *Danes*, and 12 Earls, and kept such good Order in *England*, that if a Gold Chain were hung out on the Road, it would sooner drop in Pieces than be stolen. He gave to the Church of *Winchester* the three Manors of *Chivel-dinton*, *Evedford*, and *Eismersworthy*.

33. King *Edgar*, because the Canons of the Church of *Winchester* led disorderly Lives, turn'd them all out, and plac'd Monks in their Stead, and gave to that Church the Manor of *Awinton*, three Hides of Land at *Madaley*, 13 at *Breondun*, two at *Aderingefeld*, and seven at *Drucan*.

- King *Cute* gave to the Church of *Winchester* three Hides of Land, call'd *Hille*, as did Queen *Emma* the two Manors of *Westwode*, and *Patimparmustier*. This Queen being falsely accus'd of Incontinency with *Elwin* Bishop of *Winchester*, perform'd the Tryal of *Ordeal*, walking over nine Plough-Shares made red Hot barefoot, and unhurt; in Thanksgiv-
34. ing for which, she gave to St. *Swithin* nine Manors,
35. as did her Son King *Edward the Confessor*, the two
36. Manors of *Meones* and *Poreland*, and five Hides at *Wrochesbal*; *Githa*, Wife to Earl *Godwin*, the two Manors of *Bleodon* and *Craukymbam*.

Bishop *Wakelin* began to rebuild the Church of *Winchester* from the Foundation; and it is reported, that the King granted him, towards that Work, as much Timber of his Forest of *Hanepinges*, as could be cut down in three Days and Nights; whereupon such a Number of Hewers was brought together, that in the Time appointed, they cut down the whole Wood, and convey'd it to *Winchester*.

- King *Edward's* Grant confirming all the above Donations, may be seen in *Dugd. Vol. 1. p. 36*. Next follows a Grant of King *Edgar* of *Bledon*, to the said
37. Church, pass'd in the Year 975.

See more of the Grants to this Church, when we come to the *Addenda*, at p. 979 of *Dugdale*, who having nothing more in Relation to it, we proceed to say somewhat from *Heylin*, with the Catalogue of Bishops.

It is to be observ'd, that the See of *Winchester* was never remov'd since its first Foundation, as most or all in the South-West Parts have been. The Church now standing, was begun by Bishop *Walkin*, or *Wakelin*, as above, and carry'd on by his Successors, but never finish'd 'till the Time of *William* of *Wickham*, who built most of the West End. It was first dedicated to St. *Amphibalus*, then to St. *Peter*, next to St. *Swithin*, and lastly to the Blessed Trinity. These Bishops are Chancellors to the See of *Canterbury*, and Prelates of the most noble Order of the Garter.

This Diocese of Old, contain'd the Counties of *Surrey* and *Southampton*, and the Isle of *Wight*, to which Queen *Elizabeth* added the Isles of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, *Sark* and *Alderney*. The *English* Isle and Counties, contain 362 Parishes; the Isle of *Jersey* 131; and that of *Guernsey* and the other two, as many more.

The Bishoprick was anciently valu'd in the King's Books at 3885 l. 3 s. 3 d. 1 q. now at 2793 l. 4 s. 2 d. 1 q. This See has yielded to the Church ten Saints; and to *Rome* two Cardinals; to *England* one Lord Chief Justice, nine Lords Chancellors, two Lords Treasurers, one Lord Privy-Seal, one Chancellor of the University of *Oxford*, another to the *Exchequer*, and twenty four Prelates of the Garter.

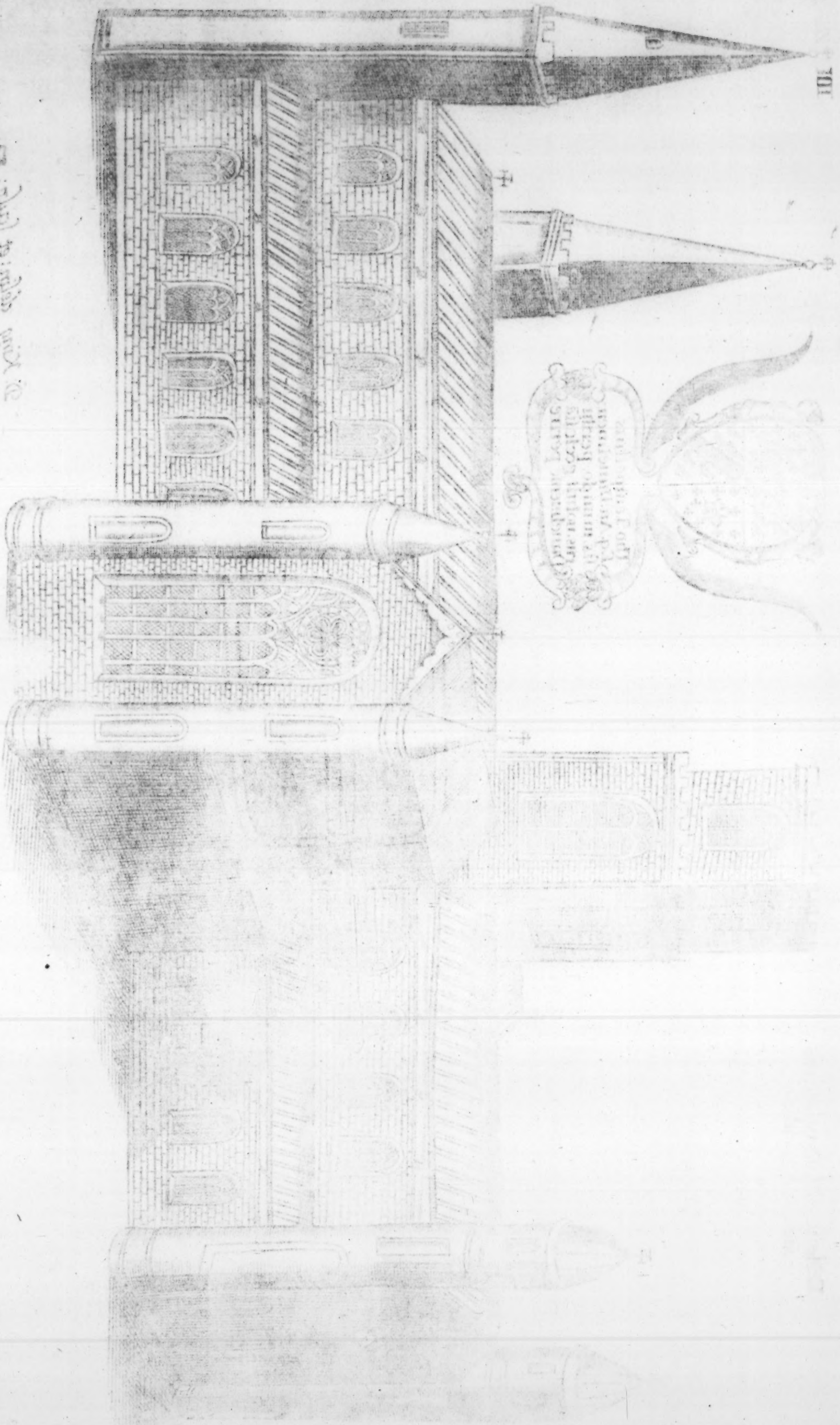
The Arms of the See of *Winchester* are thus Blazon'd:

Gules, two Keys endors'd in Bend, the Uppermost *Argent*; the other *Or*, a Sword interpos'd between them in Bend Sinister; of the second, Pommel and Hilt of the third.

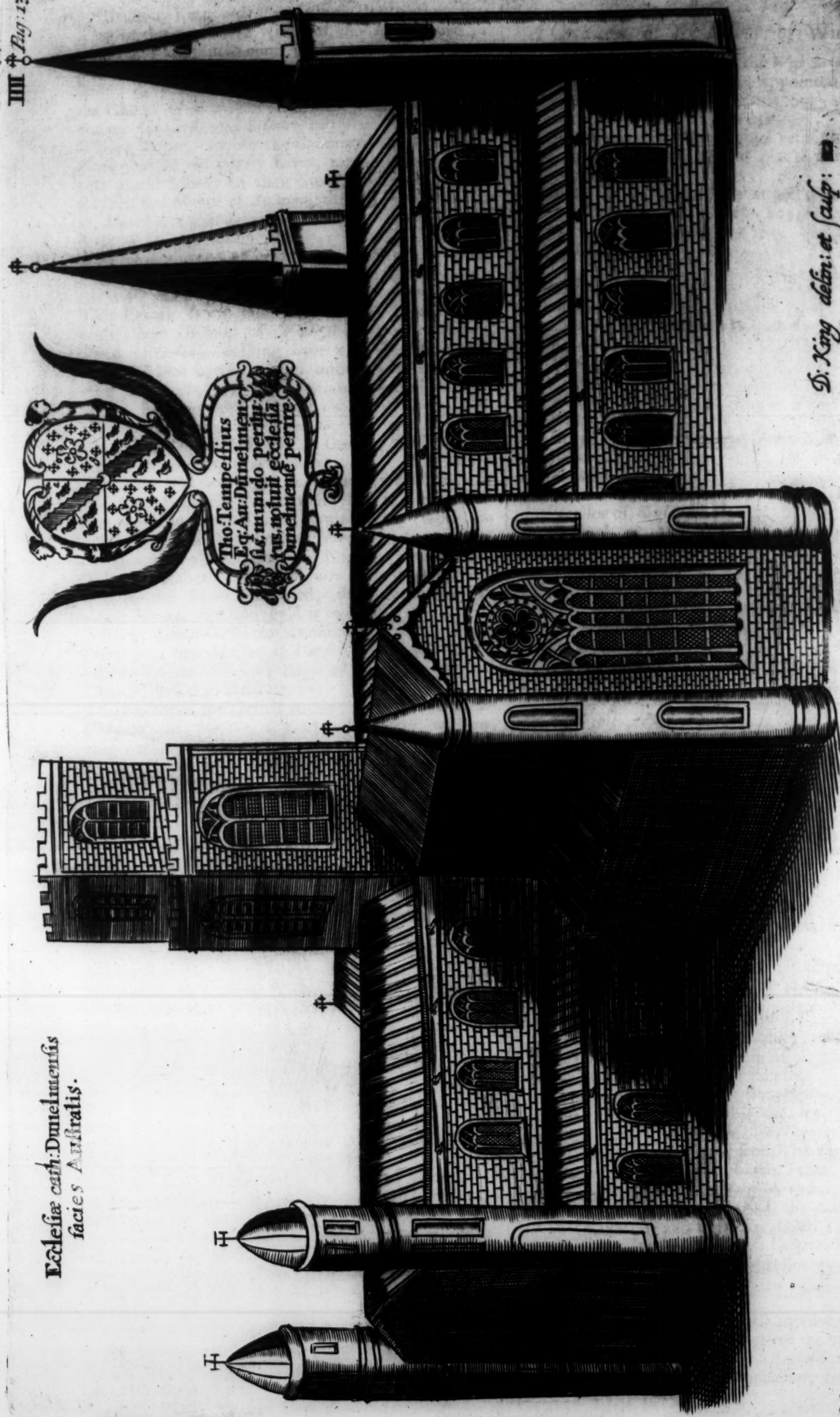
A Catalogue of the Bishops of Winchester.

1. St. *Birine*, who converted the *West Saxons*, and was by their King *Kinigilsus*, appointed Bishop of this Province, placing his See at *Dorchester*, *Ann.* 636, and dy'd in 650.
2. *Agilbert* succeeded him; but refusing to remove to *Winchester*, the King plac'd at *Winchester* in his Stead,
3. *Wina*, in 660, who was expell'd in 666, and dy'd Bishop of *London* in 675.
4. *Eleutherius* consecrated in 670.
5. St. *Hedda* 677.
6. *Daniel* 705.
7. *Humfride* 745.
8. *Kinerward* 755.
9. *Athelard* 780, translated to *Canterbury*.
10. *Egbald* 791.
11. *Dudda* 795.
12. *Kinebert* 797.
13. *Almund* 808.
14. *Withen* 814.
15. *Herefrid* 827, slain by the *Danes*.
16. *Edmund* 832.
17. *Helmstan* 833.
18. St. *Swithen*, renown'd for Sanctity, Lord Chancellor of *England* 838.
19. *Ardferth*, or *Athelred*, 862.
20. *Dumbert* 875.
21. *Denevulf* 879.
22. St. *Athelm*, alias *Bertulf*, 888, says *Helyn*; but *Le Neve* makes them two several Bishops.
23. St. *Frithstan* 906.
24. St. *Brinstan* 932.
25. *Elphege* the Bald, 935.
26. *Elfinus*, or *Alfius*, 951.
27. *Brithelm* 958.
28. St. *Ethelwald* 963.
29. St. *Elphegus* 983.
30. *Kenulph* 1006.
31. St. *Brithwold* 1007.
32. St. *Elfinus*, or *Alfius*, 1015.
33. *Alwyn* 1033.
34. *Stigand* translated from *Elmham* 1047, thrust himself into the See of *Canterbury*, and held both, 'till depriv'd of both.
35. *Walkelin* 1073.
See vacant 10 Years.
36. *William Giffard*, Lord-Chancellor, 1107.
37. *Henry* of *Blois* 1129.
See vacant 3 Years.
38. *Richard Poelive*, alias *More*, 1174.
39. *Godfrey de Lucy* 1189.
40. *Peter de Rupibus*, Lord Chief Justice, 1238.
41. *William de Raleigh*, alias *Radley*, translated from *Norwich* 1243.
42. *Ethelmar* 1249.
The See vacant 3 Years, says *Heylin*. *Le Neve* mentions not this Vacancy.
43. *John Exon*, alias of *Oxon*, alias *Gernsey*, 1265.
44. *Nicholas Ely*, translated from *Worcester* 1268.
45. *John de Pontifera*, alias *Pontois*, 1280.
46. *Henry Woodlock*, alias *Merewel*, 1304.
47. *John Sandal*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer, 1316.
48. *Reginald de Affer*, the Pope's Legate, 1320.
49. *John Stratford*, Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer, 1323.
50. *Adam de Orleton* 1333.
51. *William Edington*, Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, and the first Prelate of the Garter, 1345.
52. *William* of *Wickam*, Lord Chancellor, 1365.
53. *Henry Beauford*, Lord Chancellor, translated from *Lincoln*, 1405.
54. *William*

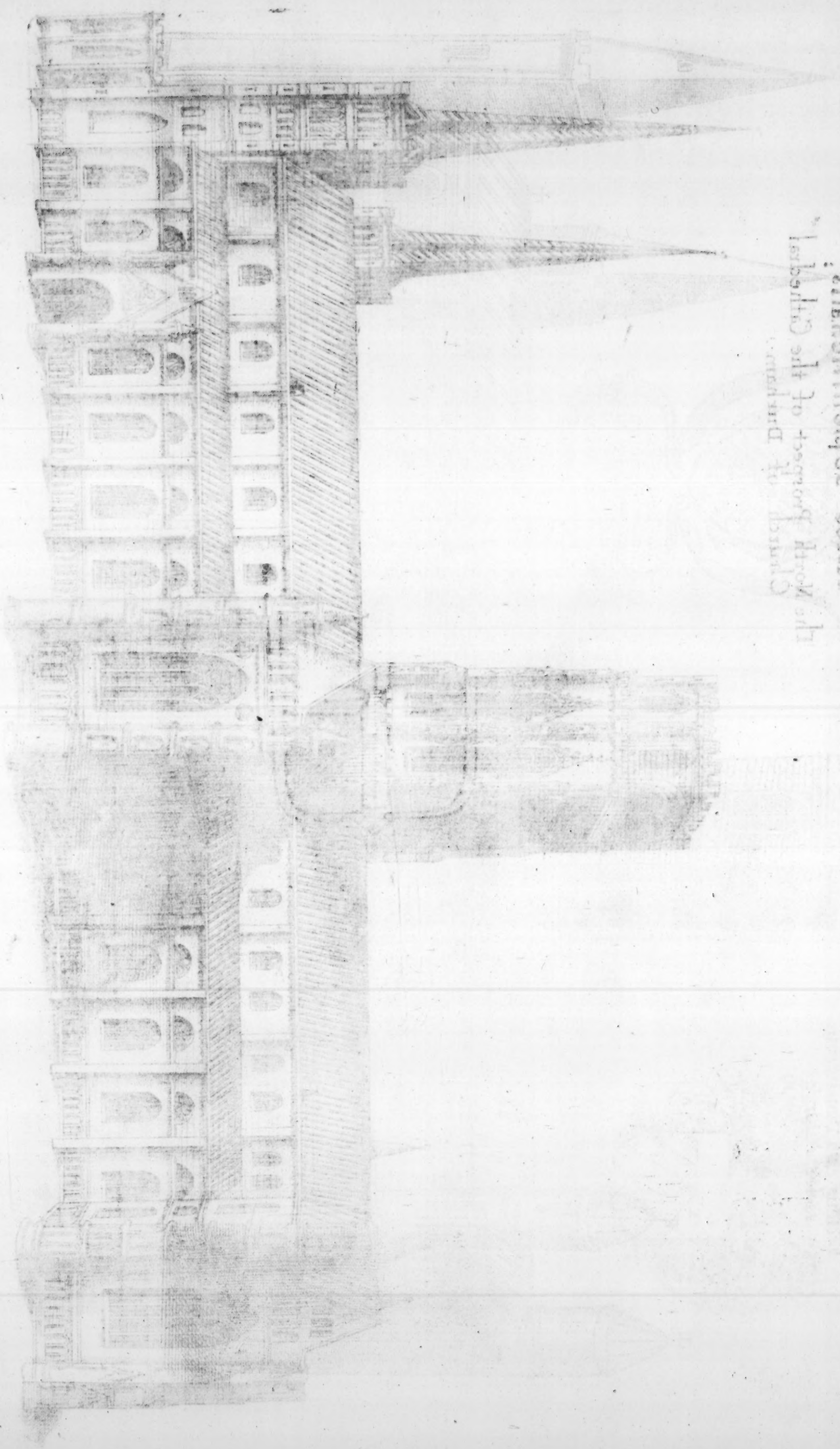
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**Ecclesiae cath: Dnnelmenensis
facies Australis.**



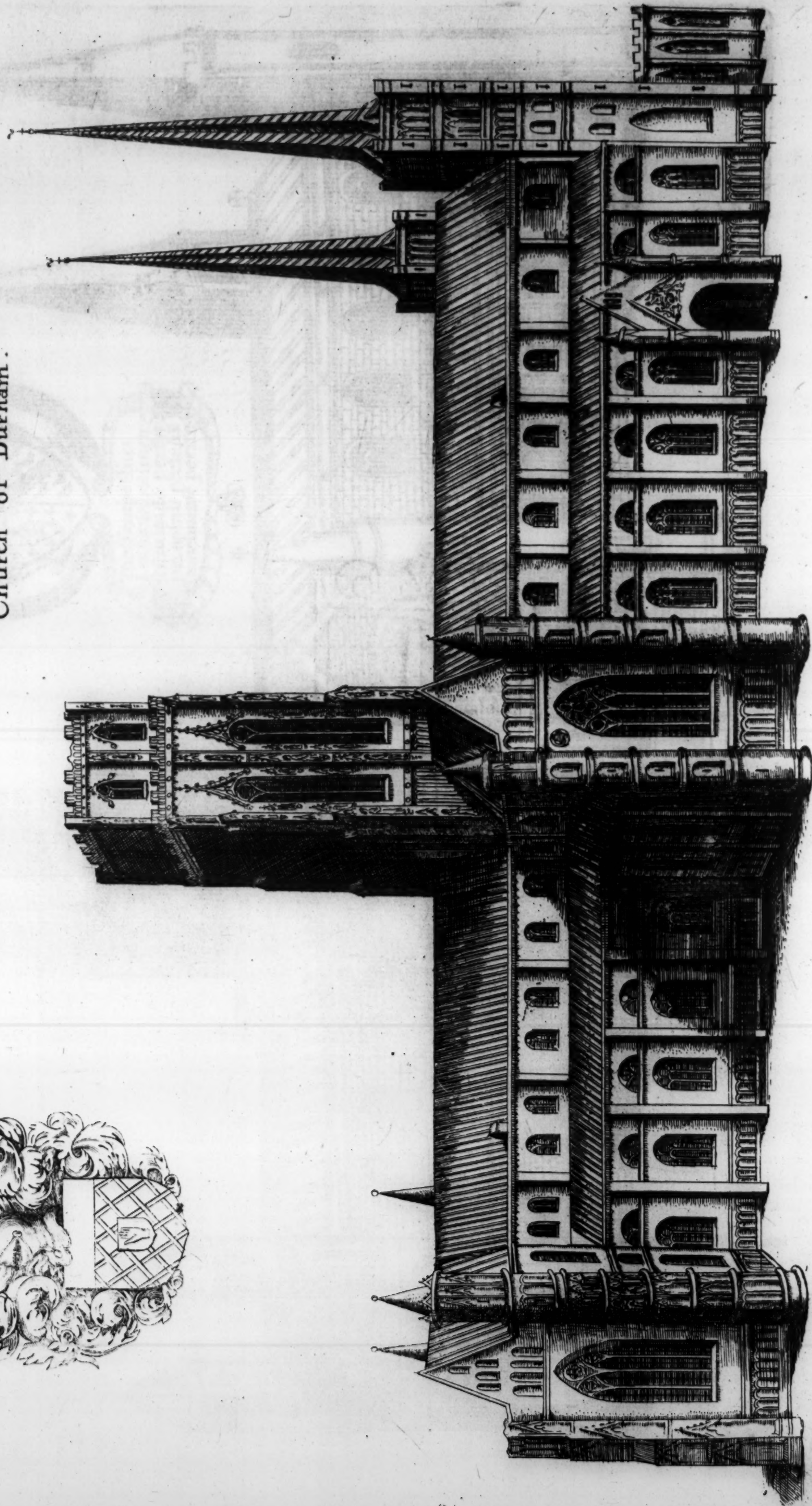
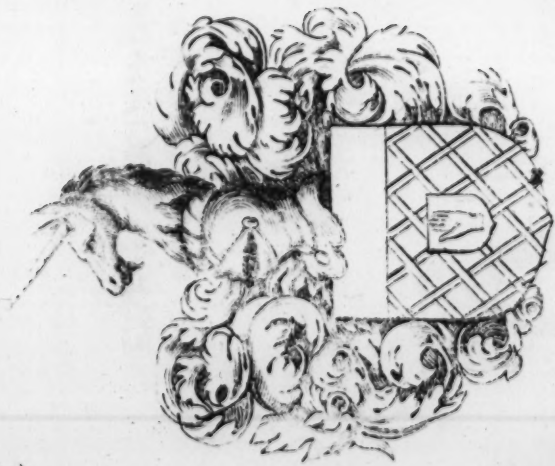
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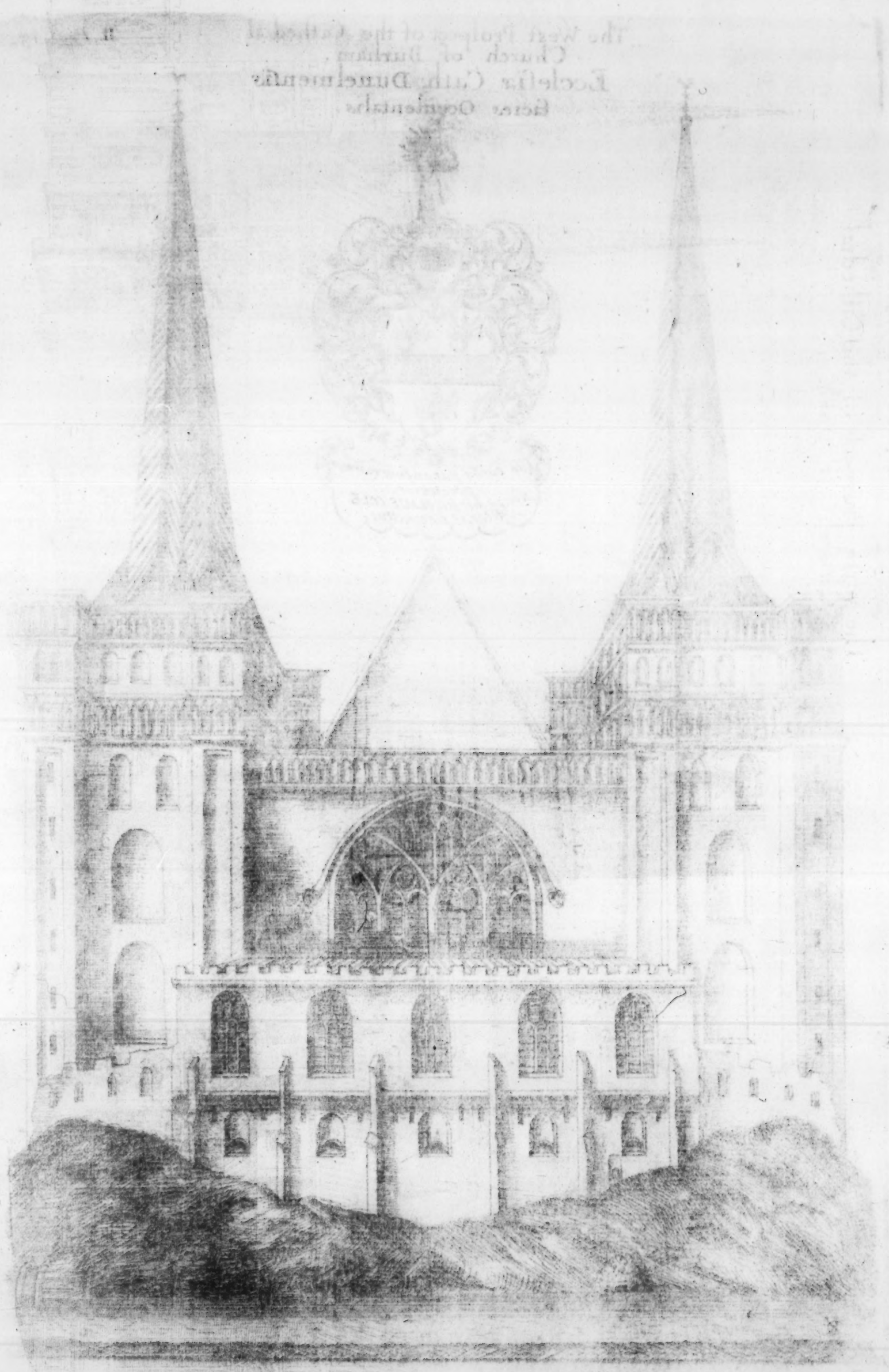


The North Transept of the Cathedral
 of Durham.
 as represented in
 the Durham Manuscript.

Ecclesie Cath Dunelmensis,
facies Septentrionalis,

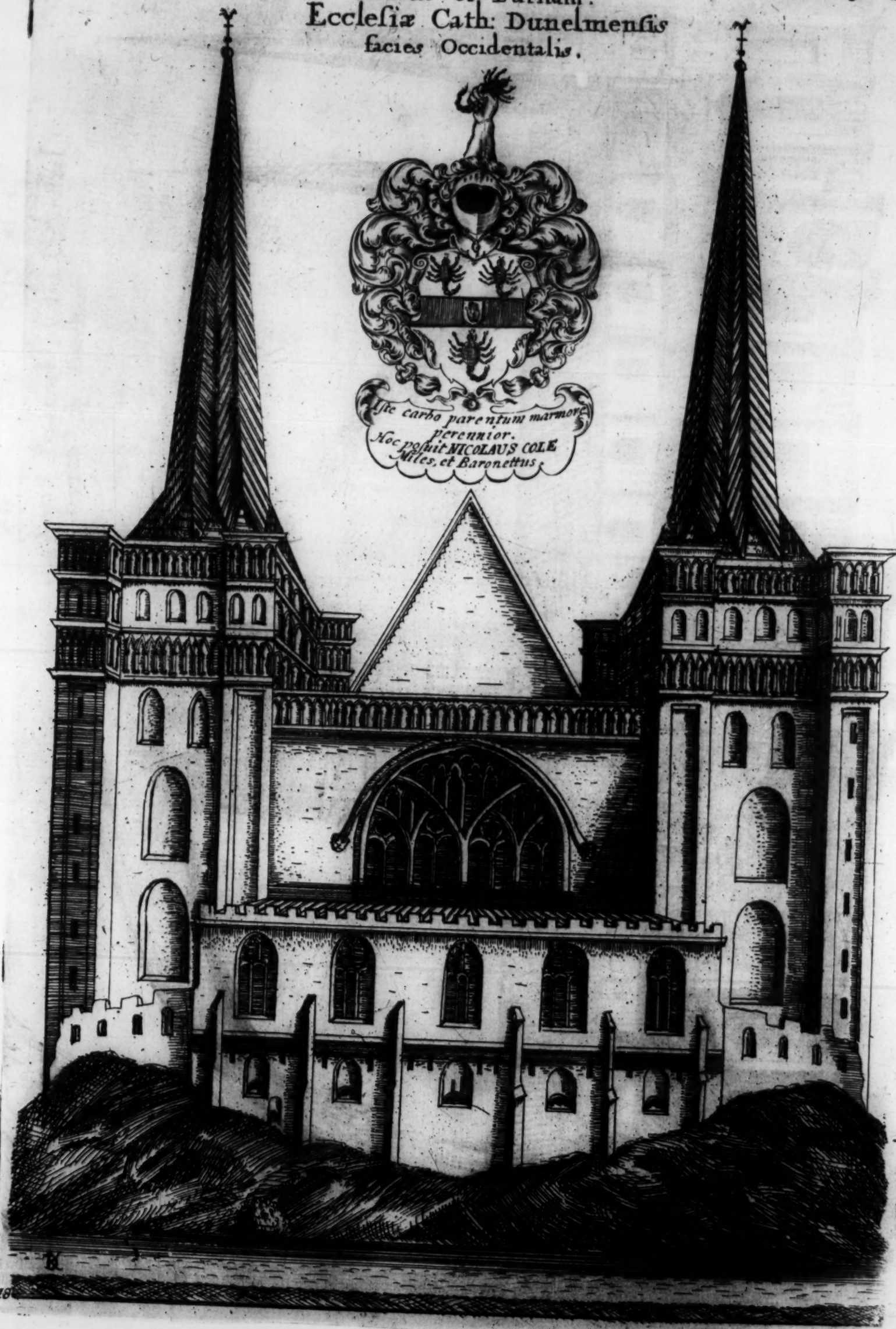
The North Prospect of the Cathedral
Church of Durham.





The West Prospect of the Cathedral.
Church of Durham.
Ecclesiæ Cath: Dunelmensis
facies Occidentalis.

II. Page 13.



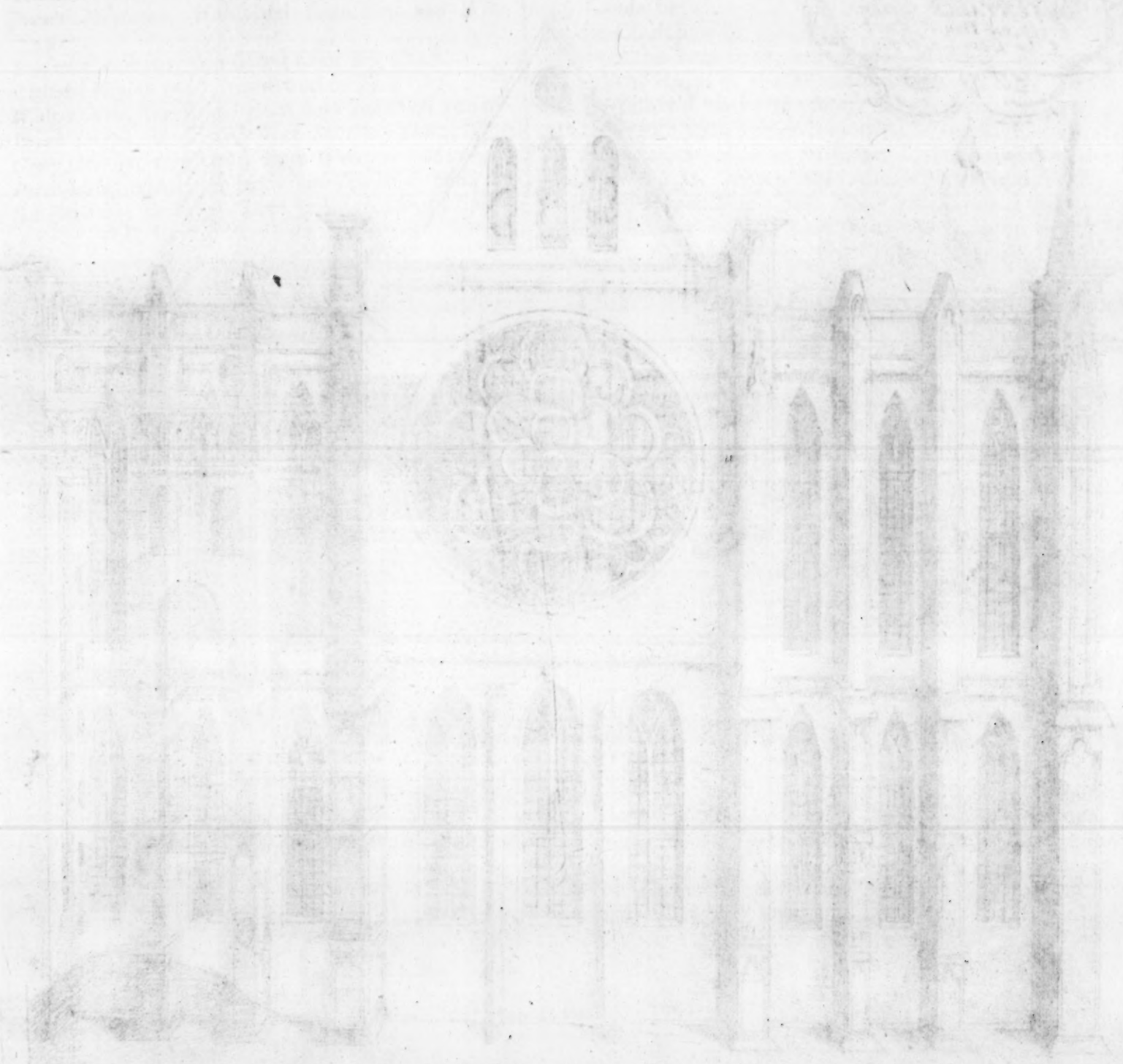
DURHAM MONASTERY and CATHEDRAL

William W. Woodcock, Lord Chancellor

Minister of the Gospel, The Church of England

Printed by W. Woodcock, at the Press of the Lord Chancellor, in the City of London

The East Window of the Cathedral
Church of Durham
is the subject of this
Treatise

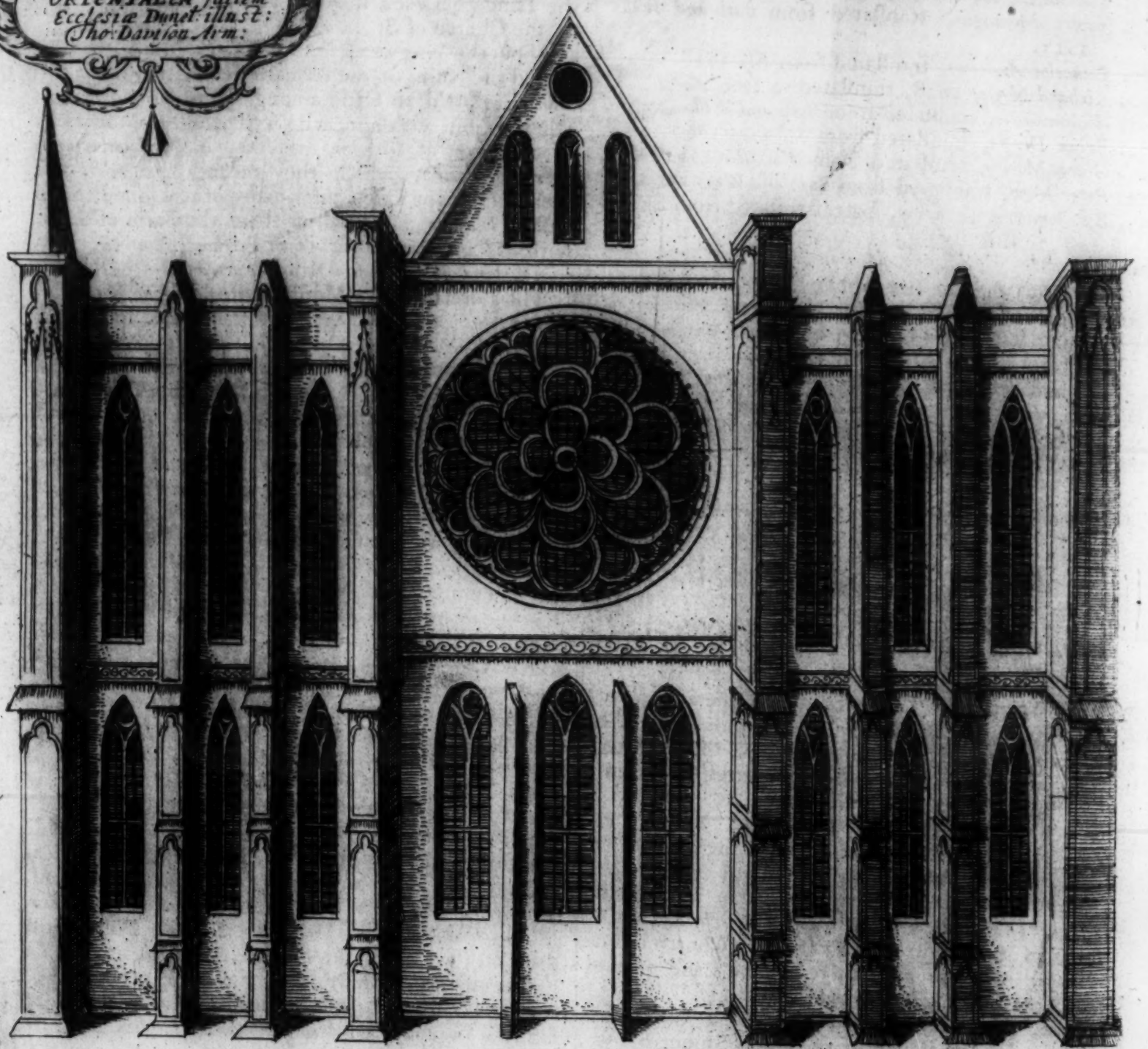


Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Dunelmensis facies Orientalis.

The East Prospect of the Cathedral Church of Durham.



Primus Scotorum sentis Cuthberte tumultus:
Illicò Scotorum factus est et tumulus.



54. William Waynflete, Lord Chancellor, 1447.
55. Peter Courtney, translated from Exeter, 1486.
56. Thomas Langton, translated from Sarum, 1493.
57. Richard Fox, translated from Dunholme 1502, was Lord Privy-Seal.
58. Thomas Wolsey, 1530, at the same Time Archbishop of York, held this See in Commendam, and was a Cardinal and Lord Chancellor.
59. Stephen Gardiner, 1534, was depriv'd in 1550, but restor'd in 1553.
60. John Poynt, 1550, was expell'd in 1553, when Bishop Gardiner was restor'd.
61. John White, translated from Lincoln 1556.
62. Robert Horne 1560.
63. John Watson 1579.
64. Thomas Cooper, translated from Lincoln 1584.
65. William Wickham, translated from Lincoln 1594.
66. William Day 1595.
67. Thomas Bilson, translated from Worcester 1597.
68. James Montague, translated from Bath and Wells 1617.
69. Lancelot Andrews, translated from Ely 1618.
70. Richard Neyle, 1628, translated to York.
71. Walter Curle, translated from Bath and Wells 1632.
72. Brian Duppa, translated from Salisbury 1660.
73. George Morley, translated from Worcester 1662.
74. Peter Mew, translated from Bath and Wells 1684.
75. Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bart. translated from Exeter 1707, still living.

The Arms of this See above blazon'd, together with those of the Bishop for the Time being, are worn encircled with a Garter; of which most noble Order, he is Prelate; the Bishop of Salisbury Chancellor, and the Dean of Windsor Register. These Bishops were formerly call'd Earls of Southampton, as may be seen in *Asmole's Appendix to his History of the Garter*, p. 34. and in *Le Neve*, p. 288.

D U R H A M

Monastery and Cathedral-Church.

Dugd. Vol. 1. P. 38. IN the Year of our Lord 635, being the 88th after the Coming of the English into Britain, and the 39th from the Arrival of St. Augustin, the most religious King Oswald, in the second Year of his Reign, Aydan then coming to him, appointed the Episcopal See in the Island of Lindisfarn, where that Prelate, the King so directing, settled the Habitation of the Monks that came with him.

King Oswald being slain by the Pagan Mercians in the Year 642, at a Place call'd Maserfield, seven Miles from Shrewsbury, towards Wales, a Church call'd the Whitechurch, was built there on the Land of the Abbot, in Honour of St. Oswald.

59. Firman, Successor to Aydan, erected a Cathedral Church in the Isle of Lindisfarn, not of Stone, but of Oak, and cover'd it with Thatch, which Archbishop Theodore dedicated in Honour of St. Peter, and Bishop Eadbert took off the Thatch and leaded it.

There being no Bishop at Lindisfarn, Cuthbert was consecrated Bishop thereof at York, on Easter-Day 685, being the 12th of King Egfrid, who gave to him the Town of Creke, and the Land for three Miles about it, where he settled a Dwelling for Monks; and that being too insufficient, he had added to it Lughalia, formerly call'd Luel, now Carlisle, with the Lands 15 Miles about it, where he founded a

Monastery of Nuns. This Grant is in *Dugdale*, Vol. 1, p. 39.

Ceolwulph, King of Northumberland, taking on him the Habit of a Monk in the Year 729, bestow'd on it the Lands of Brigesne and Werceword, and the four Farms of Cefr, Hwyltingham, Eadulfingham and Ecrolfingham. Bishop Guthcard purchas'd the Farm call'd Seggeffeld; as also those of Bedlynton, Nedirton, Grubbatyfe, Cabberyton, Sliceburne, and Cambes. The Priest Bernard, gave to St. Cuthbert his Farm of Tylington.

King Athelstan having made a Vow to St. John of Beverley, and to St. Cuthbert, upon his going to engage the Scots, returning Victorious, perform'd it; and by his last Will, in *Dugdale*, Vol. 1, p. 40, gave to St. Cuthbert the Farms of Wevemuch, Weston, Wulferton, Cilcefarth, two Reofhopps, Seiden, Saeham, Saeton, Dalton, Daldene, and Hesildene, besides many Gifts for the Use of the Church, and singular Privileges and Immunities. With these, and other Gifts, all the Lands between the Tese and the Tyne, belong'd to the Church of St. Cuthbert.

About the Year 1074, one Aldwin, a Monk, having visited the Ruins of the Monasteries destroy'd by the Danes, resolv'd to settle among them, procur'd two others to join with him, who settled in the Monastery of St. Peter, at Girnum, or Girne; in Northumberland, then in Ruins, which they meanly prepar'd, and there led a poor Life; and many others join'd them. Bishop Waltheof bestow'd on them the Farm of Girne, with its Appurtenances, viz. Preston, Munecott, Henworth, Heabern, Wyneston, and Heortedun.

The aforesaid three Monks, restor'd three Monasteries in Northumberland, viz. one at Durham, in Honour of the Blessed Virgin and St. Cuthbert; another at Leftingham, whence afterwards came the Monks of St. Mary at York; and the third, in the Place once call'd Streneshalgh, now Ouythy.

Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, gave to the Monks Tynemouth, as appears in *Dugdale*, as in the Margin. In the same Page is the Charter of William de Karileph, Bishop of Durham, particularising the Immunities and Lands granted to the Monks. *Ibid*, Pag. 43, is the Decree of King William the Conqueror, for changing the Canons of Durham into Monks. The said King gave to St. Cuthbert and Bishop Walcher for ever, many Lands in Lindesey, and afterwards added Wealletune and Hovedon, the Manor of Hemynbrugh, and the Lands of Brokenholme, and Billingham. Edgar, King of the Scots, likewise gave to St. Cuthbert and the Church of Durham, all Coldinghamshire. [See his Grant in *Dugdale*.] There is also the Grant of King Richard, giving to the said Church the Manor of Seberge and its Wapentake; confirming the former Grants of those of Howeden, Alverton, and Creyk, and granting the Bishop many Privileges and Immunities, and the Liberty of a Count-Palatine. Add to these, William de Merley, who gave to St. Cuthbert and his Monks the Lands of Morewick and the Fishery on the Tyne; which Grant his Son Ranulphus, after his Father's Death, confirm'd in the Year 1129. *Dugdale* carries us no farther as to this Bishoprick; what follows, is collected from Godwin, Heylin, and Le Neve.

This See, which *Dugdale* informs us, was first establish'd at Lindisfarn, a small Island on the Coast of Northumberland, was afterwards translated to Durham, where it still continues. The Occasion of its Removal was the Cruelty of the Danes; who, about the Year 800, infesting that Coast, oblig'd the Bishop and his Monks to fly for Safety; and thus they wander'd from Place to Place, without being able to settle any where, 'till about the Year 990 they got a Resting-Place at Durham. This Cathedral was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, the Sixth Bishop of Lindisfarn, a

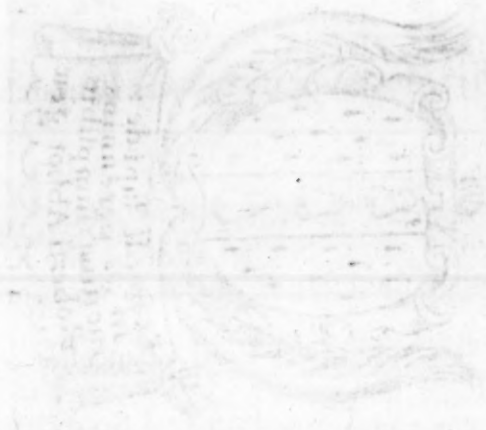
Man of singular Piety, whose Relicks the Monks and Bishops had continually carry'd about with them, till they were safely deposited in this Church. *Aldwin*, the first Bishop, founded the first Church here, but the Church now standing, was founded by *William de Carilefo*, soon after the Norman Conquest, and finish'd by *Ranulphus Flambard*, his Successor; some Additions having been made by Bishop *Fernham*, and the Prior *Thomas Welfcomb*, about the Year 1242. The whole Bishoprick of *Durham* was formerly call'd *St. Cuthbert's Patrimony*; all the Country between *Tine* and *Teis*, having been conferr'd on him by King *Alfred*; and at the Time of the Conquest, the Bishop was reputed a Palatine; and it was adjudg'd that the Bishop should have all Forfeitures and Escheats within his Liberties, as the King had without; which Privileges were retrench'd by the Statute 25 *Hen. 8.* and all the Rights of the Bishoprick conferr'd on the Crown by the Parliament, in the last Year of the Reign of King *Edward the Sixth*. That Act was repeal'd in the second Parliament of Queen *Mary*, and the Bishoprick restor'd with all its Royalties.

This Diocese contains the County of *Northumberland*, and that properly call'd the Bishoprick of *Durham*; in both which, there are 135 Parishes. The Bishoprick is valu'd in the First-Fruits Office at 1821*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* 1*q.* per Ann. Of these Bishops, eight have been Saints; one Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, and one a Cardinal; one Lord Chief Justice, five Lords Chancellors, three Lords Treasurers, one Principal Secretary of State, one Chancellor of the University of *Oxford*, and two Masters of the Rolls.

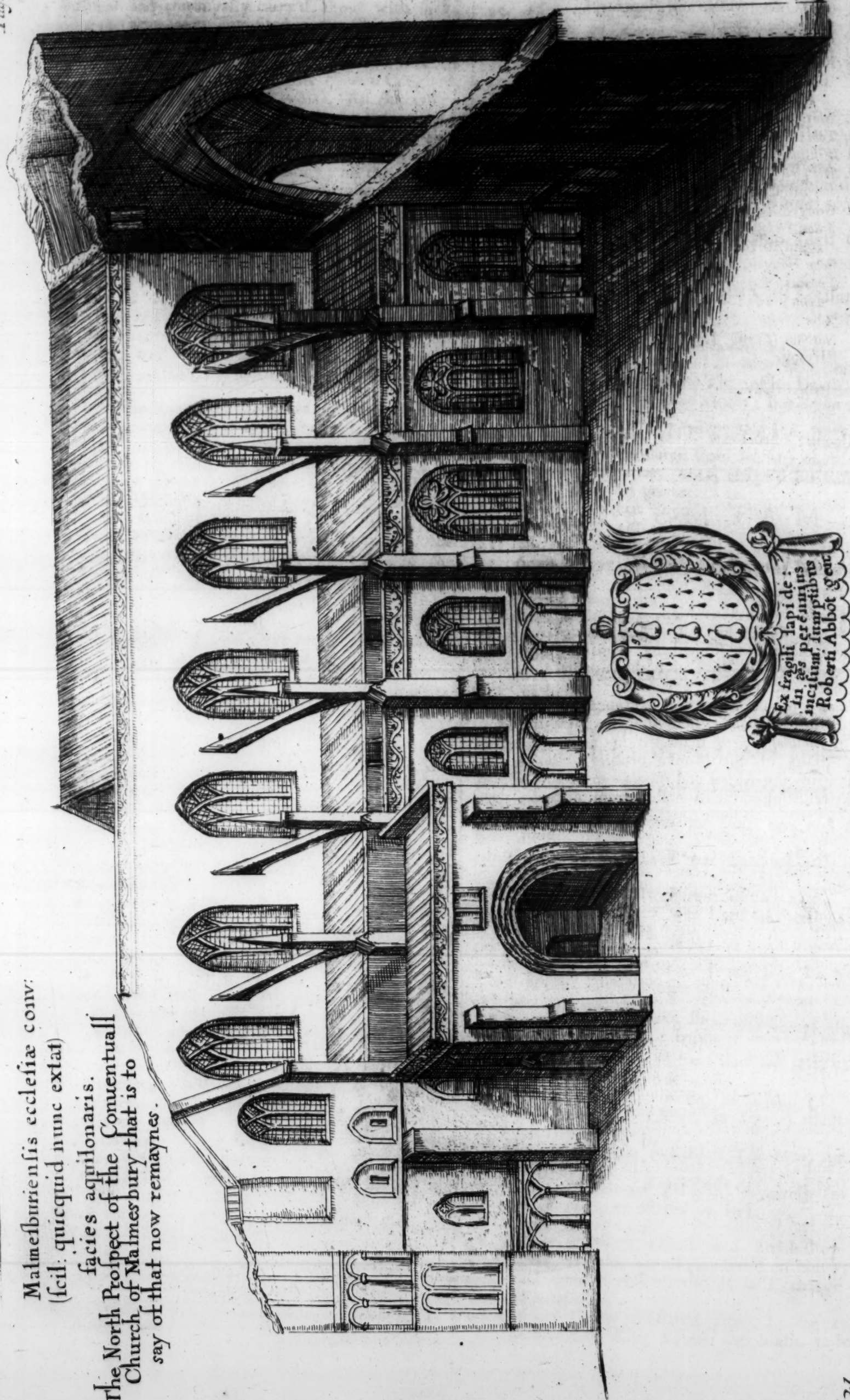
The Catalogue of the Bishops of Lindisfarn first, and then of Durham.

Bishops of Lindisfarn, or Holy Island.

1. *St. Aidan*, constituted Bishop of the *Northumbrians*, 635.
2. *St. Finan* 652.
3. *Colman* 661.
4. *Tuda* 664.
5. *St. Eata* 678.
6. *St. Cuthbert*, renown'd for Sanctity, 684, voluntarily resign'd about two Years after.
7. *St. Eadbert* 687.
8. *St. Egbert* 698.
9. *St. Ethelwold* 721.
10. *Kenulf* 740.
11. *Higbald* 779.
12. *St. Ethelwine* dy'd in 790: *Heylin* does not mention the Year of his Promotion; and *Godwin* and *Isaacson* do not mention him, wherefore *Le Neve* reckons him not in the Number.
13. *Egbert II.* 802.
14. *Egfrid*, alias *Eathoredus*, says *Heylin*: *Le Neve* makes two several Bishops of these Names, quoting *Isaacson* for the latter, and him and *Godwin* for the first.
15. *Eanbert* 845.
16. *Eardulf* 854, who *Le Neve*, from ancient Manuscripts says, remov'd his Monks and his See to *Chester upon the Street*, upon the Burning of *Lindisfarn*, and calls those that follow, Bishops of *Chester upon the Street*.
17. *Cuthard* 900.
18. *Tilred*, or *Milred*, 915.
19. *Witherd*, or *Wigred*, 927.
20. *Uhtred* 944.
21. *Sexhelme* 945.
22. *Aldred* 946.
23. *Alfius*, or *Elfinus*, 968.
24. *Aldwin*, or *Aldhun*, 990. He first settled the See at *Durham*, whence he and his Successors have been styl'd Bishops of *Durham*.
25. *Eadmund* 1023.
26. *Eadred* 1048.
27. *Egelrick*, 1049, resign'd to his Brother.
28. *Egelwin*, 1056, was expell'd.
29. *Walcher*, or *Walter*, Earl of *Northumberland*, 1071. He and all his Retinue were slaughter'd, excepting two, in Revenge of a Murder committed by some of his Family.
30. *William de Carilefo*, 1080. He was Lord Chief Justice.
The See vacant four Years.
31. *Ranulphus Flambard*, 1099, was Lord Treasurer.
32. *Geofrey Rufus* 1129.
33. *William de St. Barbara* 1143.
34. *Hugh Pudsey*, Earl of *Northumberland*, 1154.
35. *Philip de Poitiers*, 1197: *Le Neve* says, he was excommunicated at the Time of his Death, and that the See was long vacant; but *Heylin* takes no Notice of it.
36. *Richard de Marisco*, 1217, was Lord Chancellor.
37. *Richard Poor*, translated from *Salisbury* 1227.
38. *Nicholas de Fernham*, 1241, resign'd his Bishoprick, and liv'd private.
39. *Walter de Kirkham* 1250.
40. *Robert Stichel* 1260.
41. *Robert de Insula* 1274.
42. *Antony de Beak*, or *Bechy*, 1283, was Patriarch of *Jerusalem*.
43. *Richard Kellowe* 1311.
44. *Lewis de Bellomont* 1317.
45. *Robert de Greystones*, according to *Le Neve*, was consecrated in 1333, but set aside by the King and the Pope, therefore *Heylin* takes no Notice of him.
46. *Richard de Bury*, 1333, was Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer.
47. *Thomas Hatfield*, 1345, was Principal Secretary of State.
48. *John Fordhim*, 1381, was Lord Treasurer, and translated to *Ely*.
49. *Walter Shirlaw*, translated from *Bath and Wells* 1388.
50. *Thomas Langley*, 1406 was Cardinal and Lord Chancellor.
51. *Robert Nevil*, translated from *Salisbury* 1438.
52. *Laurence Booth*, 1457, was Lord Chancellor, and translated to *York*.
53. *William Dudley*, 1476.
See vacant almost two Years, says *Le Neve*: *Heylin* takes no Notice of it.
54. *John Sherwood*, 1483.
Le Neve again says, the See was vacant almost two Years, but not *Heylin*.
55. *Richard Fox*, translated from *Bath and Wells* 1494, translated hence to *Winchester*.
56. *William Dudley*, according to *Heylin*, (*Le Neve* calls him *William Sever*, or *Sivyer*) translated from *Carlisle* 1502.
See vacant again two Years, (*Le Neve*) not in *Heylin*.
57. *Christopher Bambridge*, (*Heylin*) *Baynbridge* (in *Le Neve*) 1507, translated to *York*.
58. *Thomas Ruthall* 1508.
59. *Thomas Wolsey*, Cardinal and Archbishop of *York*, had this See also conferr'd on him 1523, and quitted this afterwards in Exchange for *Winchester*.
60. *Cuthbert Tunstall* translated from *London* 1530, depriv'd by King *Edward the Sixth*, restor'd by



Malmesburienſis eccleſiae conv:
 (ſcil: quicquid nunc extat)
 facies aquilonaris.
 The North Proſpect of the Conventuall
 Church of Malmesbury that is to
 ſay of that now remaines.



by Queen Mary, and depriv'd again by Queen Elizabeth.

61. James Pilkington 1560.
62. Richard Barnes, translated from Carlisle 1577.
The See vacant two Years, says Heylin: *Le Neve* mentions it not here.
63. Matthew Hutton, 1589, translated to York.
64. Tobias Matthews, 1594, translated to York.
65. William James, 1600, (*Heylin*) 1606 (*Le Neve*).
66. Richard Neyle, translated from Lincoln 1617, translated hence to Winchester.
67. George Mountain, or Montaine, translated from London 1618, (*Heylin*) 1627 (*Le Neve*) translated again to York.
68. John Howson, translated from Oxford 1628.
69. Thomas Morton, translated from Lichfield and Coventry 1632.
70. John Cousin 1660.
71. Nathaniel Crew, translated from Oxford 1674, still living.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd :

Azure, a Crois between four Lions Rampant, Or.

MALMSBURY

Monastery in Wiltshire.

Dugd. Vol. 1. P. 49. **M**eydulphus, a Scotch-Man, as is said, a Philosopher and Monk, rais'd the Monastery of Malmsbury from a mean to a flourishing Condition; whereas before, it would scarce give the Inhabitants a Subsistence, and resign'd the Government thereof to *Aldelm*, a Monk of the same, as appears by the Grant the Bishop *Leutharius*, bestowing on them the Land call'd *Maldulfesburch*, made in the Year 673. Thus the Affairs of the Monks prosper'd, by the Industry of the Abbot and the Favour of the Bishop, many resorting to the Monastery from all Parts; some out of Piety, and some for the Sake of Learning.

50. King *Berthwald* gave to *Aldhelm* the Abbot, and his Successors for ever, *Sumerford*, which is near the River *Thames*, in the Year 635.

Lutherius, Bishop of *Winchester*, gave to the said Monastery the Land of *Malmsbury*, by his Grant of the Year 680.

51. *Athelard*, King of the *Mercians*, gave to it *Neven-tune* and *Charleton*, near *Tettebury*, *Ann.* 681. King *Chedwall* gave the Lands on both Sides of the Wood call'd *Kemele*, *Ann.* 682. King *Edward the Confessor*, in 1065, confirm'd all former Grants; and King *William the Conqueror* added many Privileges and Immunities. *Maud*, his Queen, gave to it the Lands call'd *Gerfdun*, in 1081. Earl *Godwyn*, and his Wife *Turund*, gave to it the Church of *St. Nicholas*, in *London*, and all their Houses there, in 1084. Lastly, Pope *Innocent*, in 1248, confirm'd to these Monks all their Lands; as also their Privileges and Immunities, adding more to them. All which Grants, see in *Dugdale*, as in the Margin.

WESTMINSTER

Abby, in the County of Middlesex.

THis Place has been consecrated to God, and particularly appointed for the Buryal-Place of Kings, from the first introducing of Christianity among the *Britains*; that is, from the Days of their King *Lucius*, who about the Year of Grace 180, receiv'd the Gospel, and was baptiz'd. It continu'd in the same Veneration till *Dioclesian*, when it was converted into an Idolatrous Temple of *Apollo*, and the same it was under the *Pagan Saxons*. It was then call'd *Thorney*, being an Island encompass'd by the *Thames*, to the Westward of the City, and now call'd *Westminster*. After *St. Augustin* had converted *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, *Sebert*, King of the *West Saxons*, was also baptiz'd, who threw down the Temple of *Apollo* in *Thorney* Island, and built a Church in Honour of *St. Peter*, Prince of the Apostles, which that holy Saint dedicated in Person, and founded a stately Monastery, endowing it with many Possessions. Of *St. Peter's* consecrating this Church, see *Dugdale*, as in the Margin, and the following Pages, being all upon the same Subject.

King *Edward the Confessor* designing to re-build this Abby, which had been ruin'd during the many Distractions of this Nation, Pope *Nicholas*, by his Bull, appointed it to be for ever the Place for Crowning of the Kings, the Repository of the Regalia, and a perpetual Habitation of Monks of *St. Benedict*; to be subject to none but the King, to chuse their own Abbots, and to have no Strangers impos'd upon them; exempting it from the Authority of the Bishop, granting to it all other usual Immunities, and confirming all Grants made to it, with Anathema to the Infringers thereof.

King *Edward the Confessor*, in his Charter dated 1066, gives an Account of the Cruelties committed by the *Danes*; how they kill'd his Brother *Alfred*, and he escaping, was peaceably enthron'd, whereupon he had made a Vow to go in Person to *Rome*, to visit the Shrines of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*; but being dissuaded by the Nobility, he sent to advise with the Pope. His Ambassadors arriving at *Rome*, whilst Pope *Leo* was holding a Council of 250 Bishops, besides many other Holy Fathers, the said Pope absolv'd him from his Vow, enjoining him to expend the Money he had laid up for that Journey upon the Poor, and in building or repairing a Monastery in Honour of *St. Peter*. Having receiv'd this Answer, and being told that *St. Peter* had appear'd to one *Wulfin*, a godly Monk, and declar'd it to be his Will, that the King should repair the ancient and then ruin'd Abby of *Westminster*, he resolv'd to perform the same; and having taken the Tythe of all his Substance, caus'd the old Ruins to be remov'd, and built a new Church from the Ground, placing in it many Relicks, confirming all former Privileges, and adding many new; as also ratifying all Grants of Lands made to it before his Time. Besides which, he gave many rich Ornaments to the said Church, and

and the following Lands, then known by the Names of Langtun, Gibeslepe, Stane, Windlesore, Hunaet, Hampstede, Stithenaece, Aesceweile, Dene, Suthburhe, Pertun, Roteland; and after the Death of Queen Edgith, Tingismæc, Perscoran, and Deorkyrste; all the said Lands free from all Burdens or Incumbrances.

See the restoring of this Abby, in the 2d Vol. of Dugdale, p. 847; and the Substance of what is there said, under that Page in this Abridgment, being all the said Author has relating to it; what is added, shall be from Helyn and Le Neve.

The Church in Westminster, is said to have been the See of the Bishops or Archbishops of London, under the Britans, for tho' some pretend, that the Archbishop's See was in St. Peter Cornhil, from an old Record, that seems to be a Mistake for St. Peter Thorney, as Westminster was call'd, Thorney being an ancient Saxon Name, whereas Cornhil is Modern. How this Church was ruin'd, and afterwards restor'd, has been said above; but then it was only an Abby. King Henry the Third took down all the Fabrick erected by King Edward the Confessor, and built the Church now standing, from the Ground; but some of the Abbots enlarg'd it towards the West-End, which is still call'd by his Name. The Abbots had Episcopal Jurisdiction, and sat in Parliament.

King Henry the Eighth, in the Year 1539, took Possession of this, as well as of all other Abbies and Monasteries, it being then valu'd at 3977 l. and order'd the Church to be govern'd by a Dean and Prebendaries, William Benson, who had been the last Abbot, conforming to be the first Dean.

That King's Mind soon altering, that Government was dissolv'd; and he, by his Letters Patents bearing Date December 17, 1540 erected it into an Episcopal See, appointing a Bishop, a Dean, and Twelve Prebendaries. He also made Westminster a City, and allotted the whole County of Middlesex (the Parish of Fulham only excepted) for the Diocese, ordering it to be subject to the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of Westminster, as it had been before to the Bishop of London. The only Bishop of this See was

Thomas Thirlby, consecrated in 1540, and translated to Norwich, when he had sat Nine or Ten Years, and entirely dilapidated the Patrimony belonging to it: Then King Edward the Sixth dissolv'd the Bishoprick, and restor'd the County of Middlesex to the See of London, as it had been before. Not long after, in the same King's Reign, this Church was (by Act of Parliament) made a Corporation, to consist of one Dean and Twelve Prebendaries, by the Name of The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Peter's, Westminster.

Queen Mary, coming to the Crown, made void that Institution of a Dean and Prebendaries, converting it again into a Monastery of Monks, as it had been before, and appointed John Fecknam Abbot, with Fourteen Monks. She dying,

Queen Elizabeth again expell'd the Monks, converting the Monastery into a Collegiate Church, and placing therein again a Dean and Twelve Prebendaries, besides Petty-Canons, and others of the Choir, to the Number of Thirty; Ten Officers belonging to the Collegiate Diet, Two School-masters, Forty Scholars, and Twelve Alms-men, besides Receivers, Registers, a Library-keeper, Collectors, and other Officers, the principal being the High Steward of Westminster.

We have here Four Cuts of Westminster-Abby; the first being the Ground-Plat; then the West, the North and the South Prospects of the same.

The Explanation of the Cut of the Plan of Westminster Abby.

Henry the Seventh's Chapel.

1. King Henry the Seventh, and his Queen, Anno 1509.
2. The Duke of Richmond and Lenox, An. 1624.
3. The Countess of Richmond and Derby, Mother to King Henry the Seventh, An. 1509.
4. Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, An. 1587.
5. The Countess of Lenox, Grandmother to King James, An. 1597.
6. The Duke of Buckingham and his Wife, An. 1628.
7. Two Daughters of King James, viz. Mary and Sophia, An. 1606 and 1607.
8. Queen Elizabeth.

St. Nicholas's Chapel.

1. Elizabeth Lady Cecil, An. 1593.
2. The Dutchess of Somerset, An. 1587.
3. Nicholas, Baron Carew, An. 1470.
4. George Fane, Knight, and his Wife, An. 1628.
5. Anne, Countess of Oxford, and Lady Burleigh, An. 1588.
6. William Sutton, alias Dudley, Bishop of Durham.
7. On the Pyramid, in a Cup, the Heart of the little Daughter of Christopher Harley, Viscount Bellemont, An. 1606.
8. Winfred, Marchioness of Winchester, An. 1586.
9. Elizabeth, Lady Rofs.
10. Philippa, Dutchess of York, An. 1474.
11. Mary Countess of Buckingham, with her Husband George Villiers, Knight, An. 1505.

St. Edmond's Chapel.

1. John de Elsham, Earl of Cornwall.
2. Two of King Edward the Third's Children.
3. Frances Dutchess of Suffolk, 1563.
4. Francis Holles, Esq; 1622.
5. Elizabeth Russel, 1600.
6. John Lord Russel, 1584.
7. Bernard Brocas, Knight.
8. Henry Bouchier, Lord Cromwel, 1471.
9. Richard Peckful, Kt. his Two Wives and Four Daughters.
10. The Earl of Shropshire and his Wife, 1617.
11. The Earl of Pembroke, 1304.
12. The Dutchess of Gloucester, 1399.
13. Robert Walbens, Archbishop of York, 1504.

In the middle Space lie bury'd Four Children of King Edward the First, and Three of King Henry the Third, 1523.

In St. Benedic's Chapel.

1. Gabriel Goodman, Dean of the Church, 1601.
2. Frances Countess of Hertford, 1548.
3. Simon Langham, Archbishop of Canterbury.
4. William Bill, Dean of Canterbury, 1561.
5. Lionel Granfield, Earl of Middlesex, and his Wife, 1645.



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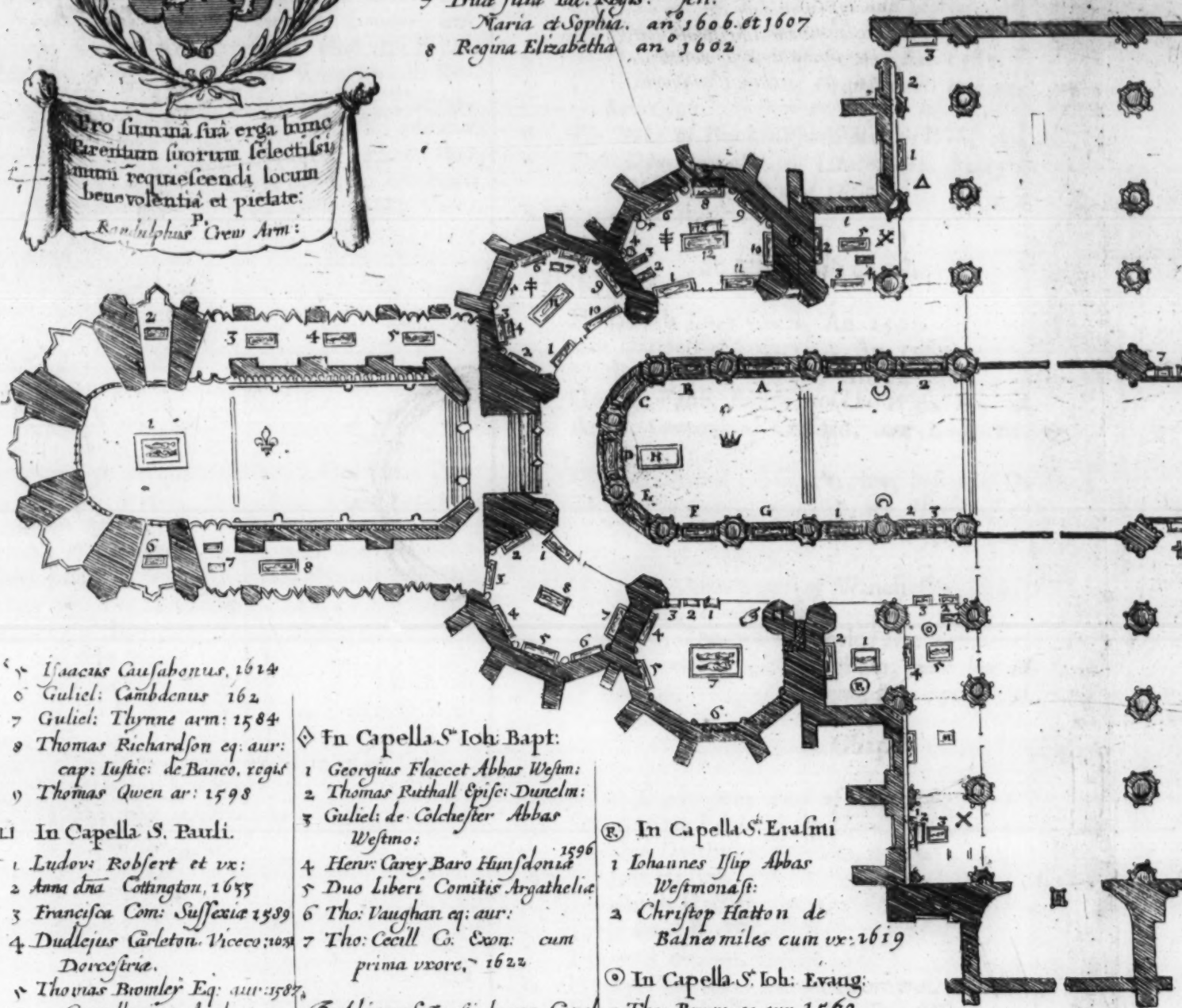


Capella Regis Henr: 7

1. Rex Henr: 7. et Vxor an^o 1509.
2. Dux Richm: et Lenoxia. et vxor. a^o 1624
3. Comitissa Richm: et Derb: mater Regis H. 7 an^o 1509
4. Maria Stuarta Scot: Regina. an^o 1587
5. Comitissa Lenoxia. avia Regis Jac: an^o 1577
6. Dux Buckingh: et vxor an^o 1628
7. Dua filia Jac: Regis: scil: Maria et Sophia. an^o 1606. et 1607
8. Regina Elizabetha an^o 1602

AREA WESTMONASTERIENSIS ECCLESIAE ICHNOGRAPHIA.

The Ichnography of the Church of Westminster



1. Isaacus Casaubonus. 1614
2. Guliel: Cambdenus 1624
3. Guliel: Thynne arm: 1584
4. Thomas Richardson eq: aur: cap: iustici: de Banco. regis
5. Thomas Qwen ar: 1598

In Capella S. Pauli.

1. Ludov: Robfert et vx:
2. Anna dña Cottingham. 1633
3. Francisca Com: Suffexia 1589
4. Dudlejus Carleton. Viceco: 1633 Dorcestria.
5. Thomas Bromley Eq: aur: 1587. Cancellarius Angl:
6. Iacobus Fullerton eq: aur: et vxor.
7. Ioh: Puckring eq: aur: D: 1596 Custos magni Sigilli Angl: et vxor.
8. Egidius Daubney Com: de Bridgewater et vx:

In Capella S. Ioh: Bapt:

1. Georgius Flaccet Abbas Westm:
2. Thomas Ruthall Episc: Dunelm:
3. Guliel: de Colchester Abbas Westmo:
4. Henr: Carey Baro Hunsdonia 1596
5. Duo Liberi Comitis Argathellie
6. Tho: Vaughan eq: aur:
7. Tho: Cecill Co: Exon: cum prima vxore. 1622

Ad ingressu ostij huius Capelle in columna. a dextra parte, est monumentum D. Iana Crew cum marito et liberis. et a sinistra parte ostij in columna. monumentum Iuliana Crew, sororis Clippesey Crew Eq: aur 1639 et 1641

In Capella S. Erasmi

1. Iohannes Islip Abbas Westmonast:
2. Christop Hatton de Balnesmiles cum vx: 1619

In Capella S. Ioh: Evang:

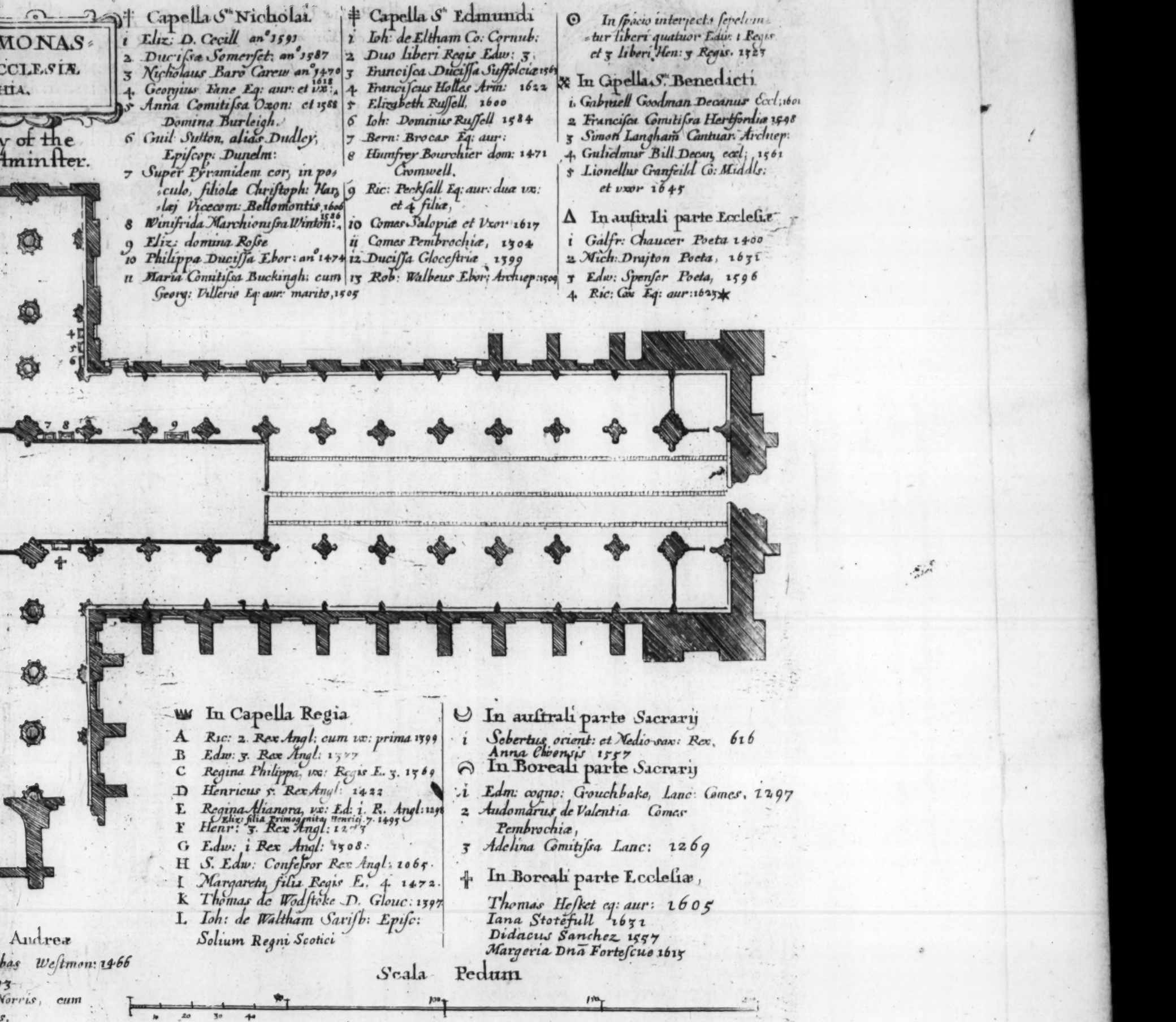
1. Tho: Parry eq: aur 1560
2. Ioh: Harpenden eq: aur: 1457
3. Ioh: Estney Abbas Westm: 1498
4. Georgius Holles eq: aur: 1626
5. Franciscus vere eq: aur 1608

In Capella S. Mich:

- Cath: domina S. Iohn. 1614

In Capella S. Andre

1. Edw: Barton Abbas Westm: 1603
2. Anna Bilton. 1603
3. Ioh: dominus Norris. vx: et sex filijs.



P. de Newcourt delin: D. King sculp.

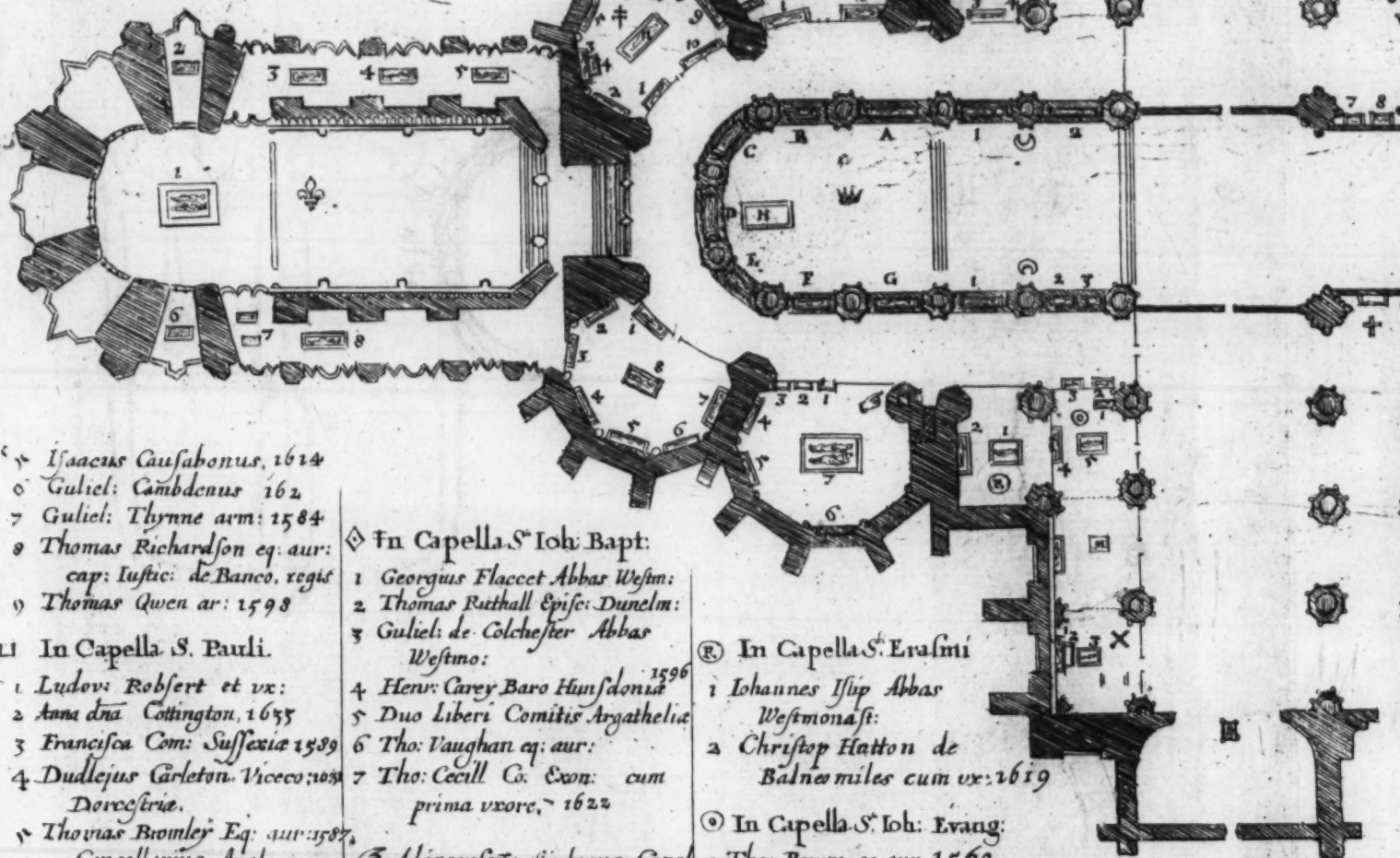


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2. Dux Richm: et Lenoxia, et vxor. a^o 1624
3. Comitissa Richm: et Derb: mater Regis H. 7 an^o 1509
4. Maria Stuarta Scot: Regina, an^o 1587
5. Comitissa Lenoxia, avia Regis Jac: an^o 1577
6. Dux Buckingham: et vxor an^o 1628
7. Dua filia Jac: Regis: scil: Maria et Sophia. an^o 1606. et 1607
8. Regina Elizabetha an^o 1602

AREA WESTMONASTERIENSIS ECCLESIAE ICHNOGRAPHIA.

The Ichnography of the Church of Westminster



1. Isaacus Causabonus, 1614
2. Guliel: Cambdenus 162
3. Guliel: Thynne arm: 1584
4. Thomas Richardson eq: aur: cap: iustici: de Banco, regis
5. Thomas Qwen ar: 1598

In Capella S. Pauli.

1. Ludov: Robfert et vx:
2. Anna dña Cottington, 1635
3. Francisca Com: Suffexia 1589
4. Dudlejus Carleton. Viceco: 1631 Dorcestrie.
5. Thomas Bromley Eq: aur: 1587, Cancellarius Angl:
6. Iacobus Fullerton eq: aur: et vxor.
7. Ioh: Puckring eq: aur: D: 1596 Custos magni Sigilli Ang: et vxor.
8. Egidius Daubney Com: de Bridgewater et vx:

In Capella S. Ioh: Bapt:

1. Georgius Flaccet Abbas Westm:
2. Thomas Ruthall Episc: Dunelm:
3. Guliel: de Colchester Abbas Westmo:
4. Henr: Carey Baro Hunsdonus 1596
5. Duo Liberi Comitiss Argathelia
6. Tho: Vaughan eq: aur:
7. Tho: Cecill Co: Exon: cum prima vxore, 1622

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In Capella S. Erasmi

1. Iohannes Islip Abbas Westmonast:
2. Christop Hatton de Balnes miles cum vx: 1619

In Capella S. Ioh: Evang:

1. Tho: Parry eq aur 1560
2. Ioh: Harpenden eq aur: 1457
3. Ioh: Estney Abbas Westm: 1498
4. Georgius Holles eq: aur: 1626
5. Francisus vere eq aur 1608

In Capella S. Mich:

1. Cath: domina S. Iohn. 1614

In Capella S. Andrea

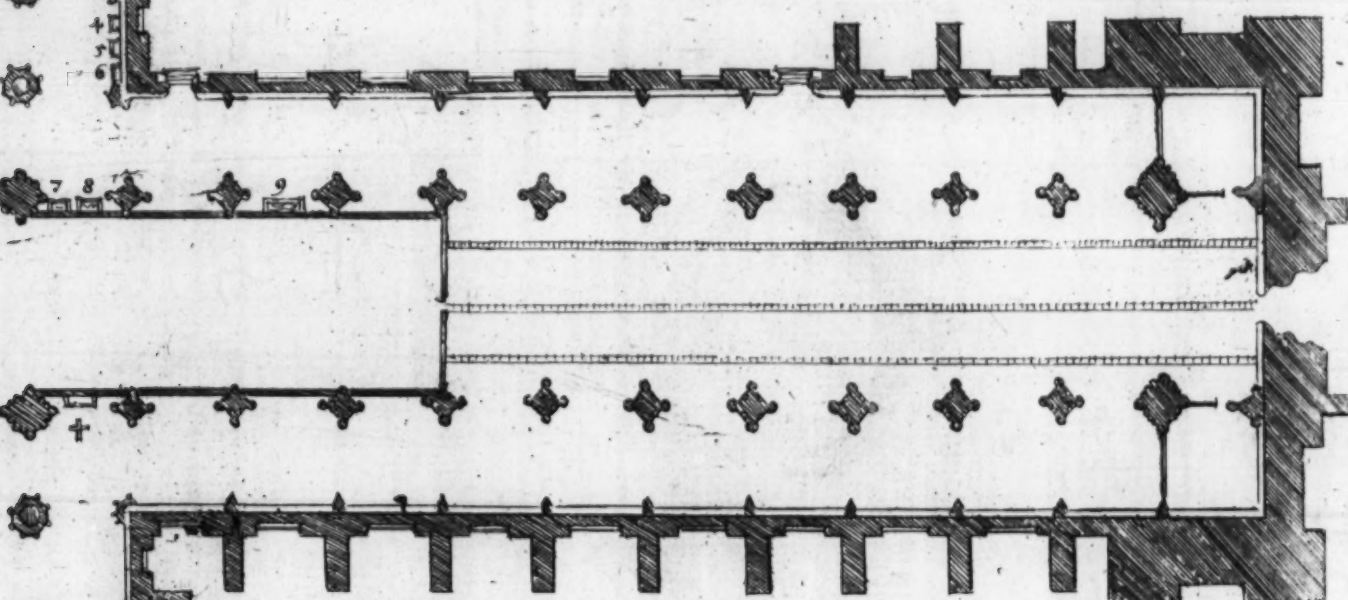
1. Edw: Barton Abbas Westm
2. Anna Bilton. 1603
3. Ioh: dominus Norris, cum vx: et sex filijs.

ONAS
ELE.SIA.
A.
of the
minster.

- † Capella S^{ti} Nicholai.
- 1 Eliz. D. Cecill an^o 1591
 - 2 Ducissa Somerset. an^o 1587
 - 3 Nicholaus Baro Carew an^o 1470
 - 4 Georgius Kane Eq: aur: et vx^r: 1612
 - 5 Anna Comitissa Oxon: et 1588
Domina Burleigh.
 - 6 Guil. Sutton, alias Dudley;
Episcop: Dunelm:
 - 7 Super Pyramidem cor: in pos-
culo, filiola Christoph: Har-
lej Vicecom: Bellomontis, 1606
 - 8 Winifrida Marchionissa Winton: 1586
 - 9 Eliz: domina Rose
 - 10 Philippa Ducissa Ebor: an^o 1474
 - 11 Maria Comitissa Buckingham: cum
Georg: Vallerio Eq: aur: marito, 1505

- † Capella S^{ti} Edmundi
- 1 Ioh: de Eltham Co: Cornub:
 - 2 Duo liberi Regis Edw: 3:
 - 3 Francisca Ducissa Suffolcia 1561
 - 4 Franciscus Hollas Arm: 1622
 - 5 Elizabeth Russell, 1600
 - 6 Ioh: Dominus Russell 1584
 - 7 Bern: Brocas Eq: aur:
 - 8 Humphrey Bourchier dom: 1471
Cromwell.
 - 9 Ric: Peckfall Eq: aur: dua vx:
et 4 filia,
 - 10 Comes Salopia et Vxor: 1617
 - 11 Comes Pembrochia, 1304
 - 12 Ducissa Glocestria 1399
 - 13 Rob: Walbeus Ebor: Archiep: 1509

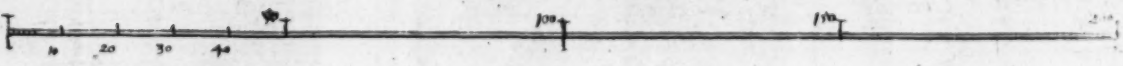
- ⊙ In spacio interject: sepelun-
tur liberi quatuor Edw: 1 Regis
et 3 liberi Hen: 3 Regis. 1527
- ✠ In Capella S^{ti} Benedicti
- 1 Gabriell Goodman Decanus Ecl: 1601
 - 2 Francisca Comitissa Hertfordia 1598
 - 3 Simon Langham Cantuar: Archiep:
 - 4 Gulielmus Bill Decan: ecl: 1561
 - 5 Lionellus Granfeild Co: Middls:
et vxor 1645
- Δ In australi parte Ecclesie
- 1 Galfr: Chaucer Poeta 1400
 - 2 Nich: Draughton Poeta, 1631
 - 3 Edw: Spenser Poeta, 1596
 - 4 Ric: Cox Eq: aur: 1625*



- ☙ In Capella Regia
- A Ric: 2. Rex Angl: cum vx: prima 1399
 - B Edw: 3. Rex Angl: 1327
 - C Regina Philippa, vx: Regis E. 3. 1369
 - D Henricus 5. Rex Angl: 1422
 - E Regina Alianora, vx: Ed: 1. R. Angl: 1295
Oxlie: filia primogenita Henrici 7. 1295
 - F Henr: 3. Rex Angl: 1217
 - G Edw: 1 Rex Angl: 1208
 - H S. Edw: Confessor Rex Angl: 1065
 - I Margareta filia Regis E. 4 1472
 - K Thomas de Wodstoke D. Glouc: 1397
 - L Ioh: de Waltham Sarisb: Episc:
Solum Regni Scotici

- ⊙ In australi parte Sacrarij
- 1 Sebertus orient: et Medio-sax: Rex, 616
Anna Chonvis 1557
- ⊙ In Boreali parte Sacrarij
- 1 Edm: cogn: Grouchbake, Lanc: Comes, 1297
 - 2 Audomarus de Valentia Comes
Pembrochia,
 - 3 Adelina Comitissa Lanc: 1269
- † In Boreali parte Ecclesie
- Thomas Hesketh eq: aur: 1605
Iana Stotefull 1631
Didacus Sanchez 1557
Margeria Dna Fortescue 1615

Scala Pedum



Pec. Newcastri delm: D. King sculp.

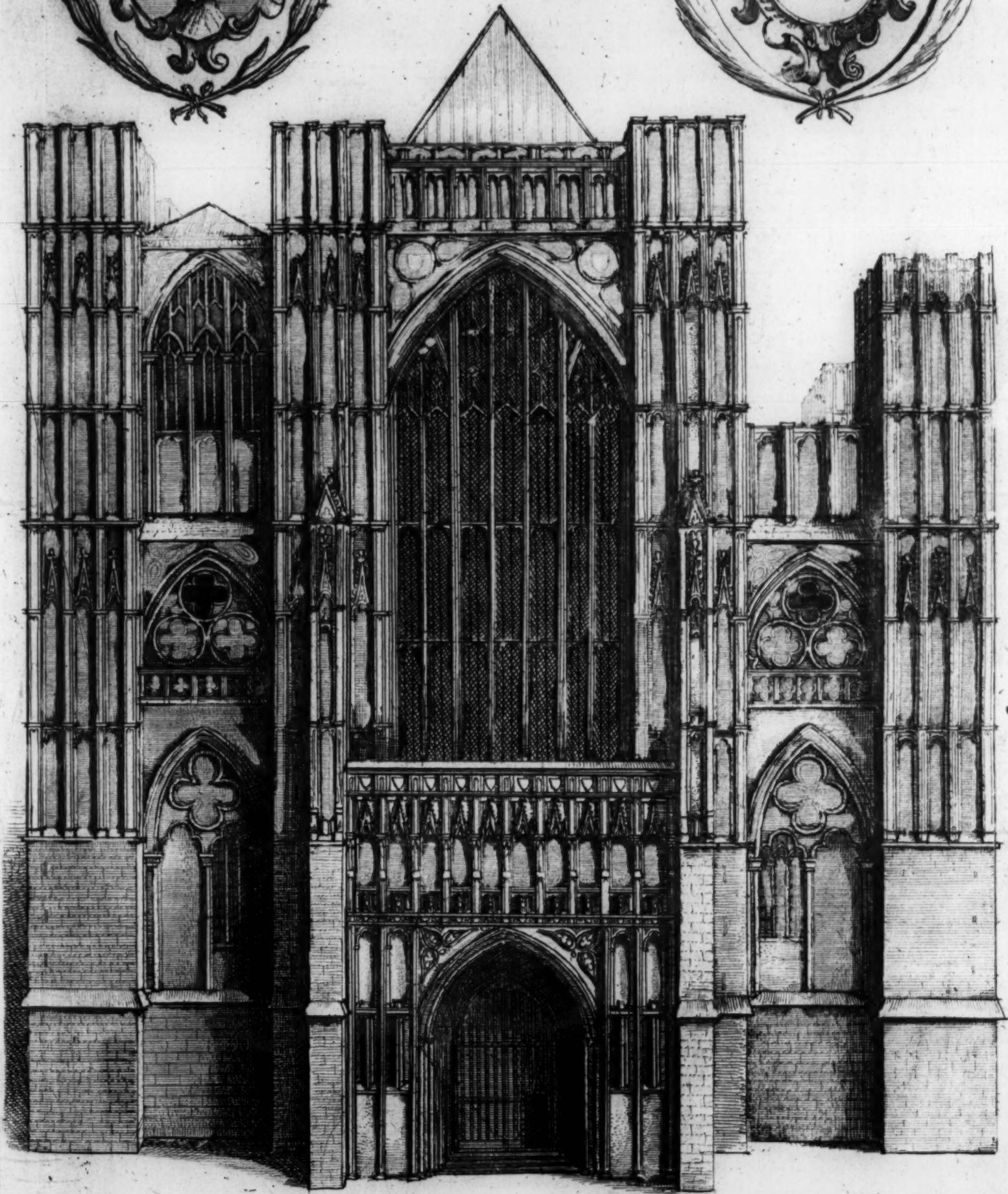


WESTMONASTERIENSIS
Ecclesia (quondā Con-
ventualis) facies occi-
dentalis.
The West Prospect of the
late Conventual Church
of Westmynster.



II. Page 16.

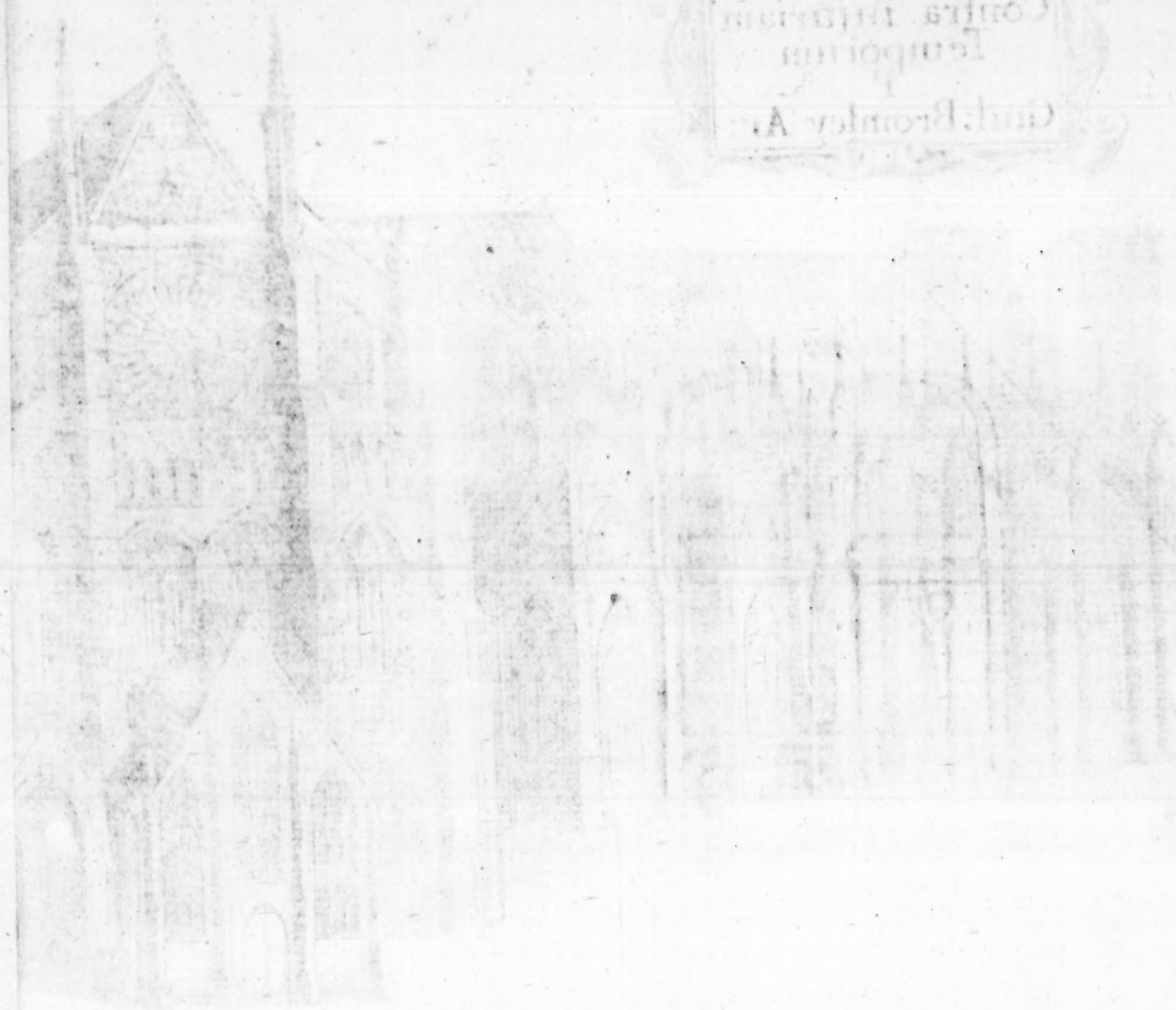
P. S.
Ne memoria Re-
tri (Pauli modo)
sum mole ruat.
P
Wenceslaus Hollar
Et Bohem.

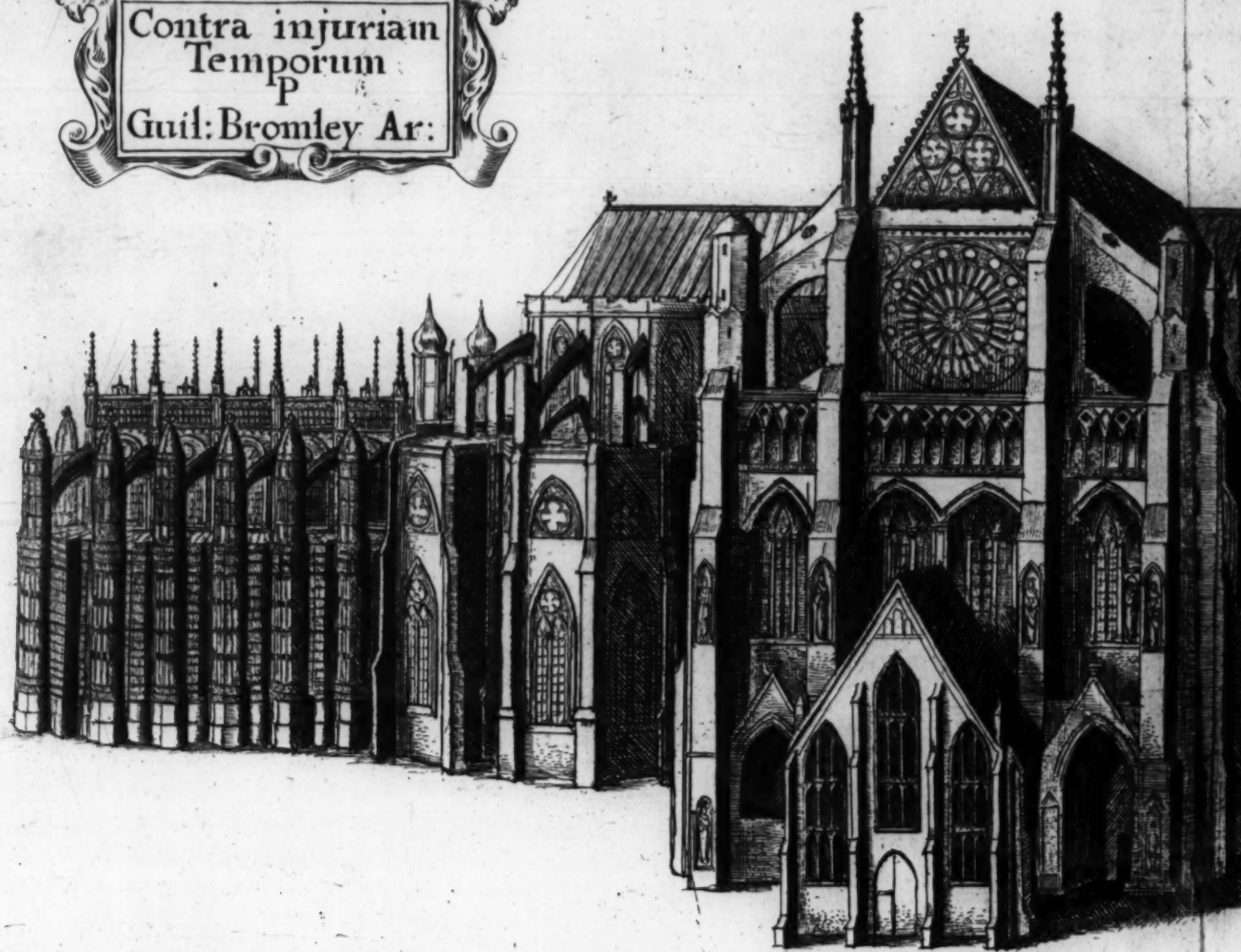




The West of Scotland
Anti-Slavery Society
of Glasgow

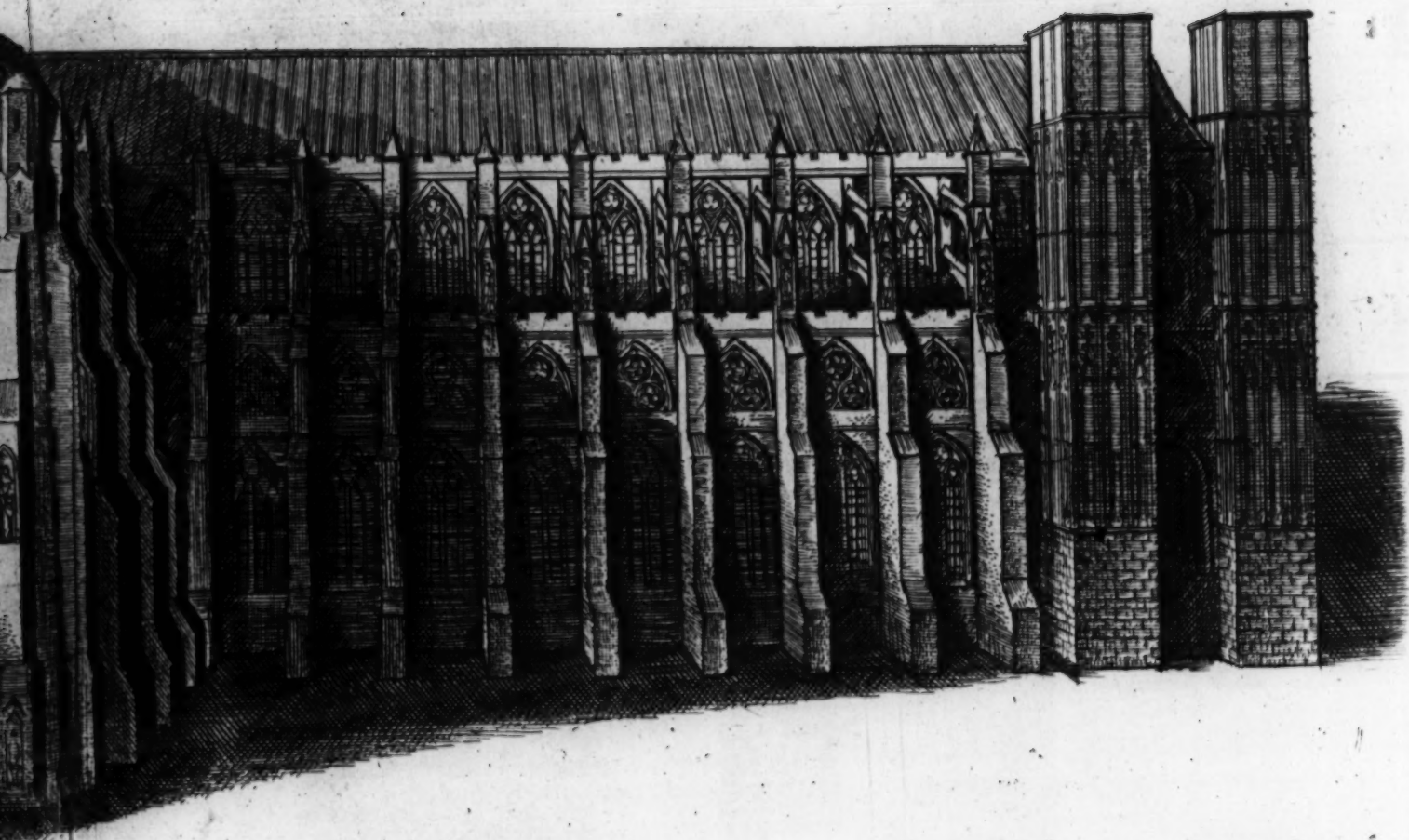






Westmonast: ecclesiæ
conv: facies aquilonalis.

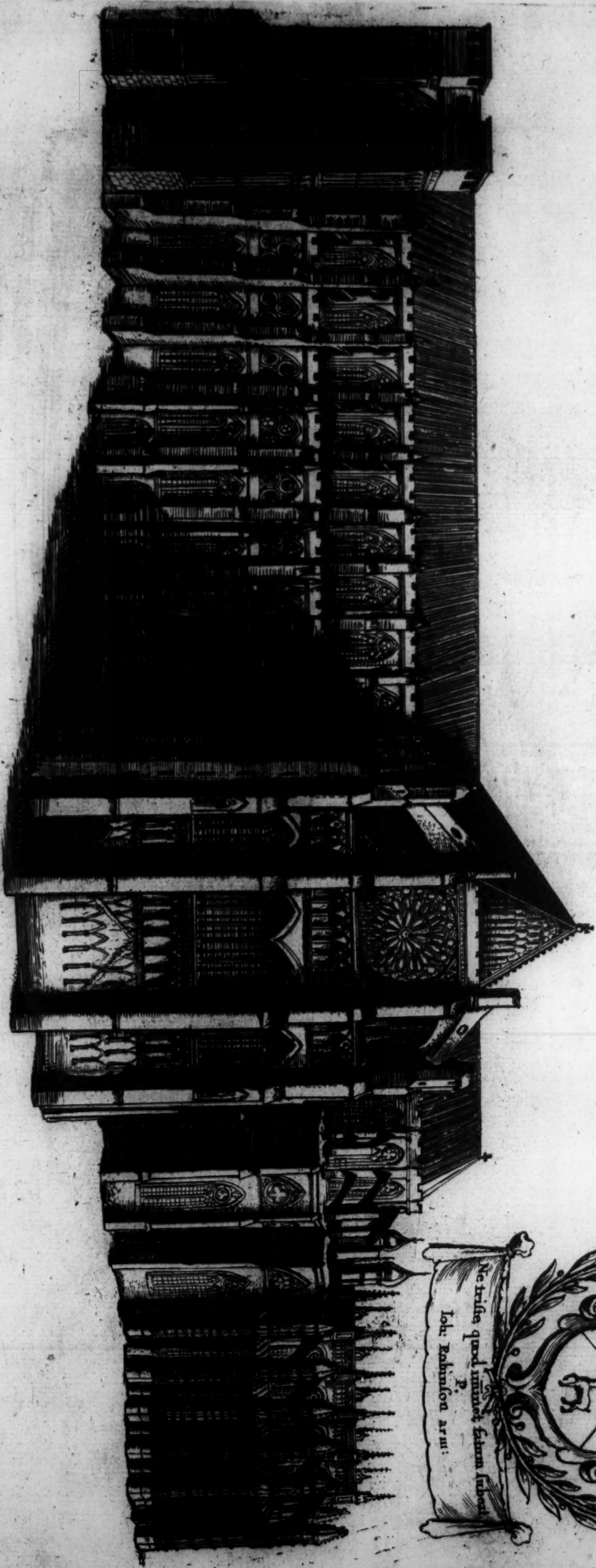
The North Prospect of the Conventuall
Church of Westmynster.



THE NORTH BRITISH
CONSTITUTIONAL
CONVENTION

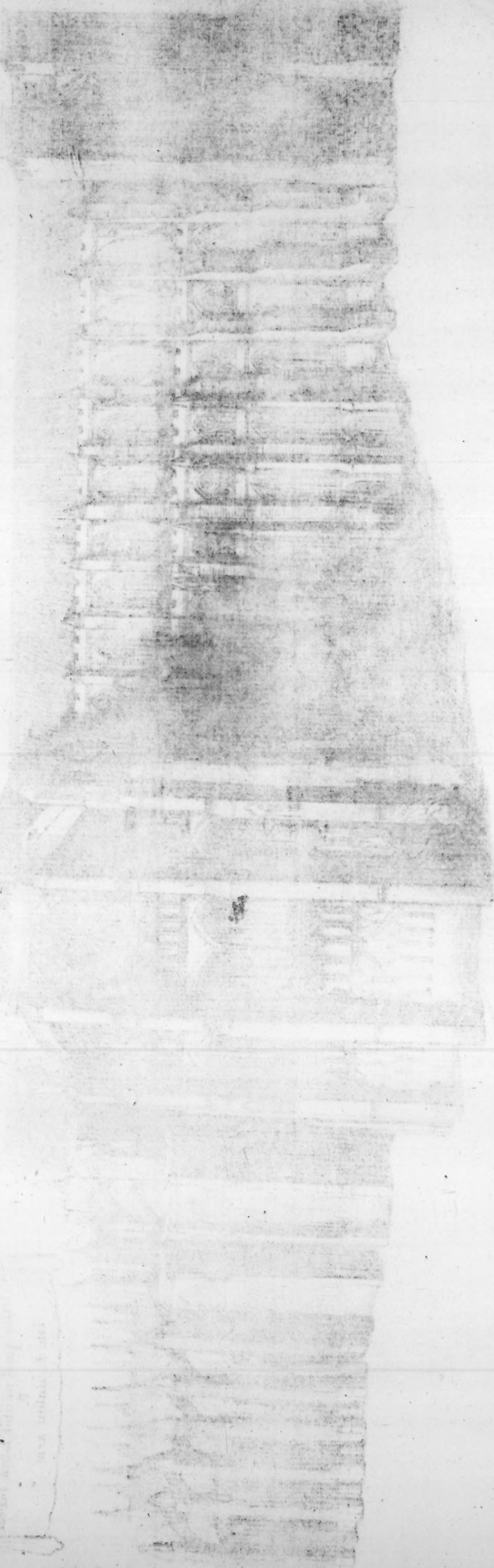


Westmonasteriensis Ecclesiae conv:
facies australis,
The South Prospect of the Conventuall
Church of Westmynster.

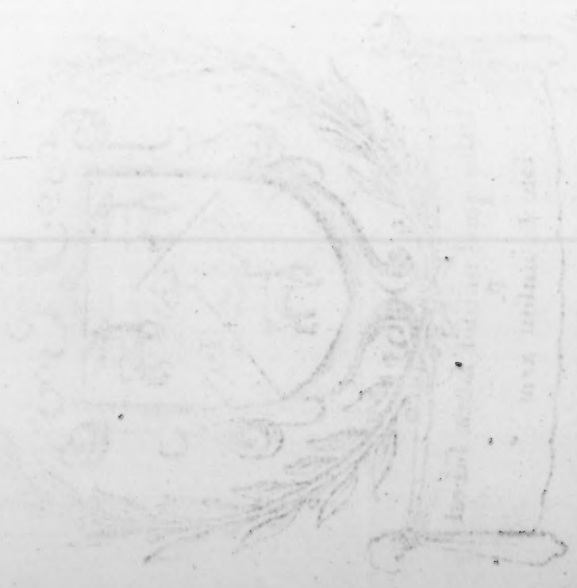


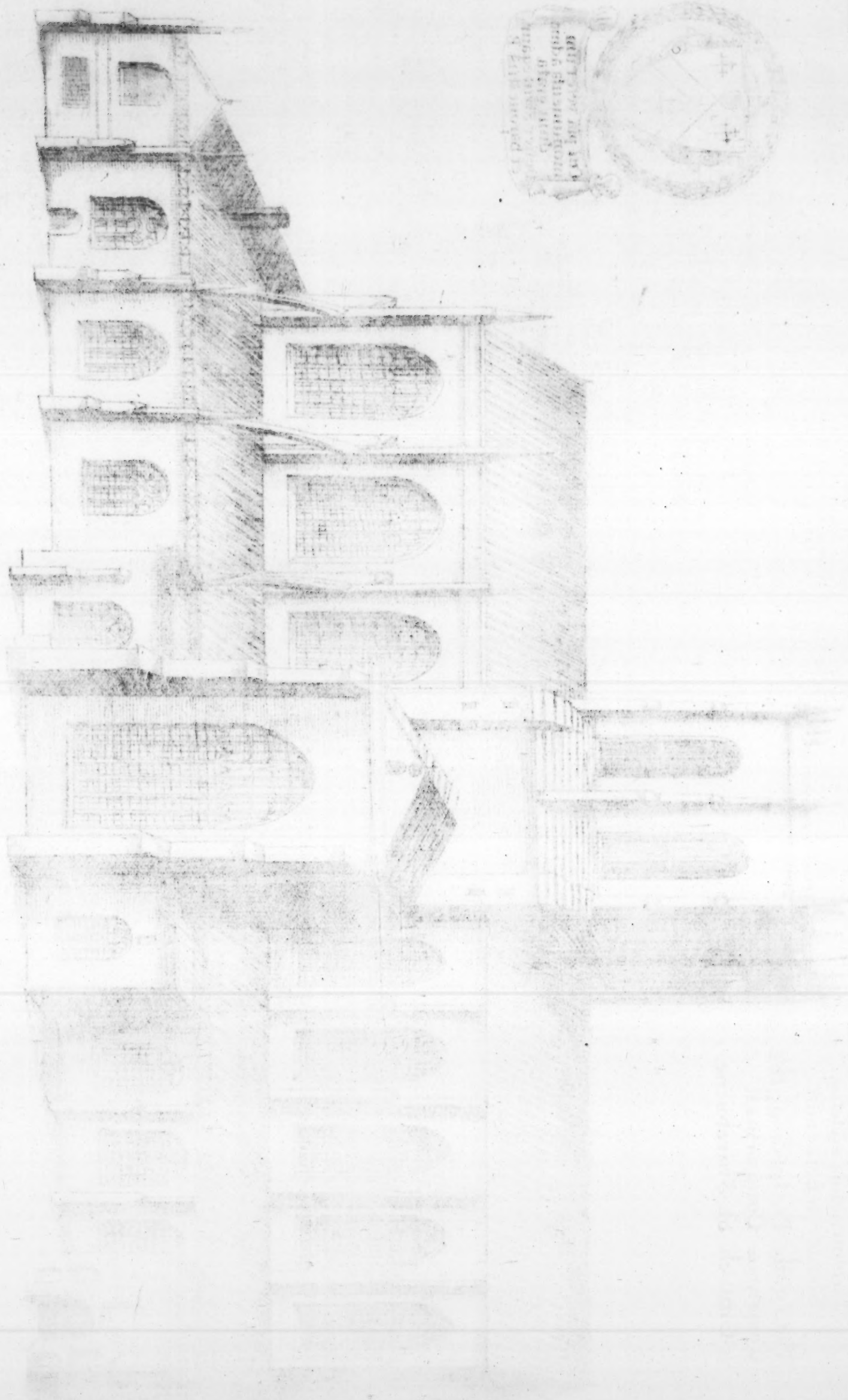
D. King delin et sculp.

1840

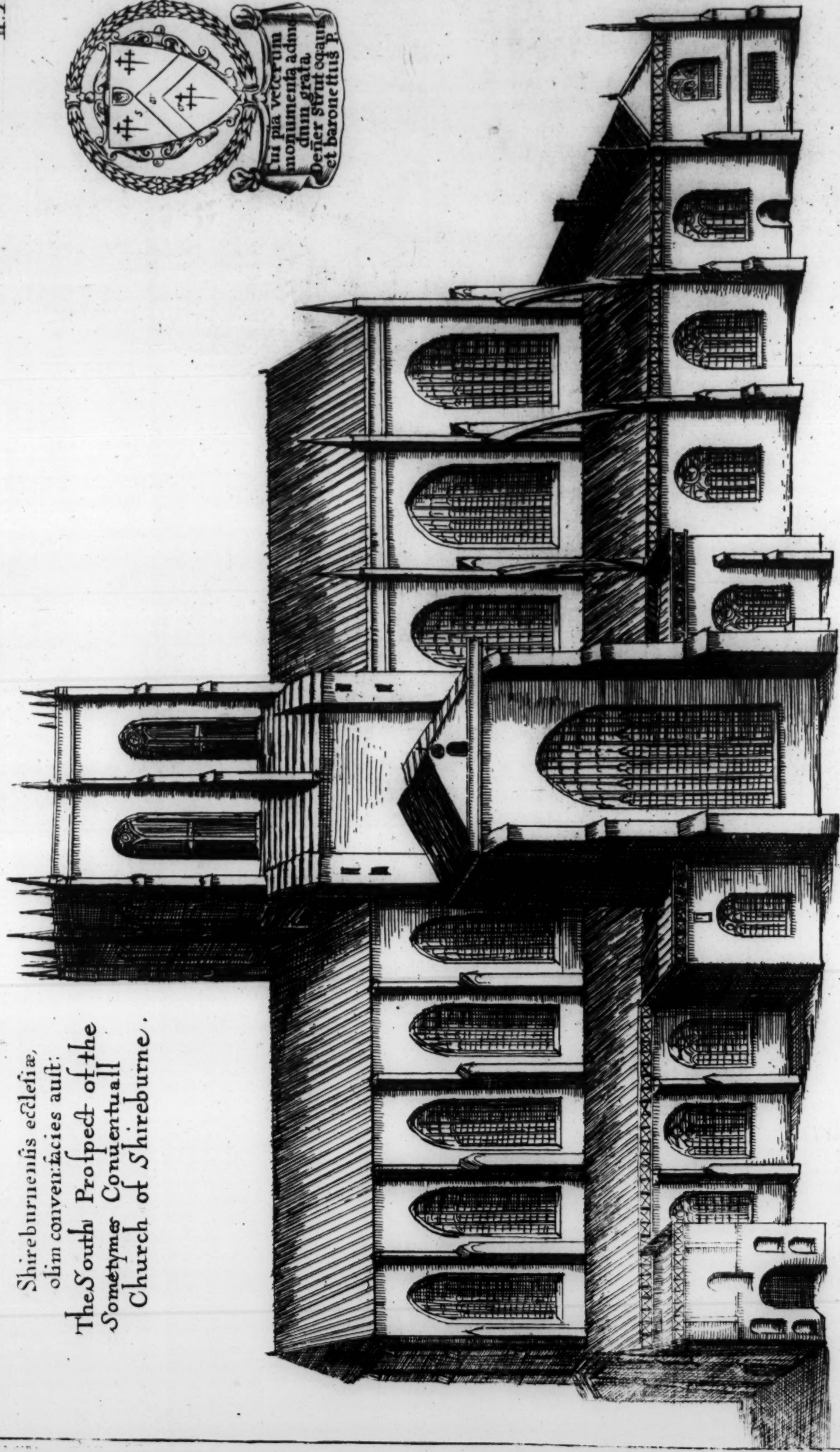
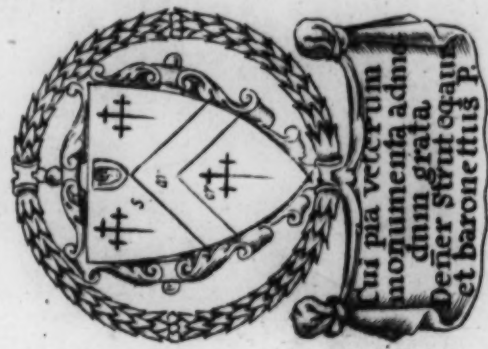


Church of the
South
Westminster
London



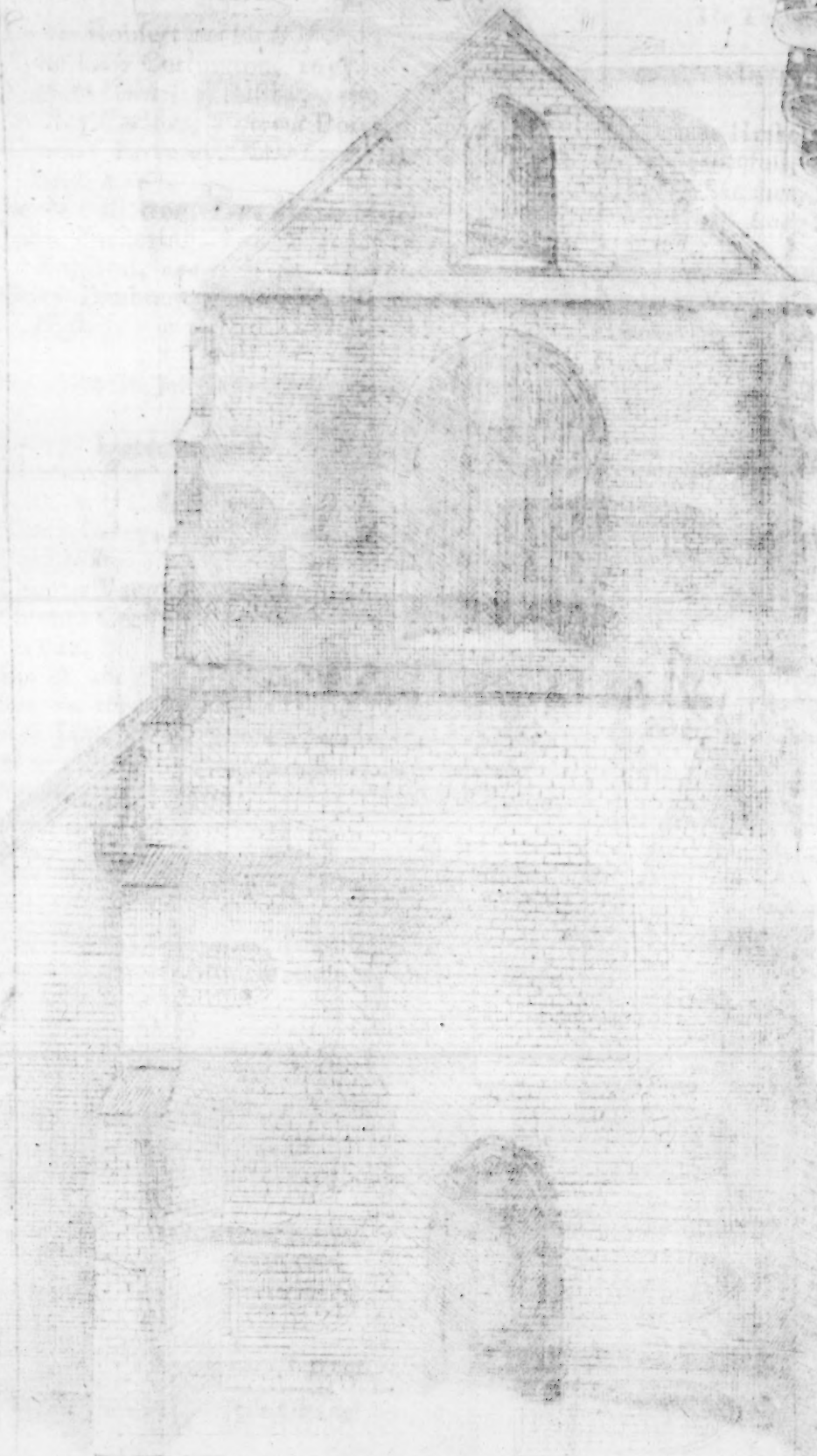


Shireburnensis ecclesiæ,
olim conventiculus aulæ:
The South Prospect of the
Sometynes Conventuall
Church of Shireburne.



D. King sculp.

The West Prospect of the
Church of Sherburne
in the County of York
as it appears from the
West



Sherburniensis ecclesiae
facies
occidentalis.

The West Prospect of the
Church of Sherburne.



Daniell King sculp.

In the South Part of the Church.

1. Geoffrey Chaucer, *the Poet*, 1460.
2. Nicholas Draiton, *the Poet*, 1631.
3. Edward Spencer, *the Poet*, 1596.
4. Richard Cox, *Knight*, 1625.
5. Isaac Caulabon, 1614.
6. William Cambden, 1620.
7. William Thynne, *Esq*; 1584.
8. Thomas Richardson, *Knt. Lord Chief-Justice of the King's-Bench*.
9. Thomas Owen, *Esq*; 1598.

In St. Paul's Chapel.

1. Lewis Robfert and his Wife.
2. Anne Lady Cottington, 1655.
3. Frances Countess of Suffex, 1589.
4. Dudley Carlton, *Viscount Dorchester*, 1631.
5. Thomas Bromley, *Knt. Lord Chancellor of England*, 1567.
6. James Fullerton, *Knt. and his Wife*.
7. John Puckering, *Knt. Keeper of the Great Seal of England, and his Wife*.
8. Giles Daubney, *Earl of Bridgewater, and his Wife*.

In St. John Baptist's Chapel.

1. George Flaccet, *Abbot of Westminster*.
2. Thomas Ruthal, *Bishop of Durham*.
3. William of Colchester, *Abbot of Westminster*.
4. Henry Carey, *Baron Hunsdon*, 1596.
5. Two Children of the Earl of Argyle.
6. Thomas Vaughan, *Knight*.
7. Thomas Cecil, *Earl of Exeter, with his first Wife*, 1622.

N. B. At the Entrance into this Chapel, on a Column on the Right Hand, is the Monument of the Lady Jane Crew, with her Husband and Children; and on the Left Hand of the Door, on a Column, the Monument of Juliana Crew, Sister to Clipsbey Crew, *Knt.* 1639 and 1621.

In the Chapel of St. Erasmus.

1. John Islip, *Abbot of Westminster*.
2. Christopher Hatton of Balnes, with his Wife, 1619.

In the Chapel of St. John the Evangelist.

1. Thomas Parry, *Kt.* 1560.
2. John Harpenden, *Kt.* 1457.
3. John Estney, *Abbot of Westminster*, 1498.
4. George Holles, *Kt.* 1626.
5. Francis Vere, *Kt.* 1608.

In St. Michael's Chapel.

Catherine, Lady St. John, 1614.

In St. Andrew's Chapel.

1. Edward Kirton, *Abbot of Westminster*, 1466.
2. Anne Kirton, 1603.
3. John Lord Norris, with his Wife and six Children.

In the Royal Chapel.

- A. Richard the Second, King of England, with his first Wife, 1399.
- B. Edward the Third, King of England, 1377.

C. Queen Philippa, Wife to King Edward the Third, 1369.

D. Henry the Fifth, King of England, 1422.

E. Queen Elenor, Wife to Edward the First, King of England.

Elizabeth, eldest Daughter to King Henry the Seventh, 1495.

F. Henry the Third, King of England, 1273.

G. Edward the First, King of England, 1308.

H. St. Edward the Confessor, King of England, 1065.

I. Margaret, Daughter to King Edward the Fourth, 1472.

K. Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, 1397.

L. John of Waltham, Bishop of Salisbury.

The Throne of the Kingdom of Scotland.

In the North Side of the Church.

Thomas Hefket, *Kt.* 1605.

Jane Stotefull, 1631.

James Sanches, 1557.

Margery, Lady Fortescue, 1615.

The Scale of Feet.

SHERBURN

Monastery, in Dorsetshire.

THE Names of the Founders and Benefactors of *Dugd.* this Church, were the Kings, Kenewalc, Edgar, Vol. 1. Athert, Keneulf, Cuthred, Kenenulf, Offa, Egbert, Sigebert, P. 62. Ina, Geronicus, Ethelred and Cnutus.

In the Year of our Lord 1122, Sherburn and Horton were join'd into one Abby. In 1139, Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, made the Priory of Sherburn an Abby, destroying the Abby of Horton, and annexing it to the same.

LESTINGHAM

Monastery, in Yorkshire.

CEDDE, Bishop of the East Saxons, (that is, of London) using to visit his Country-men the Northumbrians, King Edilwald, Son of Oswald, gave him a Place to build a Monastery; which, according to his Desire, was on the lonesome Mountains, which look'd more like Lurking-Places for Robbers than Dwellings for other Men; where, after much praying and fasting, he built the Monastery of Lestingham.

PETERBOROUGH

Abby and Cathedral, in Northamptonshire.

P E A D A, the Son of Penda, King of the Mercians, 63. having been baptiz'd by Bishop Finan, with the Assistance of the truly pious and renowned Saxulphus, built the noble Monastery call'd Medeshamstede, in the Country of the Girvians, and dedicated it to St. Peter; where he gather'd Monks, and was their Abbot, and Instructor of the Angles and Mercians, till he was promoted

moted to be a Bishop, building other Monasteries, and spreading the Glory of his Church under the most Christian and bountiful Kings, *Peada*, *Oswyn*, *Wulfere* and *Ethelred*, of whom he obtain'd Grants and Privileges for his House. *Oswy*, King of the *Mercians*, having cut off the Pagan *Penda*, converted all the Nation, and improv'd the Monastery of *Medeshamstede*.

King *Wulfere*, younger Brother to *Peada*, by his Grant dated 664, not only confirm'd all that had been given to the Monastery before, but added all the Lakes, Waters and Fisheries belonging to himself in those Lands, and several other Lands adjacent.

King *Edgar*'s Grant, dated 972, exempts the said Monastery from all Secular or Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, as also their Lands belonging to it; and adds many other Privileges and Rights of Markets, &c.

Pope *Agatho* confirm'd all the said Grants, Privileges and Immunities, in a Council of 125 Bishops; and King *Ethelred* confirm'd the same in the Year 680. The same again was repeated by King *Edward*, King *Ethelred*, King *Canutus*, King *Edward the Confessor*, and King *William the Conqueror*.

The Monastery of *St. Peter* at *Medeshamstede*, built in 654, stood undisturb'd till the Year 870, when the Pagan *Danes* coming out of *Yorkshire* into *Lincolnshire*, were at first repuls'd by the Men of *Stamford*, and others that came to their Assistance; but the Infidels being reforc'd, and becoming very numerous, they soon after routed the Christians, making a great Slaughter of them: Then over-running the Country, thus left defenceless, they first burnt the Abby of *Croyland*; and, proceeding thence to *Medeshamstede*, they murder'd the Abbot and all his Monks, being 84 in Number, destroying the Church and all other Buildings; and so proceeded, wasting the Country, to *Cambridge*.

In the Year of our Lord 970, *St. Adelwold*, Bishop of *Winchester*, translated the Relicks of *St. Swithin*, his Predecessor, from the Church-yard into the Church, and plac'd them, in honourable Manner, before the Altar of *St. Peter*. He also began to re-build the Monastery of *Medeshamstede*, and call'd it *The Borough of St. Peter*, (now *Peterborough*,) just the Hundredth Year after its Destruction.

The History of the Foundation of this Monastery was curiously painted on the Glass-Windows, on the West-Side of the Cloister, with old *English* Verses explaining the same; which Verses may be seen in *Dugdale*, as in the Margin: Which Author having no more concerning *Peterborough*, the rest must be borrow'd from others.

We have seen, that the Cathedral belong'd anciently to a Monastery, or Abby, founded by *Wulfher*, King of the *Mercians*, in the Year 633, and being dedicated to *St. Peter*, had the Name of *Peterborough*, given it, after it was destroy'd by the *Danes*; having before been call'd *Medeshamstede*, and now again rebuilt by *Ethelwald*, Bishop of *Winchester*, about the Year 960. In that Condition, it continu'd a flourishing Abby, 'till destroy'd by King *Henry the Eighth*, who, by his Letters Patents dated Sept. 4, 1541, to be seen in *Rymer*, Vol. 14. p. 731, made it a Bishoprick, and founded a Chapter, consisting of a Dean and six Prebendaries. This Diocese was formerly Part of that of *Lincoln*, and contains the two Counties of *Northampton* and *Rutland*; in the first of which *Peterborough* stands; and in them both 293 Parishes, whereof 91 are impropriate, having but one Archdeacon, entitl'd of *Northampton*. It is valu'd in the King's Books at 414*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* per Ann. The Abby, at the Suppression, was valu'd at 1721*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

The Catalogue of the Bishops of Peterborough.

1. *John Chambers*, the last Abbot, and first Bishop of this Church, consecrated in 1541.
2. *David Pole*, or *Poole*, 1357, was depriv'd.
3. *Edmund Scambler*, 1560, was translated to *Norwich*.
4. *Richard Howland*, 2584.
5. *Thomas Dove*, 1600.
6. *William Piers*, 1630, was translated to *Bath* and *Wells*.
7. *Augustin Lindell*, 1632, was translated to *Hereford*.
8. *Francis Dee*, 1634.
9. *John Towers*, 1638.
10. *Benjamin Laney*, 1660, translated to *Lincoln*.
11. *John Henshaw*, 1663.
12. *William Lloyd*, translated from *Landaff*, 1679, and again translated to *Norwich*.
13. *Thomas White*, 1685, depriv'd for refusing to take the Oaths to King *William* and Queen *Mary*.
14. *Richard Cumberland*, 1691.

The Arms of this See, are thus blazon'd :

Gules, two Keys in Saltier, between Four Cross-Crosslets Fitchee, Or.

WHITBY

Monastery, formerly call'd *Strenshal*, in *Yorkshire*.

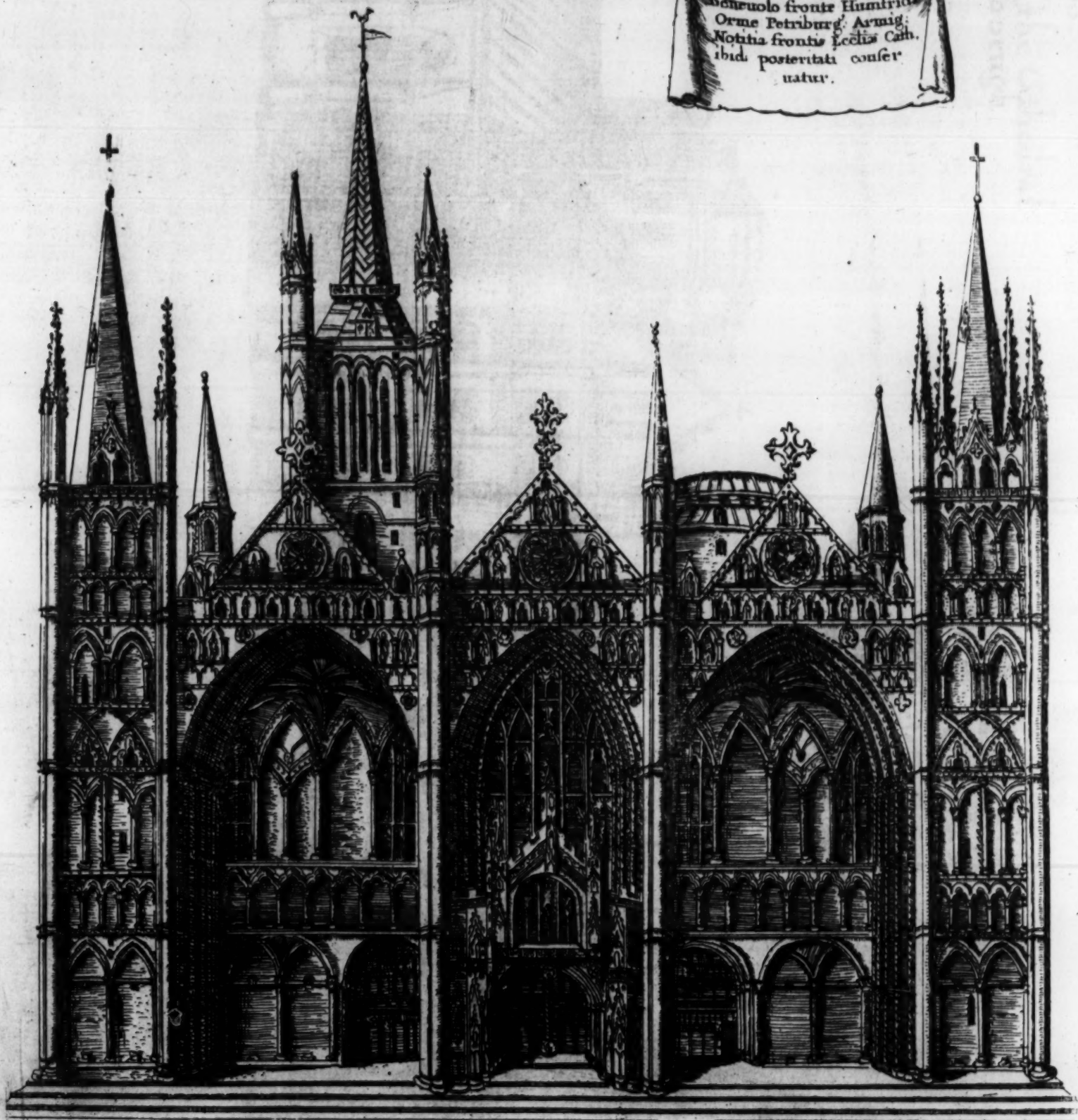
IN the Year of our Lord 655, *Oswy*, King of *Nor-Dugthumberland*, being invaded by the Pagan King *Penda*, made a Vow, that if he obtain'd the Victory, he would dedicate his Daughter to serve God in perpetual Virginity, and give twelve Mansions or Farms to build Monasteries. Having accordingly, with a small Number, defeated thrice as many Pagans, and slain *Penda*, he, pursuant to his Vow, gave his Daughter, then scarce a Year Old, to be consecrated to perpetual Virginity, in the Monastery call'd *Herteseie*; that is, the *Stag's Island*, where *Kilda* was then Abbess, who having got a Possession of ten Families in the Place call'd *Streneshal*, built a Monastery there.

The Monastery of *St. Hilda*, at *Streneshale*, was totally destroy'd by *Inguar* and *Hubba*, and *Titus* the Abbot fled, with the Relicks of *St. Hilda*, to *Glastonbury*. This Monastery was re-built in the Reign of King *Henry the First*, by *William Perse*. It is wonderful to see the Snakes said to be turn'd into Stones by the Prayers of *St. Hilda*.

The Painting on the Windows of the Cloister at *Streneshal*, shews, that the *Scots* dwelling near the Borders of *England*, were Man-Eaters, 'till the Time of *William the Conqueror*, who chastiz'd them with the Sword for that Barbarity.

In the Year 1067, *William Percy* came into *England* with King *William the Conqueror*, and the said *Percy* founded the Abby of *Whitby*, and gave the said Town of *Whitby* to God, *St. Peter* and *St. Hilda*, with many other Lands. *William*, Grandson to him above, founded the House of *Gredenal*, now call'd *Handal*,

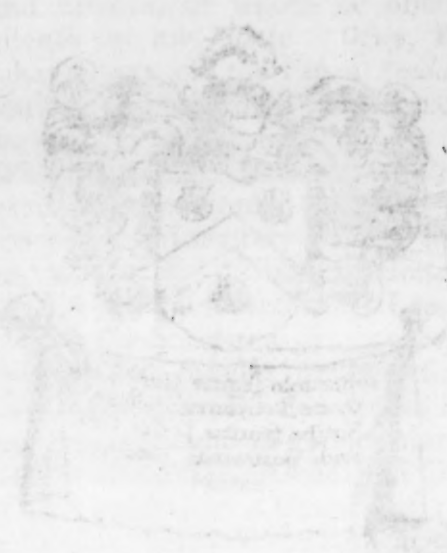
Ecclesia Cathedralis Petrobur,
gensis facies Occidentalis.
The West Prospect of the
Cathedral Church of Peterborough.



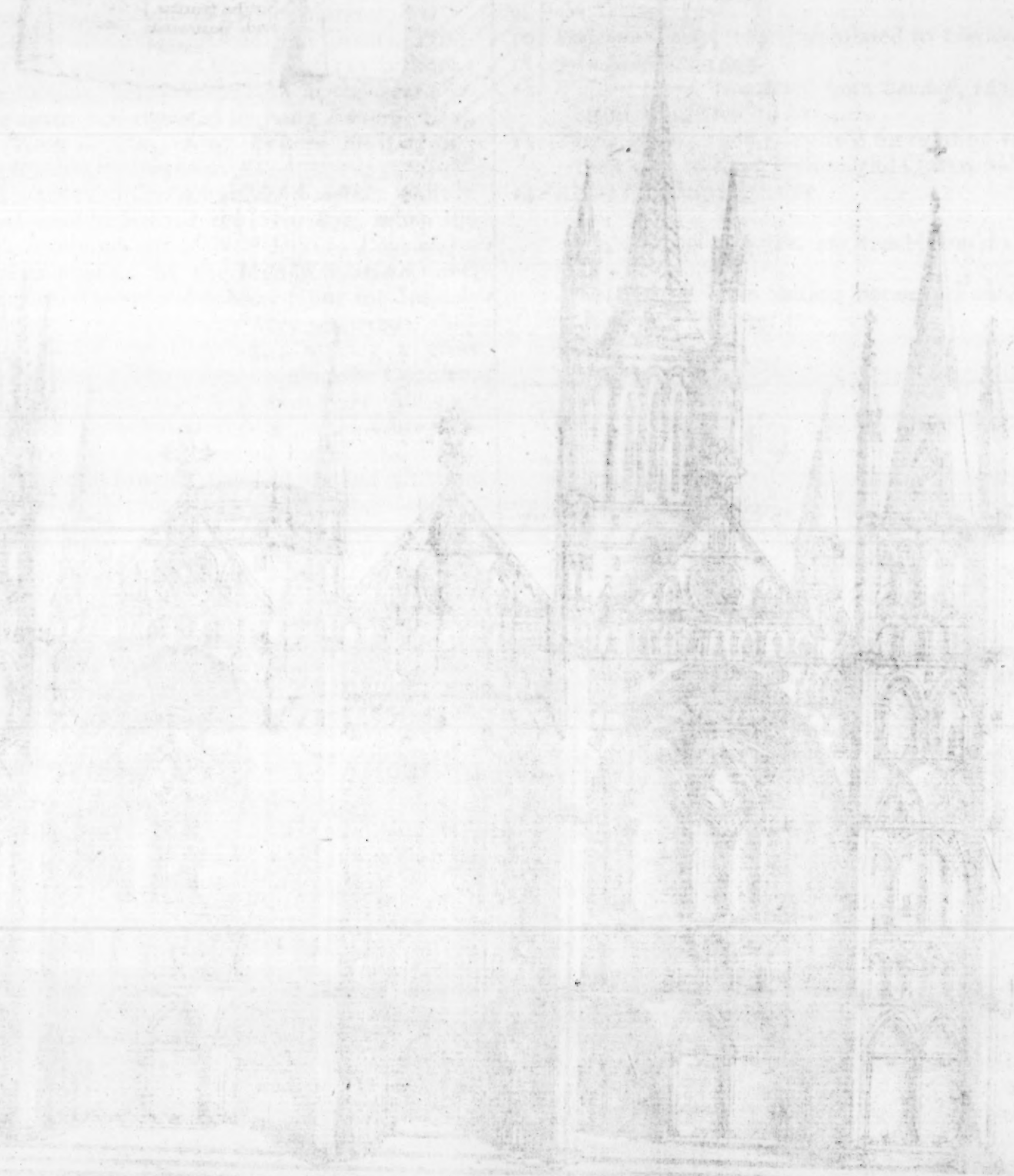
Daniell King sculp.

BENEDICTIN MONASTRIES

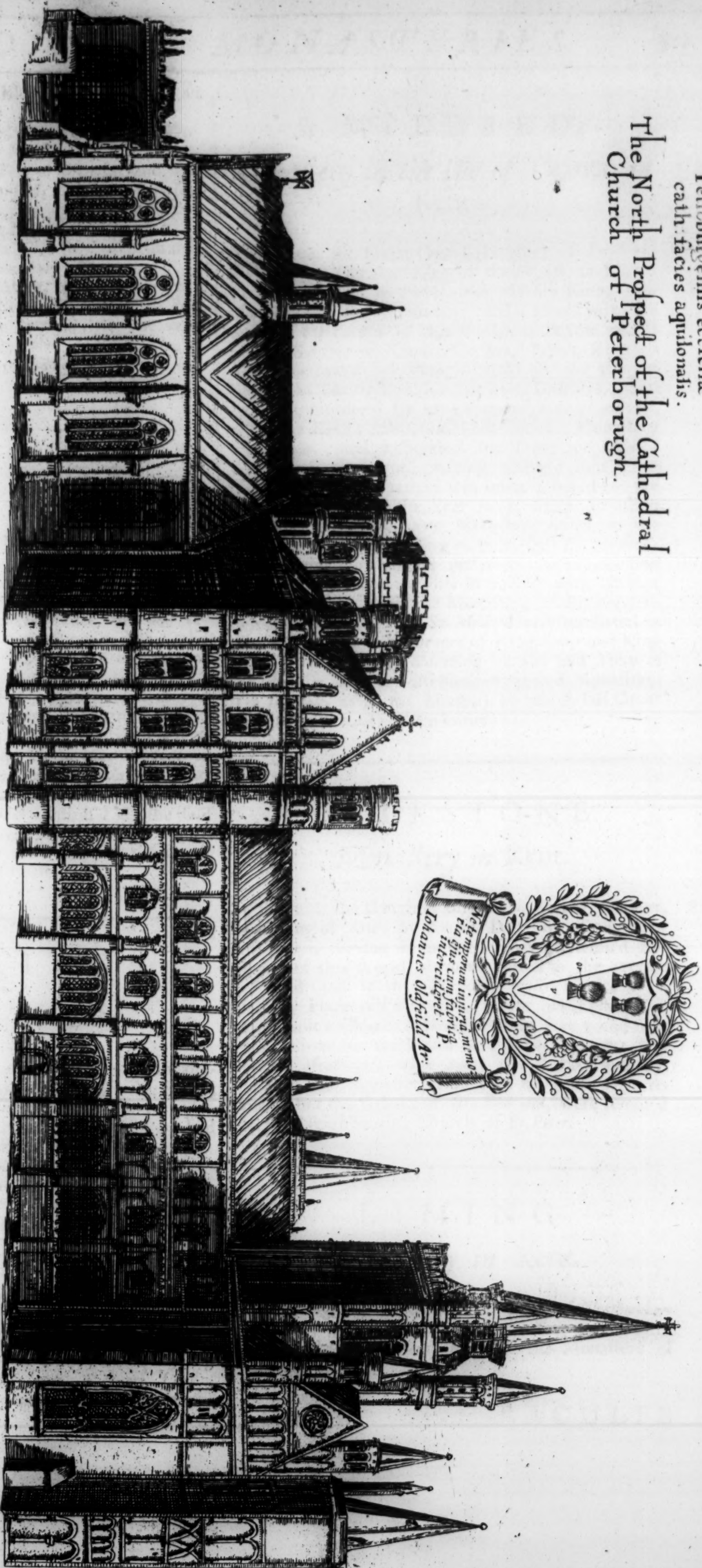
The Church of the Holy Trinity
at Northampton
Benedictine Monastery



The West Prospect of the
Cathedral Church of Northampton
Benedictine Monastery



Petroburgensis ecclesiae
cath. facies aquilonalis.
The North Prospect of the Cathedral
Church of Peterborough.



Handal, in Honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the Year 1133.

The Grant of the said first *Percy*, Founder of *Whitby*, mentions the Towns of *Wyteby*, *Stainsber*, *Newham*, and *Stachesby*, the Sea-Port of *Wytesby*, and *Habaneffam*; also *Nordfeld*, *Sudfeld*, *Everlaye*, *Brokefay*, and *Fornelaye*, besides Fisheries and Churches, &c. given to the Abby, as in the Monasticon.

75. *Hugh*, Earl of *Chester*, gave to it St. Peter's Church at *Whitby*, the Church at *Flemesburgh*, &c.

All the Grants to this Abby, which were very many, by several generous Benefactors, of great Possessions, and extraordinary Immunities, are confirm'd by Charters of King *John*, and a particular Roll of them to be seen in *Dugdale*, p. 73, 74, and 75.

CHERTSEY

Monastery in Surrey.

Dugd. **I**N the Year of our Lord 666, and the Reign of the glorious Monarch of the *English*, *Egbert*, was founded the House of *Chertsey*, by *Frithwald*, and the venerable Father *Erkenwald*, a most godly Man, who also built a Nunnery for his Sister *Ethelburga*, at *Berking*.

76. The aforefaid *Frithwald*, was Governor of *Surrey*, for *Wulfere*, King of the *Mercians*, who gave to *Chertsey* Monastery many Lands; the Particulars whereof, and Limits, too long for this Place, may be seen in *Dugdale*, as in the Margin; among which Grants are eight greater, and as many smaller Islands, and seven Wears. Pope *Alexander* confirm'd all the said Grants, adding many Privileges; one of which was, that they should pay no Tithes of the Lands in their Hands, or of their Cattel.

BERKING

Monastery in Essex.

79. **E**RKENWALD, Bishop of *London*, built two Monasteries, one for himself, and the other for his Sister; which last is call'd *Berking*, eight Miles from *London*, where that Virgin, whose Name was *Ethelburga*, had many Companions in Sanctity.

Hodelred, Kinsman to *Sebby*, King of the *East Saxons*, gave to this Monastery the Lands of *Rittingham*, *Bud-denham*, *Deckenham*, *Angellabbesham*, and *Widmondefeld*, confirm'd by the said King *Sebby*, as in the Grant.

80. The Abbess *Elgiva* gave to it two Parts of the Tythe of *Lalefeie*.

There follows in *Dugdale*, *Ibid*, a Particular of Dues to be receiv'd by the *Celerefs* of the said Monastery, for the Lands of *Warle*, *Bulfaune*, *Mockinge*, *Hockley*, *Tellesbury*, *Wigberew*, *Gynge* at *Stone*, *Slopton*, *Lything-ton*, *Upball*, *Dunneshall*, *Wanynges*, *Barkinge*, *London*, with many Rules of Allowances, and other Particulars.

St. MILDRED'S

Monastery in the Isle of Thanet, in Kent.

DOMNEVA, the Great-Grand-Daughter of *Ethelbert*, *Dugd.* the first Christian King of the *English*, and Wife *Vol. 1.* to *Merwald*, Son to *Penda*, the *Mercian* King, was P. 84. Mother to St. *Mildred*; and afterwards renounc'd the Poms of this World, to devote herself to the Service of God. On her, *Egbert*, King of *Kent*, bestow'd 48 Plough-Lands in the Isle of *Thanet*, in Satisfaction for her two Brothers, who had been murder'd by an Officer of his. *Domneva*, with the King's Assistance, built there a Monastery for Nuns, and appointed her Daughter *Mildred* Abbess of the same, having gather'd into it 70 Virgins. This Monastery was often infested by the Pagan *Danes*, till in the Year 1011, *Swane* invading *England*, burnt the same Monastery down to the Ground, with all the Virgins in it, only St. *Mildred's* Tomb being miraculously preserv'd. *Cnute*, the Son of *Swane*, incorporated this Monastery with all that belong'd to it, with the Monastery of St. *Augustin*, whither the Relicks of St. *Mildred* were translated in the Year 1030. See Grants of King *Cnute* and King *Edward the Confessor*, conferring on the said Abby of St. *Augustin*, all the Possessions of the said Monastery, (in *Dugdale*, as in the Margin) by which last Grant the Isle of *Thanet* is given entire.

FALKSTONE

Monastery in Kent.

EADSWID, the Daughter of *Edbald*, Son of *Ethelbert*, 85. King of *Kent*, by *Emma*, Daughter of the King of *France*, having from her Infancy contemn'd the Pomp of this World, devoted herself to the Service of God, and to that Purpose, made Choice of a solitary Place call'd *Falkston*, where her Father *Edbald* built a Church in Honour of St. *Peter*; and near it Mansions for the Nuns, 28 Perches from the Sea, which afterwards wore away that Land, and destroy'd that Monastery; so that no Signs of it remain, but the Relicks of St. *Eadswid*, were remov'd to the Neighbouring Church of St. *Peter*.

LIMING

Monastery in Kent.

ETHELBURGA, Wife to *Eadwin*, King of *Northumberland*, after he was kill'd, returning to her Brother *Eadwald*, in *Kent*, founded the Monastery of *Liming*.

RACULFE

RACULFE

Monastery in Kent.

86. **B**Erthwald, who was Abbot of a Monastery on the North Side of the Mouth of the River *Genlade*, call'd *Raculf*, succeeded *Theodore* in the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury*. This Monastery, with all its Possessions, was afterwards in the Year 949, given to the Church of *Canterbury* by King *Eadred*; as may be seen by his Charter, as in the Margin.

E L Y

Cathedral and Monastery in Cambridgeshire.

87. **I**N the Year 627, St. *Augustin* built a Church at *Ely*, in Honour of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, in the Place call'd *Cardindene*, a Mile from the Town that now is. King *Ethelbert* was the Founder, and appointed Ministers in it to perform the divine Office, whom the Army of King *Penda* afterwards drove thence, and made the Place a Desert. There was only one Church in all the Island, founded by St. *Augustin*.

Ann. 673, the Virgin *Etheldreda*, built a Monastery at *Ely*, on an Eminence near the River, and gather'd a Congregation of both Sexes under the Monastical Habit, being herself made the first Abbess by St. *Wilfred*; and this Government, under Abbesses, continu'd 197 Years, 'till that of our Lord 870, when the Church of *Ely* was burnt by the Pagans. Eight of those Clergy-men who had been plunder'd, returning some Years after, and others succeeding and repairing the Church, they appointed among themselves an Archpriest and Chief; and thus, under their Government, the Church of *Ely* went on 100 Years.

In the Year of our Lord 970, and 100 after the Destruction of the Monastery, *Ethelwold*, Bishop of *Winchester*, bought of King *Edgar* all the Land lying about the aforesaid Isle of *Ely*, and rebuilt the Church destroy'd by *Inguar*, turn'd out the Clergy, and plac'd in it Monks, appointing the religious Man *Brythnod*, their Abbot. The Holy Religion flourish'd under ten Abbots 139 Years.

Ann. 1018, being the 9th of King *Henry* the First, the Abby was converted into a Bishoprick by Pope *Paschal*, and so continues to this Time.

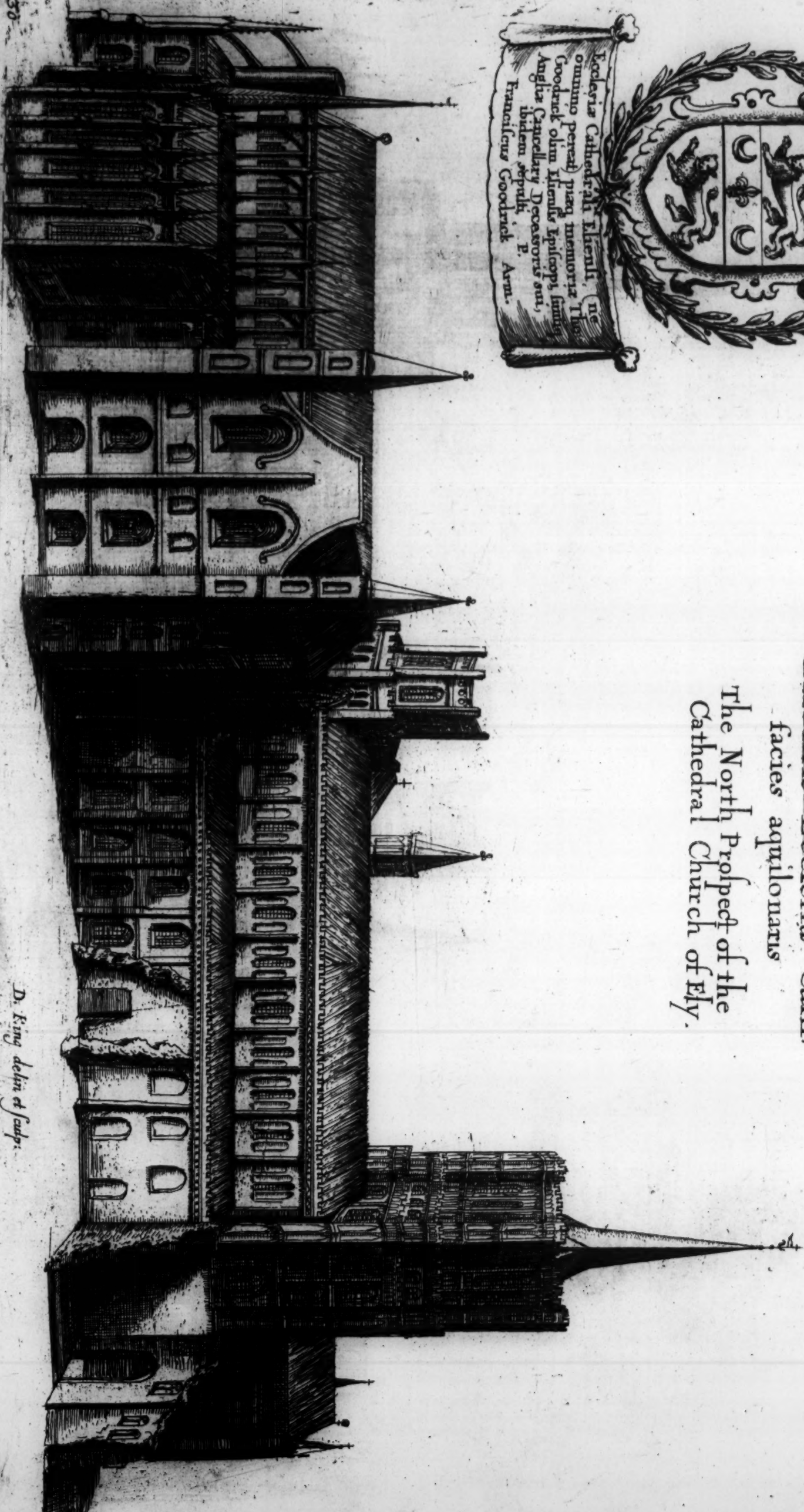
89. This Island was first call'd *Elge*; some say from the many *Eels* taken there in the Marshes; others affirm, *Elge* is compos'd of two Hebrew Words, viz. *El*, God, and *Ge*, Land; signifying it to be the peculiar Land of God, for the many Saints who have inhabited it: This is the Substance of the History of this Place so far.
93. The Charter of King *Edgar* grants to this Church many Privileges, and confirms all the Lands before given to it. That of King *Edward the Confessor* ratifies the same, with many Additions. Pope *Victor*, by his Bull, approves of the same. The constituting of it a Bishoprick appears by the Bull of Pope *Paschal*, and the Letters Patents of King *Henry* the First; which see in *Dugdale*, as in the Margin.
94. We proceed to the other Particulars, and Catalogue of Bishops out of *Godwin*, *Heylin*, *Le Neve*, &c.
- 95.

Having said what is necessary as to the Foundation of the Church and Monastery, and the erecting of it into a Bishoprick, it is to be observ'd, that the Church now standing was built by several Bishops, particularly the West Part by Bishop *Ridal*, and the Choir and Lanthorn by Bishop *Norwold*, finish'd by Bishop *Fordham*. The Church is dedicated to St. *Ethelred*, and had once the Privilege of a County-Palatine, which being taken away, 25 *Henry* the Eighth, all the Satisfaction made, was, that the Bishop of *Ely*, and his Temporal Steward for the Isle of *Ely*, should for the Future be Justices of the Peace within the said Island. It is still a considerable Bishoprick, and has given to the State nine Lords Chancellors, 7 Lords Treasurers, 1 Lord Privy-Seal, 1 Chancellor of *Oxford*, 1 of the *Exchequer*, and 2 Masters of the Rolls; as also 2 Saints to the Church, and 2 Cardinals to the Church of *Rome*. This Diocese contains only *Cambridgeshire* and the Isle of *Ely*, in which are 141 Parishes, and one Archdeacon of *Ely*. Valu'd in the King's Books, 2134*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* 3*q.*

A Catalogue of the Bishops of Ely.

1. *Hervey*, the first Bishop, translated from *Bangor* 1109.
2. *Nigelus*, 1133, Lord Treasurer of *England*, and endur'd much for his Fidelity to *Maud* the Empress.
The See vacant five Years, says *Godwin*. *Heylin* mentions it not.
3. *Geoffrey Ridal*, 1174, built the West End and Steeple of his Church.
4. *William Longchamp*, 1189, was Lord Chancellor of *England*, and the Pope's Legate.
5. *Eustachius*, 1198, Lord Chancellor, says *Heylin*. He pronounc'd the Pope's Excommunication against King *John*, and interdicted the Kingdom, and fearing the King's Displeasure, fled beyond the Seas.
6. St. *John de Fontibus*, a just and virtuous Man, 1219.
7. *Geoffrey de Burgo*, 1225, reputed a very learned and pious Prelate.
8. *Hugh Norwold*, 1229, famous for his great Bounty to the Poor, and the great Sums laid out by him upon his Church.
9. *William de Kilkenny*, 1255, was Lord Chancellor, and Ambassador in *Spain*.
10. St. *Hugh Balsam*, 1255, a godly Man, who founded St. *Peter's* College at *Oxford*, commonly call'd *Peterhouse*.
11. *John de Kirkby*, 1286, was Lord Treasurer.
12. *William de Luda*, 1290, gave the Manor of *Oldburn* to his See.
13. *Ralph Walpoole*, translated from *Norwich* 1299.
14. *Robert Orford* 1302.
15. *John de Keeton* 1310.
16. *John Hotham*, 1316. He was a wise and virtuous Man, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, built that now call'd the Lanthorn of the Church, besides many other Benefactions, and gave to the See the Manor of *Holborn*.
17. *Simon Mountacute*, translated from *Worcester* 1336, began our Lady's Chapel on the North Side of the Church, but did not live to finish it.
18. *Thomas Lyde*, or *Lylden*, a *Dominican*, 1344, a Man of singular Learning, and a great Preacher, who being persecuted by a Lady, dy'd in Exile at *Avignon*.
19. *Simon Langham*, 1361, was first Lord Treasurer, then Chancellor, and translated to *Canterbury*.

Elieufis Ecclefiae Cath:
facies aquilonaris
The North Prospect of the
Cathedral Church of Ely.



D. King delin et sculp.

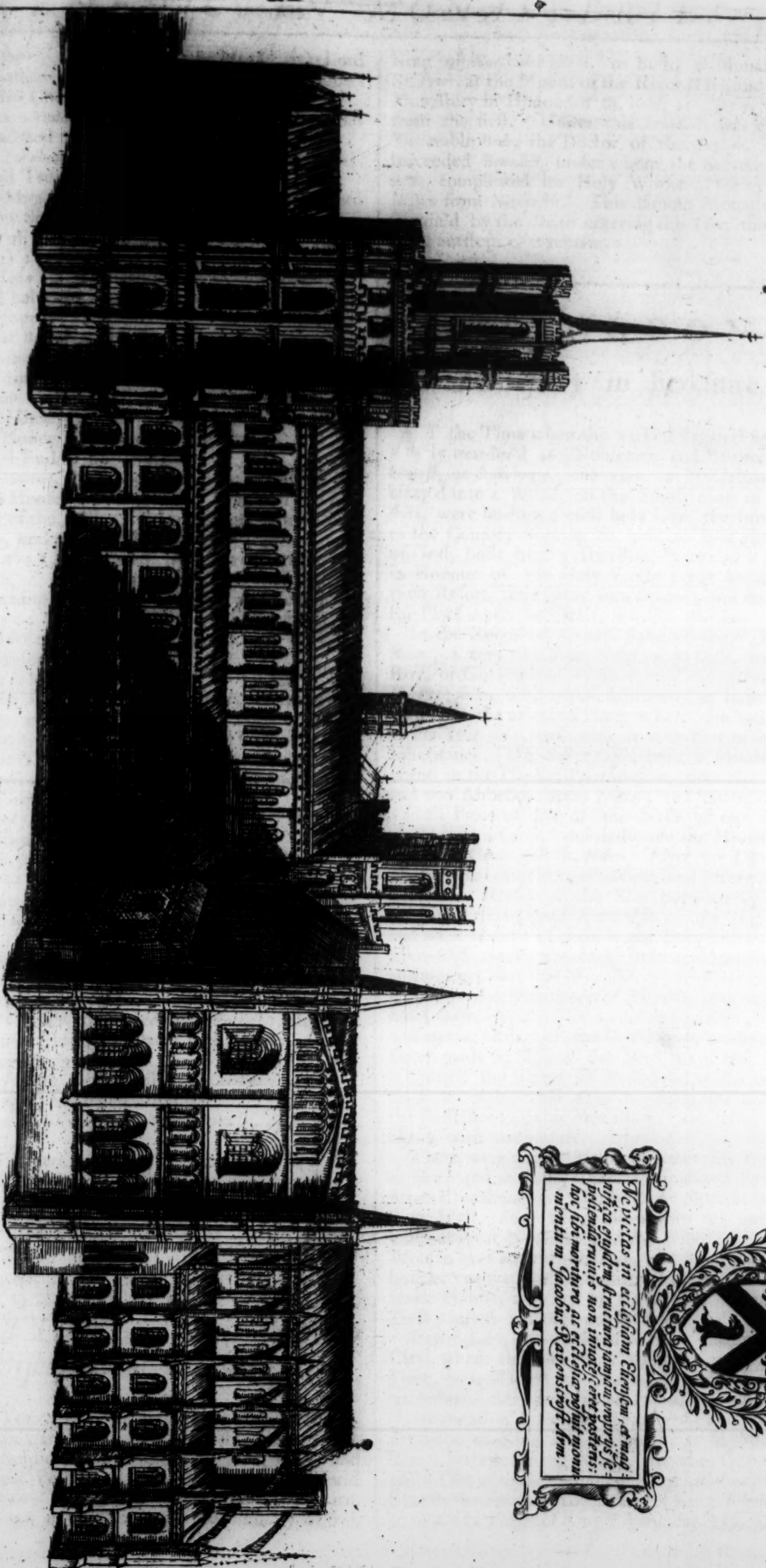


Cathedral Church of the
Holy Spirit

The Right Rev. Bishop of the Diocese of the Holy Spirit

The South Prospect of the
Cathedral Church of Ely

Ecclesiae cath: Elienensis
facies australis.



Cathedral Church of the
Holy Spirit

Exterior view of the
Church



20. John Barnet, translated from Bath 1366, was Lord Treasurer of England: He made four Windows in his Church.
21. Thomas Arundel, 1375, was Lord Chancellor, and translated to York.
22. John Fordham, translated from Durham 1385, Lord Treasurer of England.
23. Philip Morgan, translated from Worcester, was Lord Privy Seal.
24. Lewis of Luxemburg, (Heylin) Lufborough (Godwin) 1435: He was Cardinal, and Archbishop of Roan and Chancellor of France and Normandy, and held Ely in Commendam with his Archbishoprick.
25. Thomas Bourchier translated from Worcester 1443, translated to Canterbury. Heylin says he was a Cardinal.
26. William Grey, 1454, was Lord Treasurer, extraordinary learned, and bestow'd great Sums of Money on building the Steeple and the West End of his Church.
27. John Morton, 1478, occasion'd the Union of the two Houses of Lancaster and York, and was Master of the Rolls, and Lord Chancellor of England, and translated to Canterbury.
28. John Alcock, translated from Worcester 1486; a Man of extraordinary Sanctity, and no less Learning, was Lord Chancellor, and Founder of JESUS College in Cambridge.
29. Richard Redman, translated from Exeter 1501, famous for Charity.
30. James Stanley 1509.
31. Nicholas West, 1515, gave mighty Alms to the Poor, and kept 100 Servants in his House.
32. Thomas Goodrich, 1534, was Lord Chancellor.
33. Thomas Thirlby, translated from Westminster 1554, expell'd by Queen Elizabeth, for opposing the Reformation.
34. Richard Cox 1539.
See vacant 20 Years.
35. Martin Heton 1599.
36. Lancelot Andrews 1609.
37. Nicholas Felton 1618.
38. John Buckeridge 1627.
39. Francis White 1631.
40. Matthew Wren 1638.
41. Benjamin Laney, translated from Lincoln 1667.
42. Peter Gunning, translated from Chichester 1675,
43. Francis Turner, translated from Rochester, depriv'd for not taking the Oaths to King William and Queen Mary.
44. Simon Patrick, translated from Chichester 1691.
45. John Moor, translated from Norwich 1707.
46. William Fleetwood, translated from St. Asaph 1714.

The Arms of this See, are thus blazon'd:

Gules, Thrice Ducal Crowns, Or.

WIRMOOTH and GIRWY, now
call'd YARROW Monastery, in
the Bishoprick of Durham.

Dugd. IN the Year 703, St. Benedict, an English Abbot,
Vol. I. rested in our Lord. He was nobly Born, in his
P. 96. Youth a Soldier, then Minister to King Oswy, and
having great Possessions, resolv'd to leave the World
for CHRIST, and going to Rome, at his Return,
had the Land of 40 Families given him by Egfrid,

King of Northumberland, to build a Monastery to St. Peter, at the Mouth of the River Wre, and another Monastery in Honour of St. Paul, at Giray, not far from the first. Under this Benedict, was educated Venerable Bede, the Doctor of the English. Colfrid succeeded Benedict, under whom the Servant of God Bede, compleated his Holy Works. Giray is four Miles from Newcastle. This famous Monastery was so ruin'd by the Danes entering the Time, that scarce any Footsteps of it remain.

ABINGDON

Monastery in Berkshire,

AT the Time when the wicked Pagan Hengist base- 97.
ly murder'd 460 Noblemen and Barons at Stan-
kengeft, or Stonehenge, one Aben, a Nobleman's Son,
escap'd into a Wood, on the South Side of Oxford-
shire, were leading a most holy Life, the Inhabitants
of the Country flocking to him, to hear the Word
of God, built him a Dwelling-Place and a Chapel,
in Honour of the Holy Virgin; but he disliking
their Resort, stole away into Ireland; and from him,
the Place where he dwelt, is call'd Abendun.

In the Reign of Kinwin, King of the West-Saxons,
Heane, a very rich Man, Nephew to Cysfa, was Vice-
Roy, or Governor of Wiltshire, and the greatest Part
of Berkshire, with whose Assistance he built a Mo-
nastery in the aforesaid Place, where Aben had dwelt;
in the Year 675, endowing it with Part of his own
Inheritance. His Sister Cysfa, built a Monastery of
Nuns in the Place call'd Helnefton, near the Thames,
and was Abbess of many Nuns; and having obtain'd
a small Piece of one of the Nails of our Saviour,
plac'd it in a Cross, and dedicated the Monastery to
the Holy Cross and St. Helen. After her Death, the
Nuns were remov'd to Wiltshire, and afterwards dis-
pers'd, by Reason of the War between Offa, King
of the Mercians, and Kinewulph of the West-Saxons,
and what became of them is not since known. The
Cross Cysfa made, was long after accidentally found
in digging about that Monastery, and reverently pre-
serv'd in the Monastery of Monks, and call'd The
Black Cross.

Kenevin, King of the West-Saxons, confirm'd the 98
Grant made by Cysfa to the Monastery, and gave to
it himself the Town of Sevekefton, ordering it for
the future to be call'd Abendun. King Ina took away
the Possessions of this Monastery, but restor'd them
again, with many more.

There were twelve Mansions about this Monastery
at first, and as many Chapels inhabited by twelve
Monks, without any Cloister, but shut in with an
high Wall, none being allow'd to go out of it
without great Necessity and the Abbot's Leave. No
Woman ever enter'd the same, and none dwelt there
but the twelve Monks and the Abbot. They wore
black Habits, and lay on Sackcloth, never eating
Flesh, unless in dangerous Sickness. 99.

Seovekefton, now Abingdon, was once a famous
City, where the Kings had a House, and a religious
Place, as well under the Pagan, as under the Christi-
an Britons. See the Will of Heane, giving what is
above-mention'd to the Monastery, and the Con-
firmation of King Ina in Dugdale, as in the Margin.
The Charter of King Kenulf, and the Grant of the
tenth Part of his Kingdom, of King Athelwulph, dated 100;
854, to the same, p. 100; that of King Edred, dated 101.
955, p. 101; that of King Edgar, Ann. 959, p. 102. 102.
F In

103. In the Reign of the said King *Edgar*, the Abbot *Athelwold*, adorn'd this Place, and built the Church in Honour of the Blessed Virgin, bestowing on it many costly Ornaments of Gold and Silver, which continu'd there till the coming of the *Normans*. He also brought Monks of the Order of *St. Benedict*, to reduce the House to their Institute, and appointed their regular Diet, strictly enjoining that the same should never after be alter'd by any of his Successors; after which he was by King *Edgar* appointed Bishop of *Winchester*, in the Year 963.

- King *William* the Conqueror, confirm'd to this Monastery the Wood it enjoy'd; King *Henry* the First did the same; *Milo Crispin* gave to it the Town of *Colebrook*. King *Henry's* Grant confirms all the Acquisitions made by the Abbot *Faricius*; *Robert de Oili* restor'd to it the Lands of *Tadintun*, which he had taken away, having been terrify'd by a Dream in which the Devils tormented him for that Usurpation, by Command of the Blessed Virgin. Pope *Eugenius* the Third, by his Bull dated 1146, confirm'd all the Grants made to it, and added many Immunities.

GLOCESTER

Monastery and Cathedral.

108. IN the Year of Grace 680, and the 5th of King *Ethelred*, *Ofrich*, a Ruler of the *Northumbrians*, first founded a Church in Honour of *St. Peter* the Apostle in the City of *Glocester*, and appointed his Sister *Kineburga* Abbess over the Nuns, to whom succeeded his Kinswoman *Edburga*, and after her *Easa*. She govern'd that Monastery thirty Years, and acquir'd to it many Lands. Afterwards the Viceroy *Aldred* gave to it all his Lands. The Monastery was built at the Expence of King *Ethelred*, and his Wife *Elstede*, who spar'd for no Cost therein. That Monastery flourish'd till the Time of the *Danes*, when it suffer'd as others did, and was rebuilt in 1058, by *Aldredus* the Bishop of *Worcester*, and afterwards of *York*.

110. In the Year of our Lord 1072, *Serlo*, was made Abbot of this Monastery, who built a new Church from the Ground, and recover'd many of its Possessions, which had been taken away, particularly *Thomas* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, restor'd to it *Lech*, *Odgutun* and *Standysch*.

In 1101, *Henry* Beauclerk King of *England*, bestow'd on it the Manor of *Maysmor*, and in 1102, the Church of *Glocester* was burnt with the whole City, the venerable Abbot *Serlo* having before acquir'd to it the Lands of *Lindene*, *Linkeholt*, *Dontesborne*, with the Mill at *Storhouse*, *Glasebury*, *Sottesbore*, *Nymdesfelde*, *Cleyngrey*, *Lytleton*, *Aspertun*, *Clyfford*, and the Church of *St. Peter* in *Hereford*, *Selden* in *Devonshire*, and many more. When Abbot *Serlo* dy'd, he left an hundred Monks in his Monastery.

111. The Gifts to this Monastery were, twenty Hides at *Alre*, by *Ethelbald* King of the *Mercians*; one Hide at *Aspertun* in *Herefordshire*, by *Robert Curtus*; the Church of *St. Helen* de *Alwestone*, by Viscount *Walter*; *Abloue* and *Paygrave*, by King *Henry*; *Ameneye*, by *Wynnebald* de *Balon*; *Broethorp*, by *Adeliza*; *Broethrop* and *Rugge*, by *Gilbert* de *Miners*; with above an Hundred more Grants of their Lands, too tedious for this Abridgment, to be seen in *Dugdale*, Vol. I. from page 111, to 120. We proceed from him to *Heylin*, *Godwin*, and *Le Neve*.

The first of them tells us, that *Glocester* was antiently the Seat of a *British* Bishop, call'd in the Acts of

Synods *Cluviensis*, the Name of the Town being then *Cleuid*. Under the *Saxons*, this City was in the Diocese of *Litchfield* first, and afterwards in that of *Worcester*, as it continu'd till the Days of King *Henry* the 8th, who first made it a Bishop's See, when he destroy'd all Religious Houses, adding to it a Capter, consisting of a Dean and six Prebendaries, assigning for their Maintenance Part of the Lands, before belonging to the Monasteries. The Cathedral now in being is the same that was founded by *Aldred* Bishop of *Worcester* first, and then Archbishop of *York*, and afterwards repair'd and beautify'd by the Abbots *Hanley*, *Farley*, *Morwent*, *Herton*, *Trowcester* and *Sebroke*, who brought it to the Perfection which now appears. The Diocese contains only *Glocestershire*, and in it 267 Parishes, and one Archdeacon. It is valu'd in the King's Books, 315 l. 17 s. 2 d.

The Catalogue of the Bishops of Glocester.

1. *John Wakeman*, the last Abbot of *Tewksbury*, and first Bishop of this See, 1552.
2. *John Hooper*, 1550, held the Bishoprick of *Worcester*, in Commendam with it, under King *Edward* the Sixth.
3. *James Brooks*, 1559.
The See vacant three Years.
4. *Richard Cheiney*, 1562.
The See vacant again three Years.
5. *John Bullingham*, 1581.
6. *Godfrey Goldsborough*, 1598.
7. *Thomas Ravis*, 1604, translated to *London*.
8. *Henry Parry*, 1607, translated to *Worcester*.
9. *Giles Tompson*, 1611.
10. *Miles Smith*, 1612.
11. *Godfrey Goodman*, 1624.
12. *William Nicholson*, 1660.
13. *John Pritchard*, 1672.
14. *Robert Frampton*, 1681.
15. *Edward Fowler*, 1691.
16. *Richard Willis*, 1714.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd :

Azure, two Keys in Saltire, *Or*.

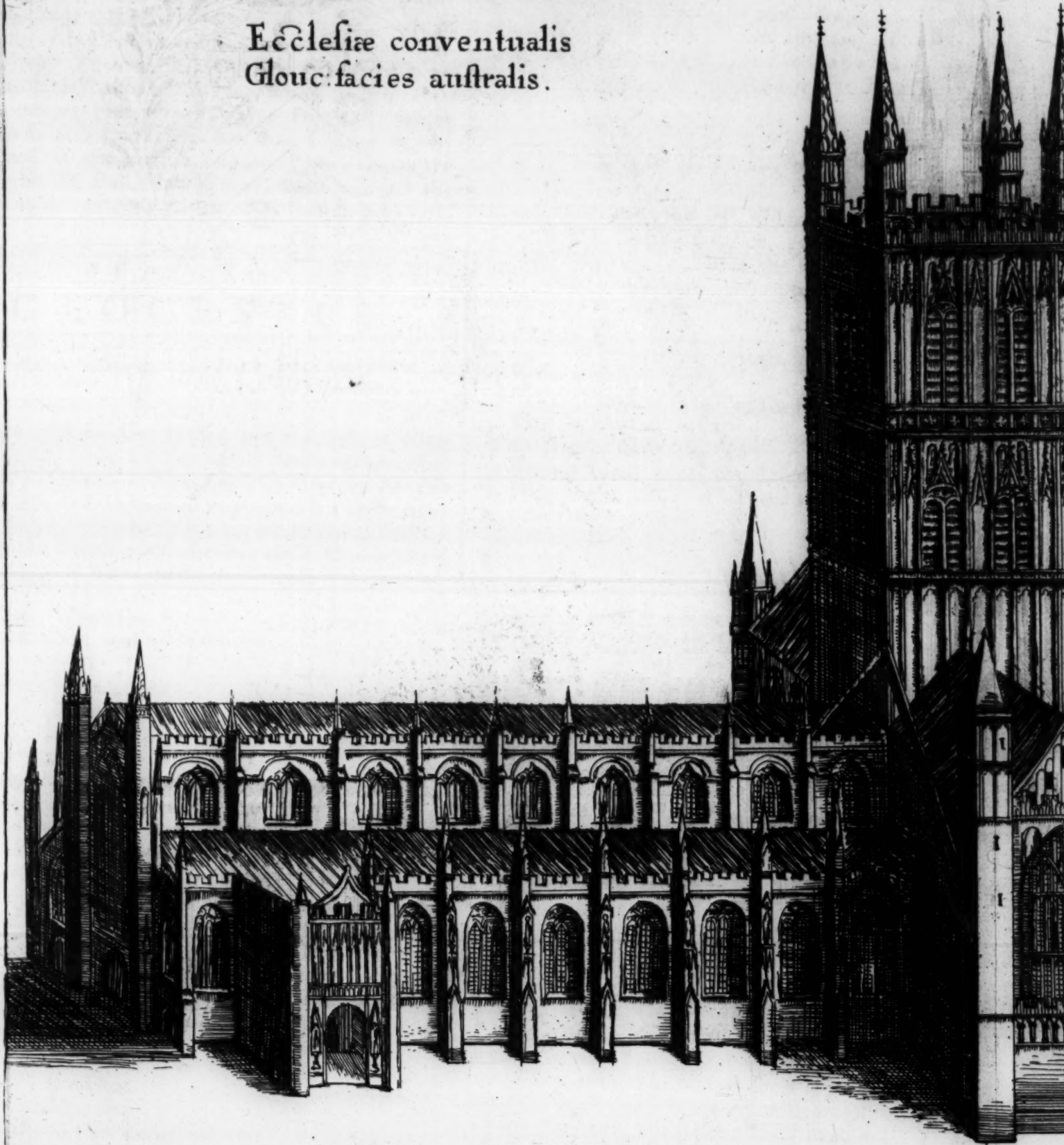
WORCESTER

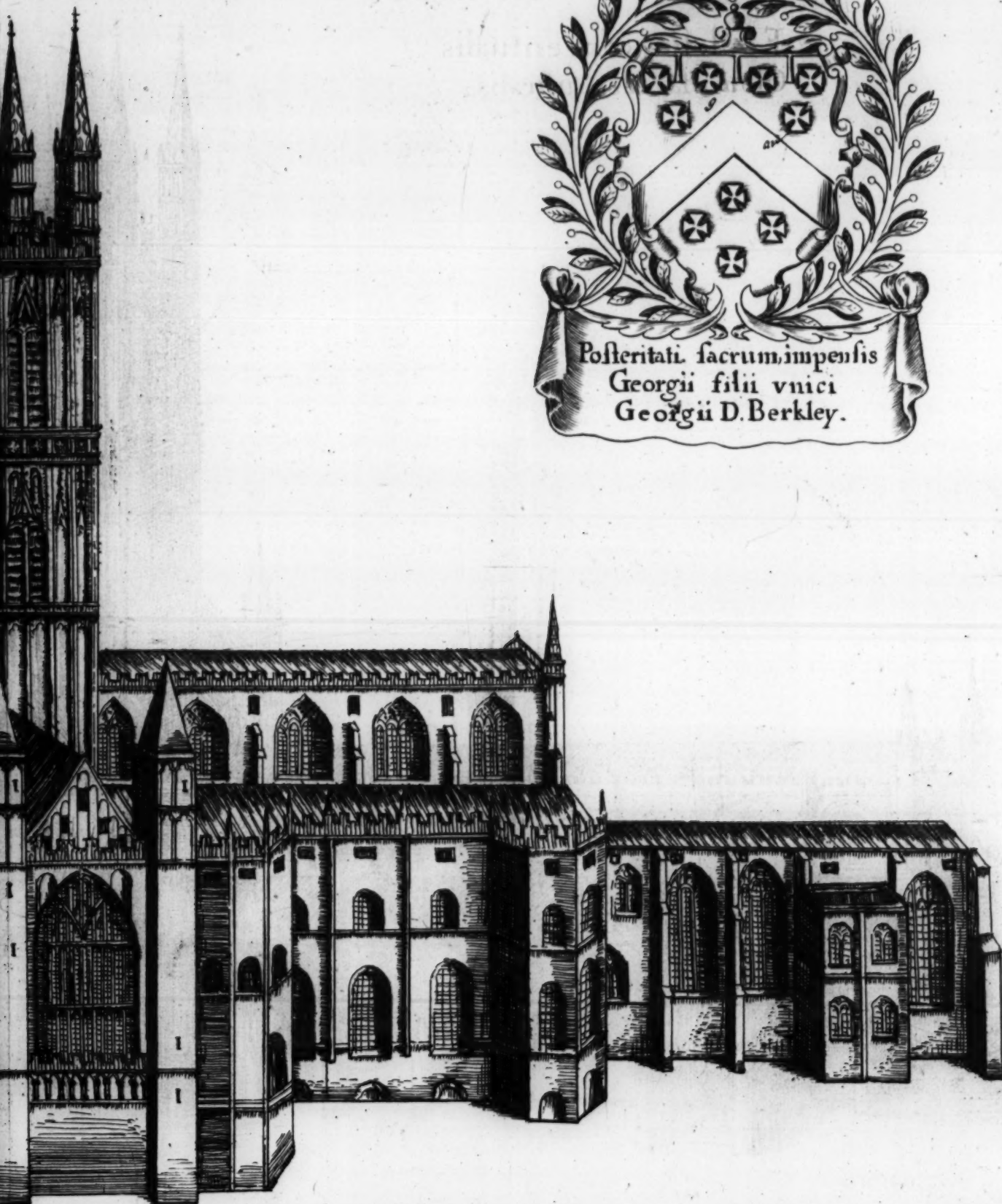
Abby and Cathedral.

IN the Days of King *Ethelred*, and Archbishop *Theodore*, the Episcopal See of *Worcester* was erected. *Vol. I. Bosel* was the first Bishop; *Ostfor* the second; *Eg-* P. 120
guin the third; *Wilfrid* the fourth, in whose Time, King *Ceowulphus* gave *Wetebery*, with its Dependances; *Milred* the fifth, in whose Time, *Hutred* Duke of the *Northumbrians*, gave *Stoke* and *Scepeston*; *Wermundus* the sixth; *Tilberus* the seventh, in whose Time King *Offa* gave *Cropthorn*; *Etherid* the eighth, in whose Time King *Offa* gave *Bradewel*, *Lawern*, *Ycomb*, *Codeston* and *Lockesteg*; Duke *Wiferd* gave *Lindrug*; *Seggesberg* was given by *Aldred*, Duke of *Northumberland*; *Hallay*, both *Elebyrs*, *Hynewich*, *Lapperwich*, *Humelton*, *Dunhamsted*, and ten Houses at *Wich*, with the Salt Pits by King *Kenulph*; *Herforton*, by *Denebert* the ninth Bishop; *Mutton* and *Grimmel*, by King *Beornwulf*, in the Days of *Heathbert* the tenth Bishop; *Wulverdeloge*, by King *Burred*, in the Time of *Althun* the eleventh Bishop; *Clive* and *Lench*, by King *Ethelred*, in the Time

The South Prospect of the Conuenuall
Church of Gloucester.

Ecclesiæ conventualis
Glouc: facies australis.



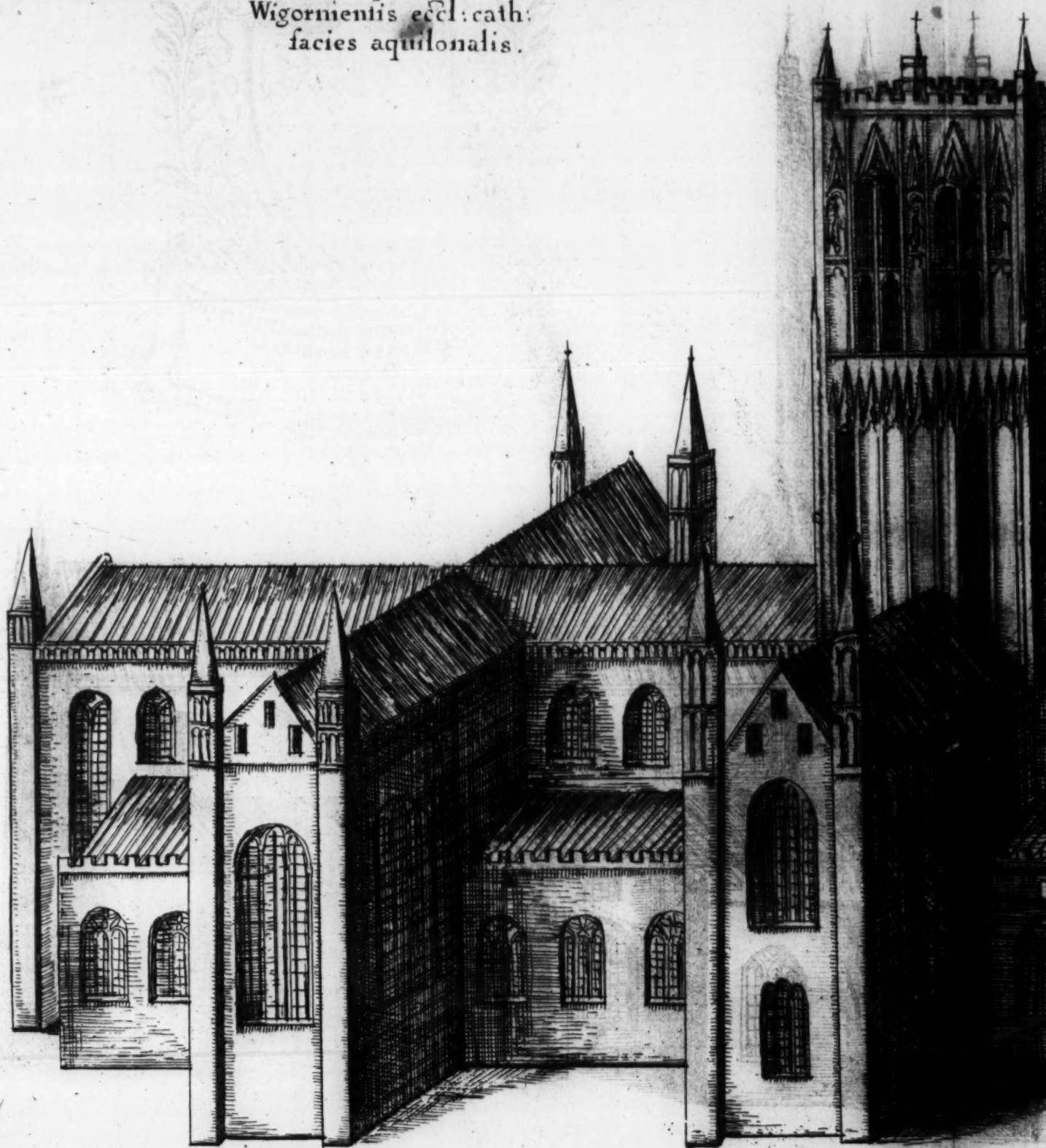


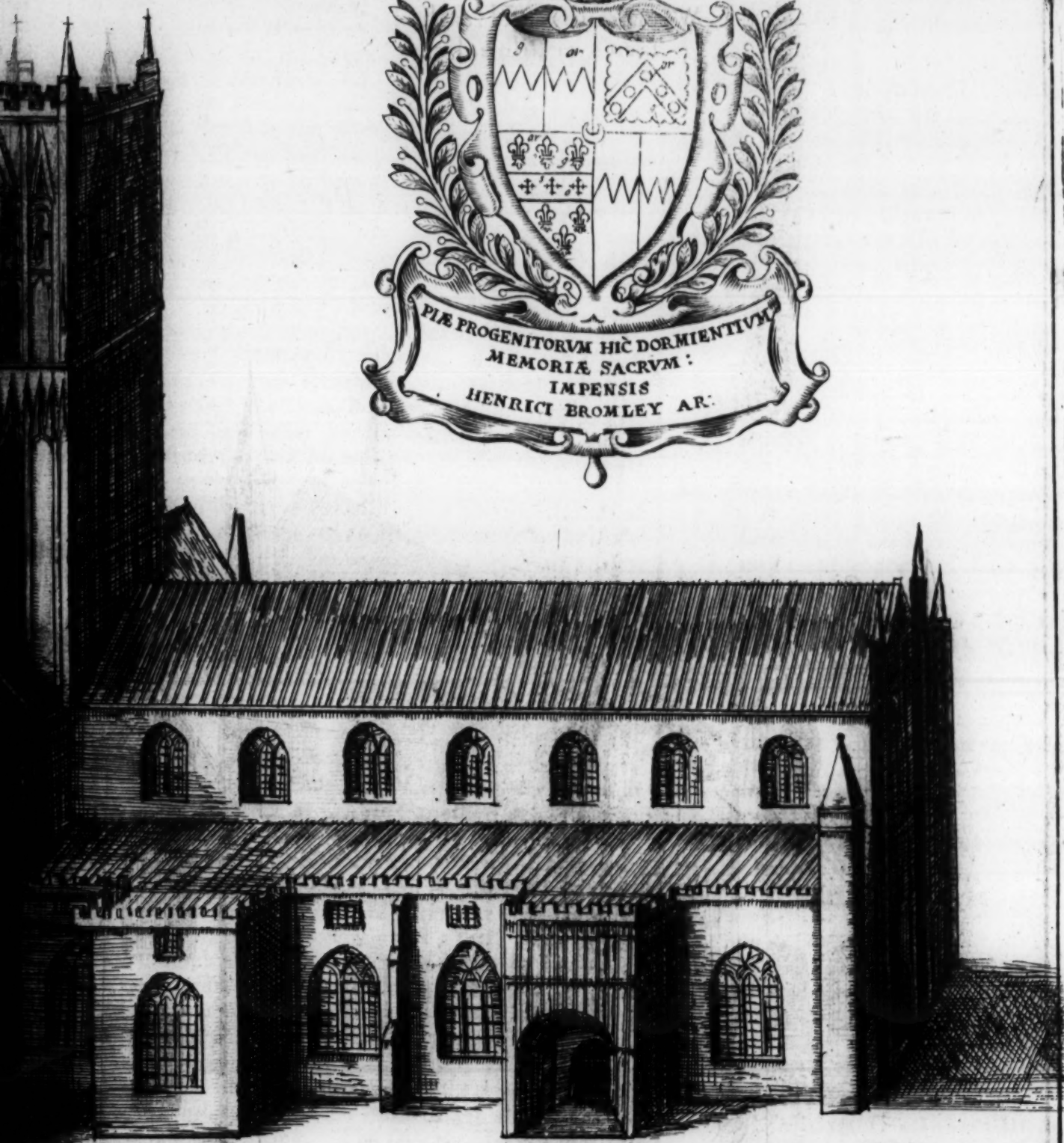
D. King sculp.



The North Prospect of the Cathedral
Church of Worcester.

Wigornienſis eccl: cath:
facies aquilonalis.





D. King sculp.

1

122

123

124

125

Time of *Werferd* the twelfth Bishop; *Fepfinton* by King *Edwy*, with 5 Salt Pits in *Wich*; *Kingsham* by King *Edgar*.

By the Mediation of Holy *Oswald*, the See was transferr'd from the Clergy to the Monks.

121. *Eguine*, Bishop of *Worcester*, gave to the Church the Monastery of *Fledanburd*; *Athelbald*, King of the *Mercians*, gave the Monastery of *Store*, in *Worcestershire*; *Ethelred*, King of the *Mercians*, founded the Monastery of *Wudiandun*, which was also given to this Church of *Worcester*; *Wudiandun* was given by King *Mulred*, in the Year 774; Breordune by *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, Ann. 780; *Heanburg* by *Wiglaf* King of the *Mercians*, Ann. 883; *Heanbery* by Abbot *Ceolfrith*; *Tingbingeton* Monastery, call'd *Alt-Clis*, by *Offa* King of the *Mercians*; *Westbury*, at a Synod in the Year 224, by Bishop *Wolstan*; *Kimesey*, by King *Coenwulf*, Ann. 799. The Names of other Lands belonging to this Abby, are, *Peovedoc*, *Astune*, *Scheldeslaebge*, *Cliftune* and *Easbham*, *Lauvern*, *Cloptunc*, *Ridmarleye*, *Coddinyege*, *Aelfentern* and *Sapian*, *Elflege*, *Ribetforde*, *Wathaige*, *Grymmankille* and *Eareskyng*, *Sala-warpe*, *Heamtune*, *Wearesleage*, *Ceadesleage* and *Brostune*, *Headdes-Ofre*, *Oddungales*, *Croblea*, *Bradicote*, *Hymeltune*, *Spoclea* and *Wilfrintune*, *Lappawurkin*, *Kefnes-Hill*, *Emlaeg*, *Feorlatun*, *Benninguurtle* and *Alfistun*; of all which, and other particulars, as Lands unjustly taken from the said Monastery, &c. see the Monasticon, as in the Margin, to p. 136.

Much of the same Purpose of the first Institution of this See, and of the many Benefactors to it, is again repeated from other Records by *Dugdale*, from p. 137, to 142, wherein is nothing to add here of Moment, and therefore it will be fit to say something of this Church from others.

Ethelred, King of the *Mercians*, (says *Godwin*) by the Perswasion of *Osfer* Governour of *Wiccia*, divided his Country, which till then had never had more than one Bishop in five Parts or Dioceses, which he appointed unto five Bishopricks; whereof one was *Lichfield*, and erected Four new Cathedral Sees; one at *Dorchester*, another at *Leicester*, another at *Sidnacester*, and the forth at *Worcester*.

Heylin thus. The Bishoprick of *Worcester*, *Vigornienfis* in the Latin, was founded by *Ethelred*, King of the *Mercians*, Ann. 679; and taken out of the Diocese of *Lichfield*, of which it was first a Part. The Cathedral Church also by him built, but afterward repair'd, or new built, by several Bishops of this See. *Oswald*, the eighteenth Bishop, first undertook it, and turning out the loose-living Priests, brought Monks unto it, Ann. 964. That Church being ruin'd by the *Danes*, was brought to the present Perfection by Bishop *Wulstan*, about the Year 1030, and has since continu'd flourishing. The Diocese contains in it the Country of *Worcester*, and Part of *Warwickshire*, and therein 241 Parishes, and only one Archdeacon, call'd of *Worcester*. It is valu'd in the King's Books, 1049 l. 16 s. 3 d. 3 q. It has yielded to the Church, four Saints, five Chancellors to the Realm of England, and one to *Normandy*, three Lords Treasurers, one Chancellor to the Queen then being, one Lord President of *Wales*, and one Vice-President.

The Catalogue of the Bishops of Worcester.

1. *Boselus*, 980.
2. *Ostforus*, 692. A Man of much Learning, whose Works were destroy'd by the *Danes*.
3. *St. Egwin*, 693, built the Monastery at *Evesham*.
4. *Wilfrid*, 717.
5. *Milred*, 774.
6. *Weremund*, 776.

7. *Tilber*, 779.
8. *Enthoredus*, or *Adoredus*, 782, he gave *Icomb* to this Church.
9. *Denebert*, 789.
10. *Eadbert*, or *Hubert*, 822, gave *Croyley* to the Church.
11. *Alwin*, 848.
12. *Werfrid*, or *Werebert*, or *Herefrid*, 872, much esteem'd for his singular Learning.
13. *Wilfrith*, 892.
14. *Ethelhun*, 915.
15. *Wilfrith*, 922.
16. *Kinewold*, 929, an humble and virtuous Man, and gave *Odingley* to his Church.
17. *St. Dunstan*, 957, translated to *London*, and thence to *Canterbury*.
18. *St. Oswald*, 960, was made Archbishop of *York*, and held this Church in Commendam.
19. *Aldulf*, 992, was also Archbishop of *York*.
20. *Wulstan*, 1002, who also held it with *York*.
21. *Leoffius*, 1025.
22. *Briteagus*, 1033.
23. *Livingus*, 1038. He was accus'd for consenting to the Death of *Alfred*, the eldest Son of King *Ethelred*; some say, he clear'd himself, others, that he was found guilty, and depriv'd of his Diocese; others, that he was first depriv'd, but upon better Information restor'd.
24. *Aldred*, 1046, translated to *York*.
25. *St. Wulstan*, 1062. His singular Piety was the Occasion of his being prefer'd from one Dignity to another; and long refus'd to accept of this Bishoprick. He built the Cathedral Church from the Foundation; and adher'd constantly to King *William Rufus*, when a Rebellion was rais'd against him.
26. *Sampson*, 1097.
27. *Theolphus*, 1115.
28. *Simon*, 1125, Chancellor to Queen *Adeliza*.
29. *Alured*.
30. *John Pagham*.
31. *Roger*.
32. *Baldwin*, 1181, translated to *Canterbury*.
33. *William de Northal*, 1189.
34. *Robert*, 1191.
35. *Henry*.
36. *John de Constantiis*, 1196.
37. *Maugere*, 1020, was one of them that excommunicated King *John*, and interdicted the Realm; whereupon he was fain to fly into *France*.
38. *Walter Grey*, 1212, translated to *York*.
39. *Silvester*, 1216.
40. *William de Bloys*, 1218.
41. *Walter de Cantilupe*, 1237. He oppos'd the Exactions of Popes, was Ambassador in *France*; and siding with the Barons against the King, was justly excommunicated by the Pope's Legate; but repenting and begging Pardon, he was absolv'd.
42. *Nicholas de Ely*, 1263, was Lord Chancellor, and translated to *Winchester*.
43. *Godfrey Giffard*, 1269, Lord Chancellor, beautify'd his Church.
44. *William de Gainsborough*, 1300, famous for Learning.
45. *Walter Reynold*, 1302, first Lord Treasurer, then Chancellor.
46. *Walter Maidston*, 1313.
47. *Thomas Cobham*, 1317, a Man so learned and virtuous, that he was call'd the good Clerk.
48. *Adam de Orleton*, 1327, translated to *Winchester*.
49. *Simon Montacute*, 1333.
50. *Thomas Hennybal*, 1337.
51. *Wulstan de Brandsford*, 1342.

52. *John*

52. John Thursby, 1349, was Lord Chancellor, and translated to York.
53. Reginald Brian, translated from St. David's, 1312.
54. John Barnet, 1362, was Lord Chancellor, and translated to Wells.
55. William Wittlesey, translated from Rochester, 1363, again translated to Canterbury.
56. William de Lynne, translated from Chichester, 1361.
57. Henry Wakefield, 1373, was Lord Treasurer of England, lengthned the Church, by adding two Arches to it, and built the North Porch.
58. Tideman de Winchcomb, translated from Landaff, 1393.
59. Richard Clifford, 1401, translated to London.
60. John Peverel, translated from Landaff, 1406.
61. Philip Morgan, 1419, translated to Ely.
62. Thomas Polton, translated from Chichester, 1426.
63. Thomas Bourchier, 1435, translated to Ely, and then to Canterbury.
64. John Carpenter, 1443, built a College at Westbury, and endow'd it, and also built the Gate-house at Hartlebury, resign'd his Bishoprick, and is said to be famous for Miracles.
65. John Alcock, translated from Worcester, 1476, was Lord Chancellor, and translated hence to Ely.
66. Robert Morton, 1487.
67. John Gigles, an Italian, 1497.
68. Silvester Gigles, Nephew to John, 1499.
69. Julius de Medecis, a Cardinal, Nephew to Pope Leo the Tenth, and afterwards Pope himself, by the Name of Clement the Seventh, was made Administrator of Worcester, 1521.
70. Jerome de Nugutis, an Italian, 1522.
71. Hugh Latimer, 1535.
72. John Bell, 1539.
73. Nicholas Heath, translated from Rochester, displac'd and imprison'd by King Edward the Sixth, restor'd by Queen Mary and made President of Wales, then Archbishop of York, and Lord Chancellor of England.
74. John Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester, held Worcester in Commendam, 1551.
75. Richard Pate, 1554, subscrib'd to the Council of Trent: After the Death of Queen Mary, he was depriv'd and fled beyond the Sea.
76. Edwyn Sandes, 1559, translated to York.
77. Nicholas Bullingham, translated from Lincoln, 1570.
78. John Whitgift, 1576, Vice-President of Wales, and translated to Canterbury.
79. Edmund Freake, translated from Norwich, 1584.
80. Richard Fletcher, translated from Bristol, 1593, again translated to London.
81. Thomas Bilson, 1596, translated to Winchester.
82. Jervase Babington, translated from Exeter, 1597.
83. Henry Parry, translated from Gloucester, 1610.
84. John Thornborough, translated from Bristol, 1617.
85. John Prideaux, 1641.
86. George Morley, 1660, translated to Winchester.
87. John Gauden, translated from Exeter, 1662.
88. Robert Skinner, translated from Oxford, 1663.
89. Walter Blandford, translated from Oxford, 1671.
90. James Fleetwood, 1675.
91. William Thomas, translated from St. David's, 1683.
92. Edward Stillingfleet, 1689.
93. William Lloyd, translated from Lichfield and Coventry, 1699.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd :

Argent, ten Torteaux. I do not find the Colour of them.

BARDENEY

Abby, in Lincolnshire.

THE Monks of Bardeneý, did not know who was their first Founder, the Monastery had been so utterly ruin'd by the Cruel Danes.

The Body of St. Oswald, was first bury'd at Bardeneý, where were then 300 Monks, whose Abbot was Lord of Lindsey. Afterwards, the Monastery was raz'd even with the Ground by Inguar and Hubba, the Danes; and many Years after, rebuilt by Gislibert de Gaunt, William the Bastard's Uncle.

St. Ethelred, built the Monastery of Bardeneý, where he was bury'd about the Year of Grace 712.

Remigius, Bishop of Lincoln, first built the Monastery of Monks at St. Mary of Stow, and renew'd the old one at Bardeneý.

See the Grant of Walter de Gaunt, with the Consent of King William and King Henry, dated 1115, by which he gives to this Monastery Bardeneý and Angodby, other Lands, and the Churches at Steping and Frisby, &c.

EVEESHAM

Abby, in Worcestershire.

IN the County of Worcester, is also the Abby of 144
Evesham and Perschore. Evesham was founded by the Holy Bishop Egwin, third Bishop of Worcester, in a Place before over-grown with Brambles, but where there was an ancient little Church, perhaps built by the Britons, and procur'd to it Apostolical and Royal Privileges.

There is also a Grant of Kenred King of the Mer- 145
cians, and Offa King of the East-Angles, dated 709, giving to this Monastery 67 Manfes on both Sides of the River Avon, at Homme, Lenchwick, Norton, Offeham, Littleton, Aldington, Badefsey, Bresferton, Huniburn, Willersey, Wicwon, Benigwurthy and Hamton.

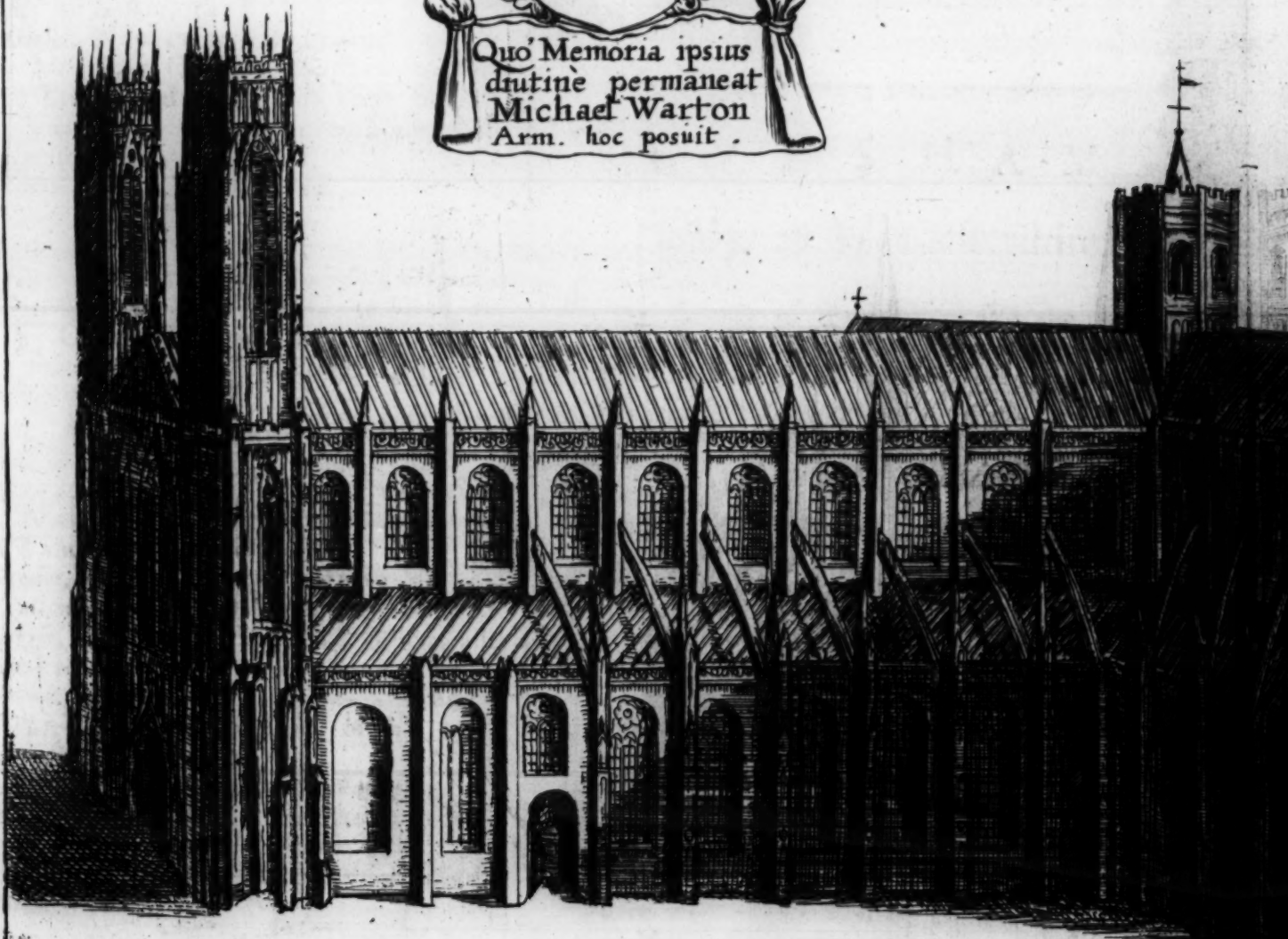
The Grant of Egwin, Bishop of Worcester, dated 146
714, gives to it Evesham, Beniagurth, Hautun, Baddefsey, Wique, Haburne, Bradfortun, Willersey, Wickley, Samburn, Kinwartun, Saltford, the Greater and the Less, Ambresley, Vibeory, Mortun, Bucktun, Meleygaresberry, Tittlestomp, Snell the Greater, Mayeldesbeordy and Silswick.

There were at Evesham 67 Monks and 5 Nuns, 147
3 poor Men, 3 Clergymen and 65 Servants. The Officers, as Prior, Sub-prior, &c. to be appointed by the Abbot, with the Consent of the Majority of the Chapter; and if they mis-behav'd themselves to be reprov'd, and not amending, to be displac'd. The Monks to have nothing that they could call their own, and never to eat but in common in the Refectory. All the Officers had particular Revenues assign'd them for their Expences. All their Rules confirm'd, and appointed to be observ'd, by John Cardinal of St. Mary, in *Via lata*.

Waldemar King of Denmark, gave the Monastery 150
of Orhonesey as a Cell to Evesham, in the Year 1174.

Holy Egwin the Bishop, is said to have built this Monastery, by Command of the Blessed Virgin, appearing to him. He then quitted his Bishoprick, and became the first Abbot there. After him, there were

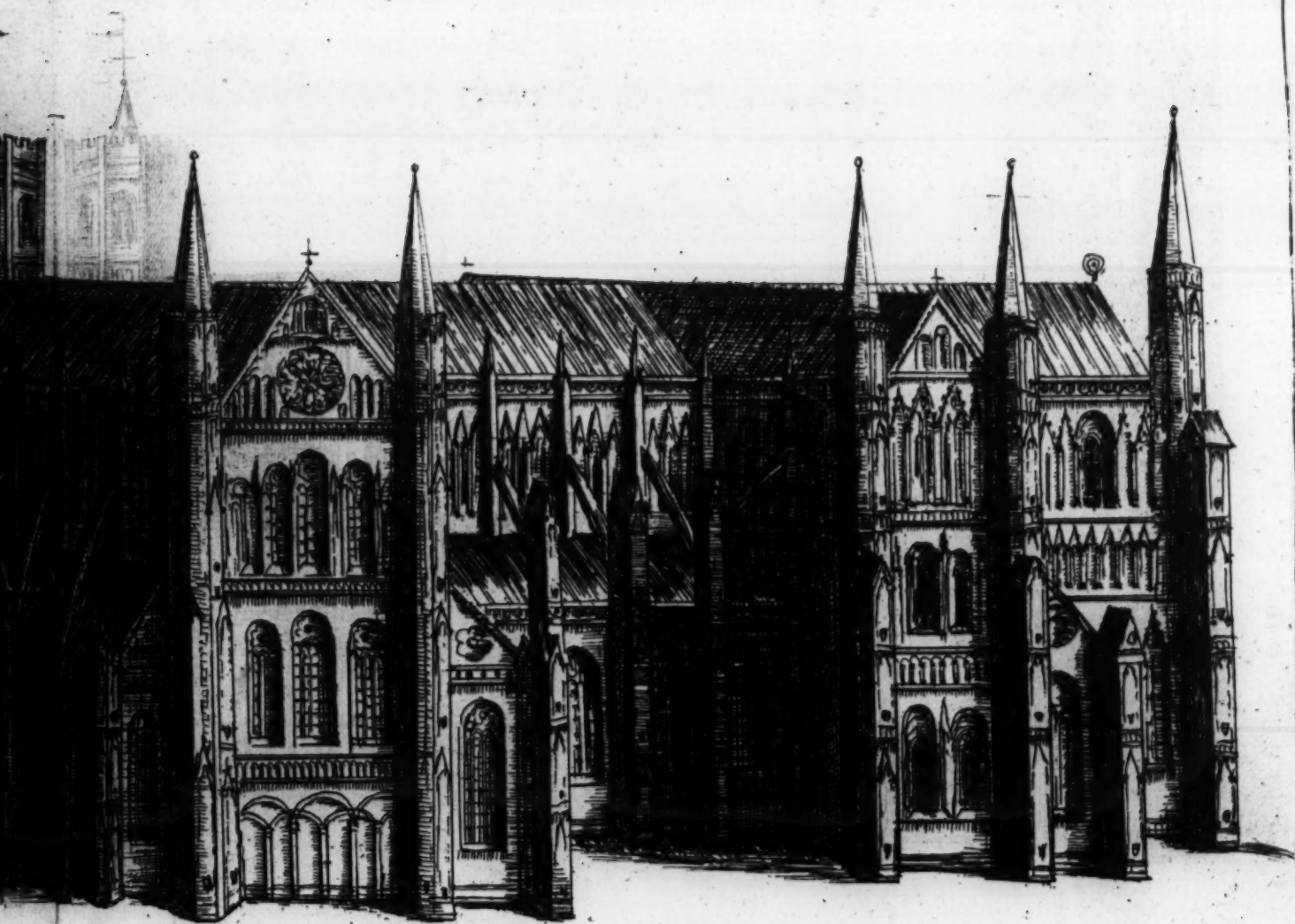




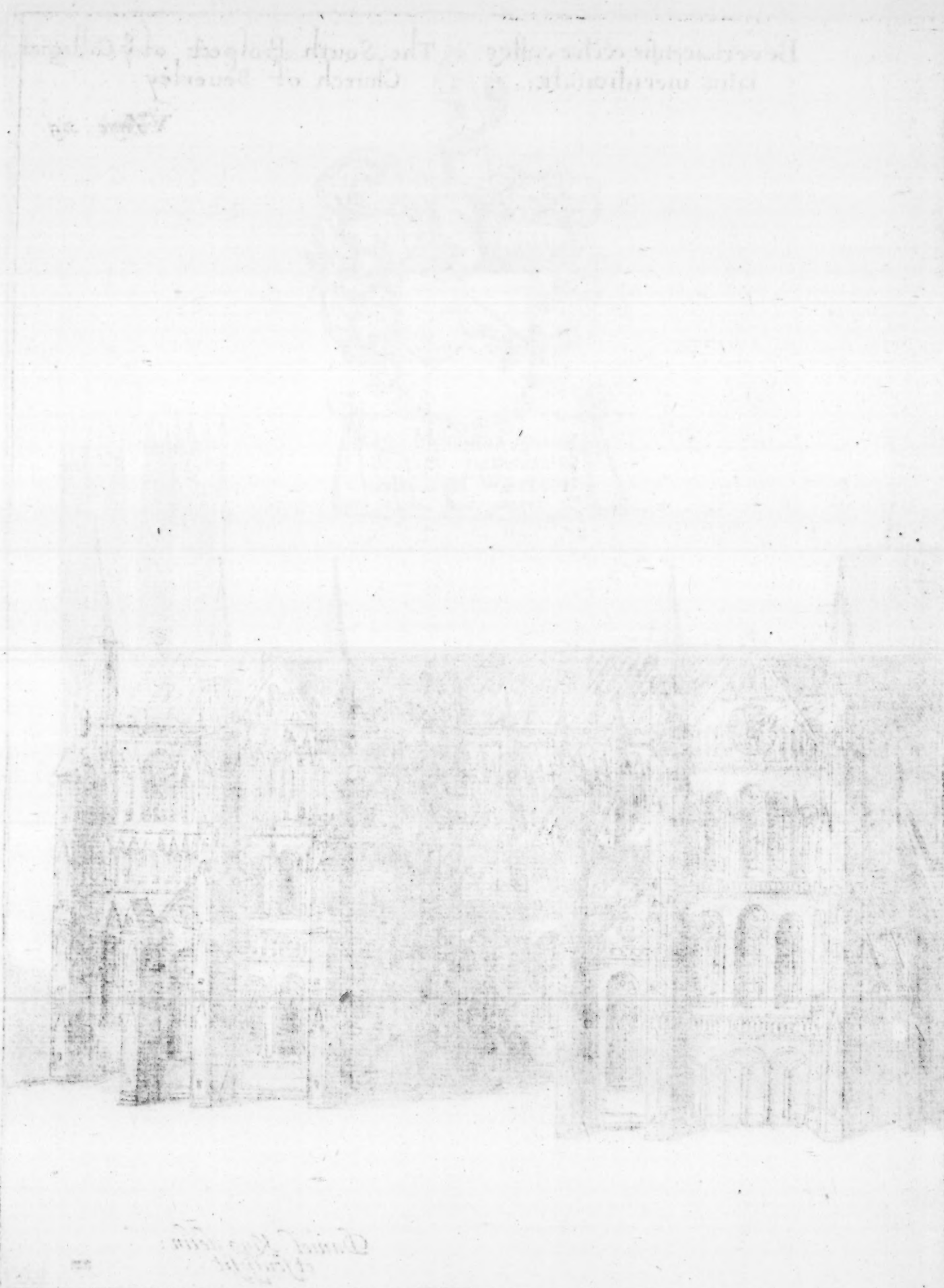
Beverlaicensis eccliae colleg:
latus meridionale.

The South Prospect of y Collegiate
Church of Beuerley

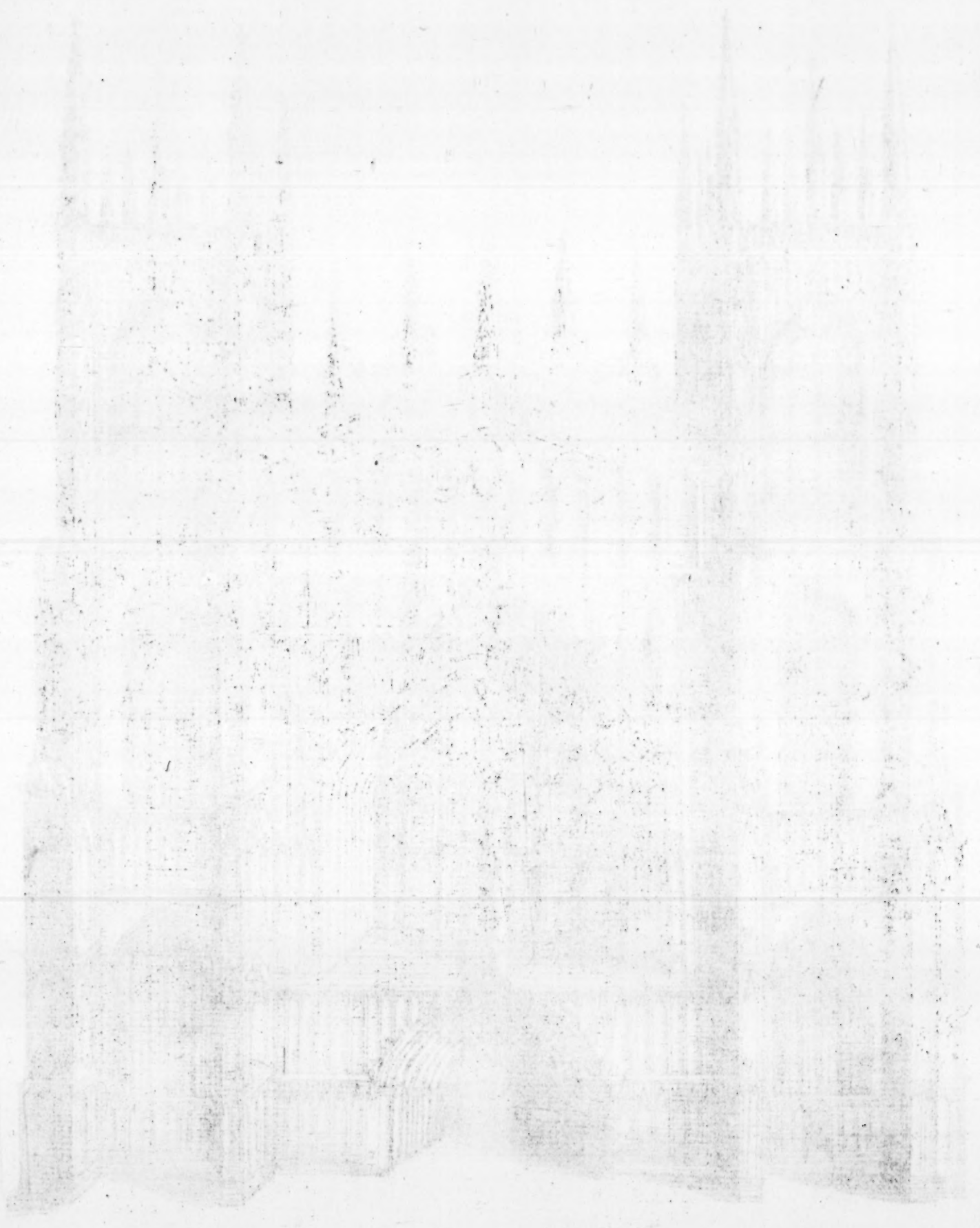
V. Page 25.



Daniel King delin:
et sculpsit.



THE WEST INDIES
CHURCH OF ENGLAND
1811

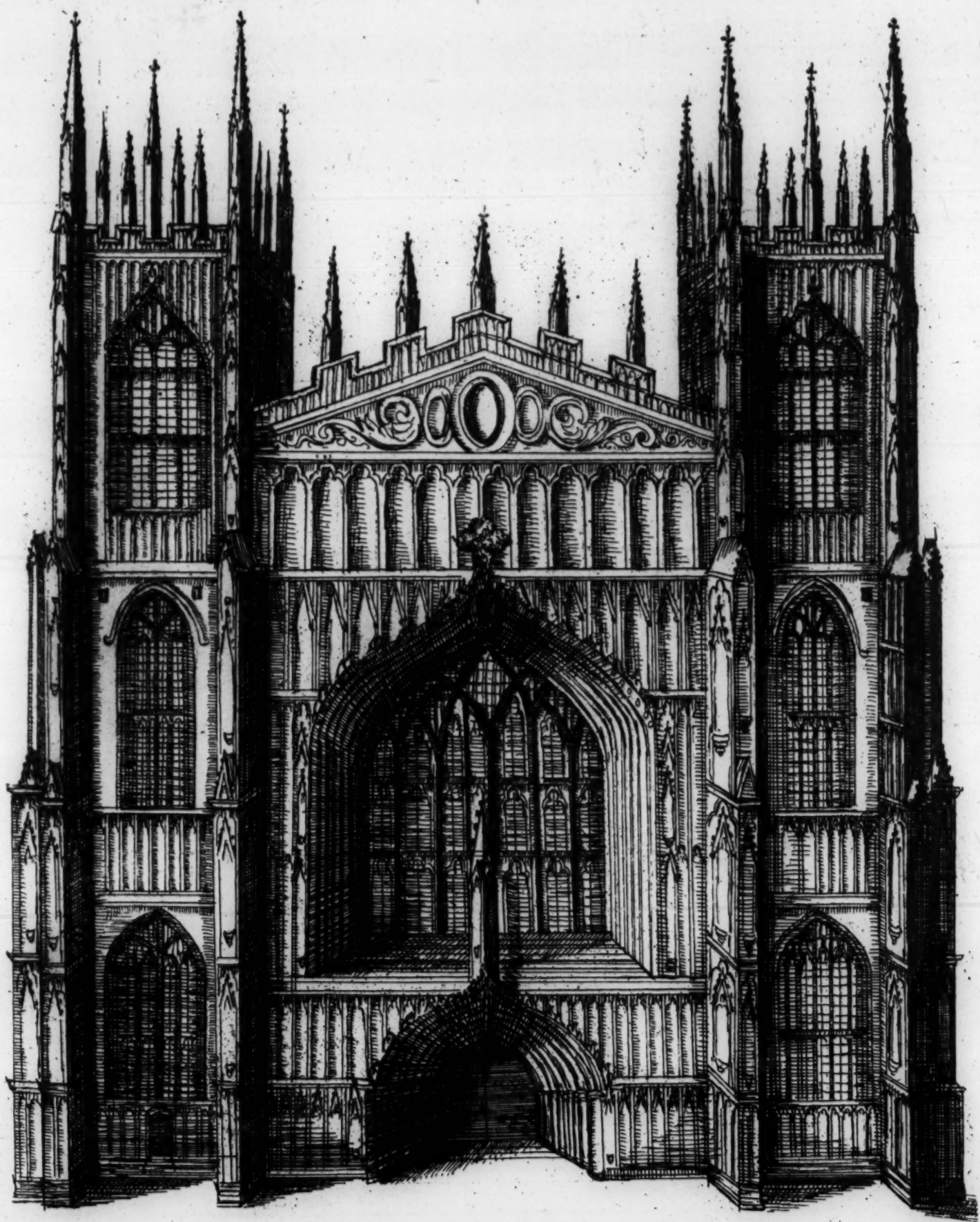


Printed by J. B. ...
1811

Beverlacenſis eccleſiæ
conventualis, facies.
occidentalis.

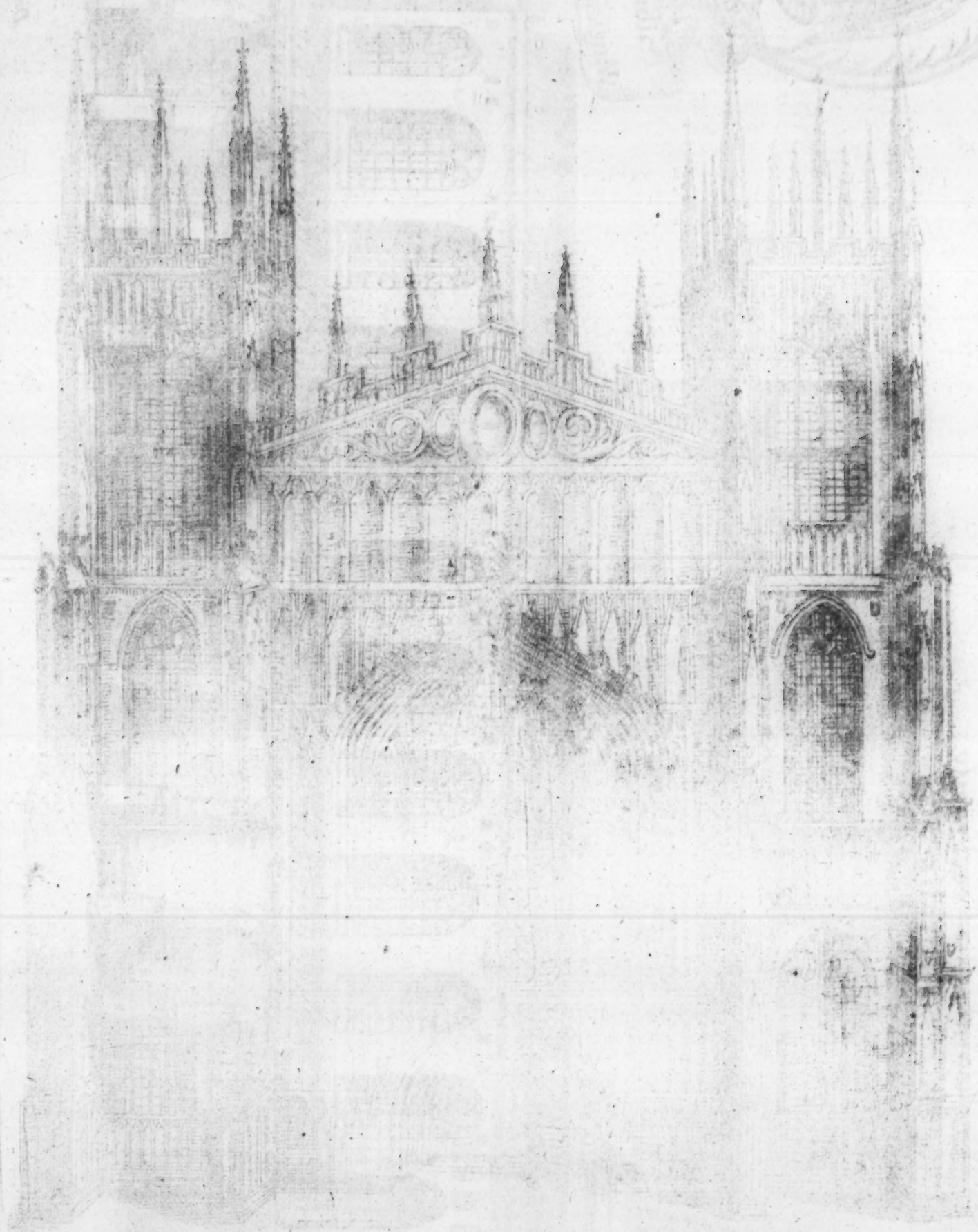
III Page 28.

The Weſt Proſpect of y^e Conventual
Church of Beuerley.



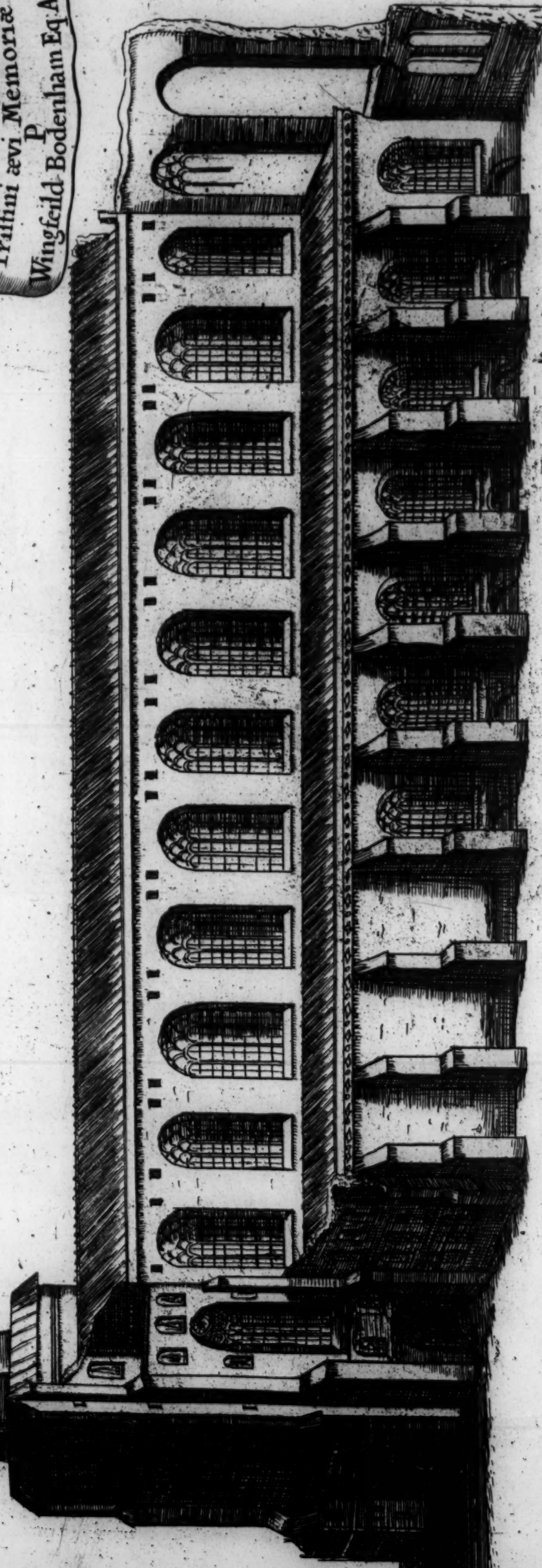
The West Prospect of the
Church of Beaulieu

ecclesiæ
Beaulieuensis
occidentalis.

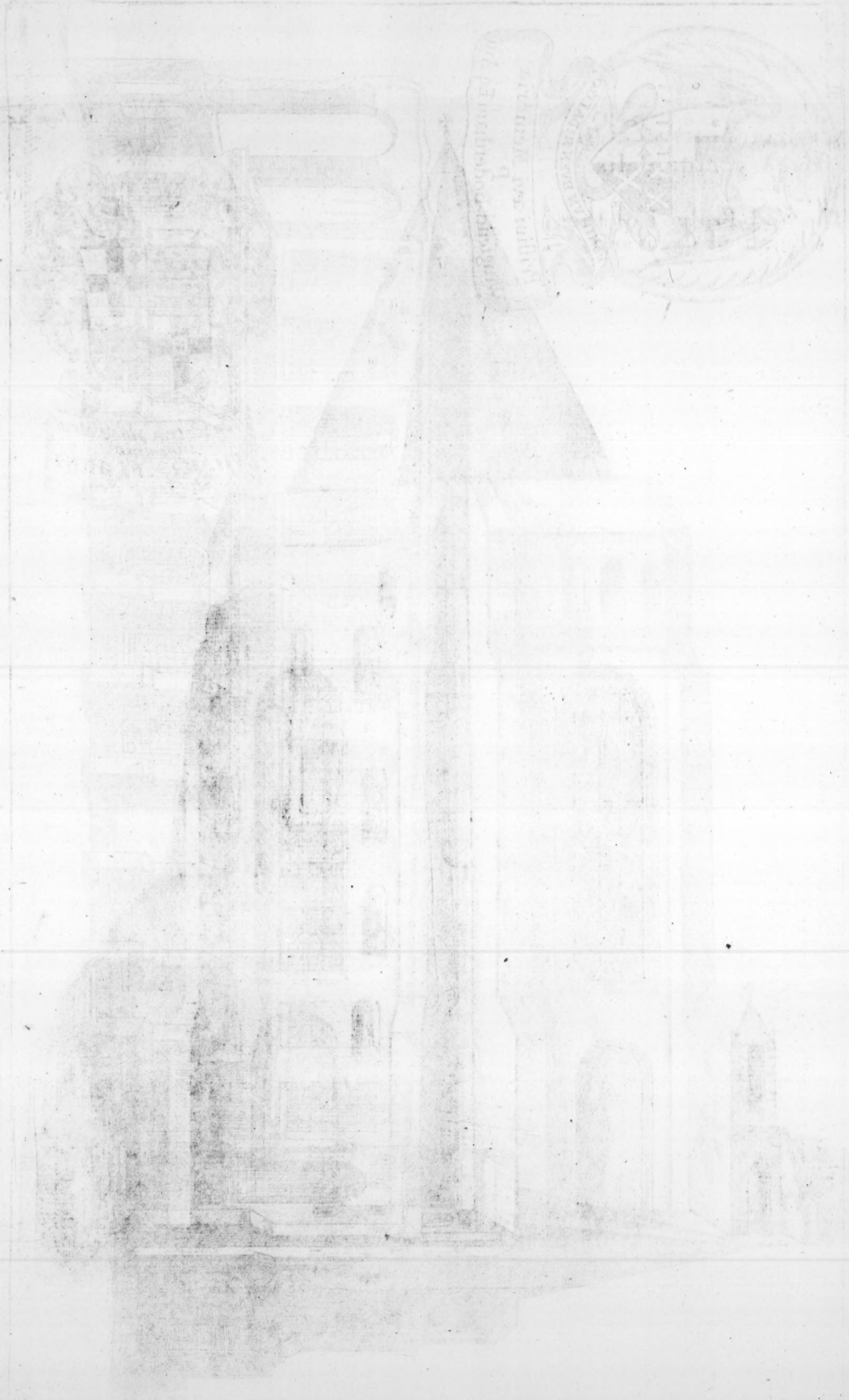


Printed by J. Smith, at the
Printers Office, in the Strand.

The South Prospect of the Conuentuall
Church of Croyland.
Crowlandensis eccl: conu:
facies australis.



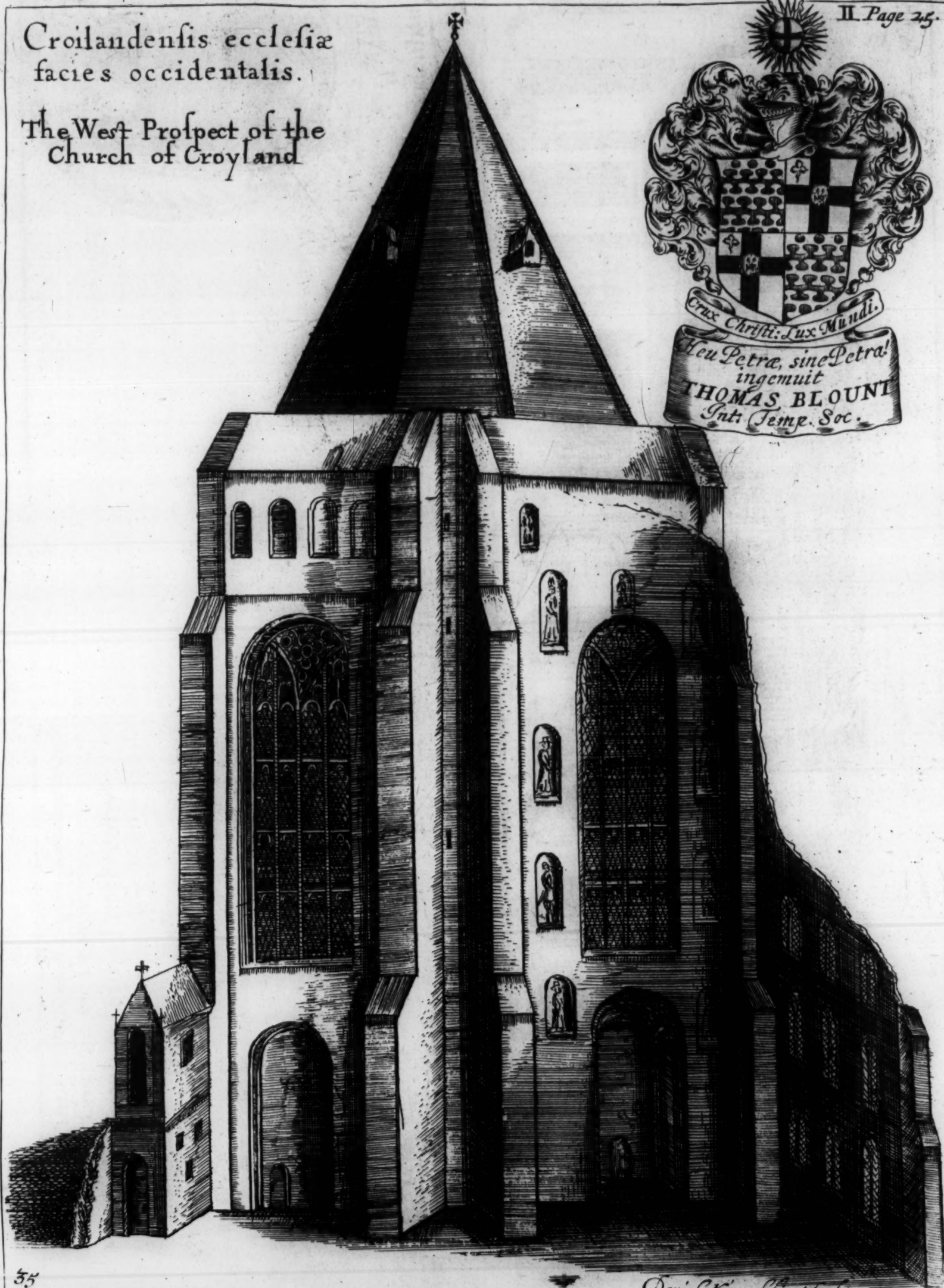
Daniel King delin: et sculp:

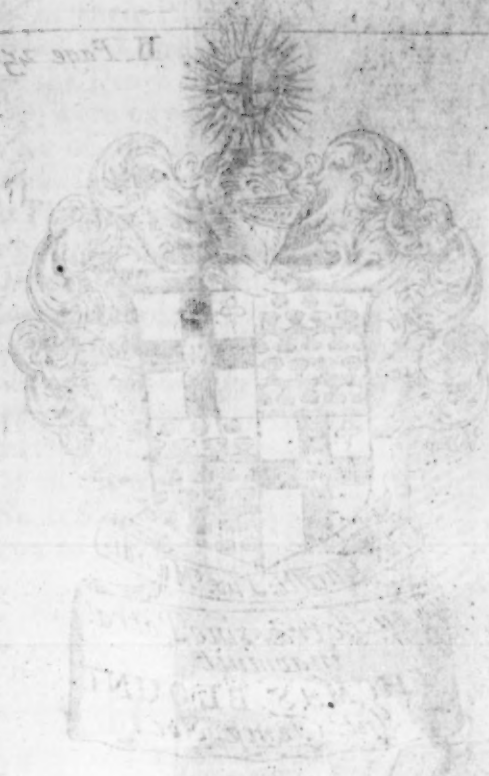


Croilandensis ecclesiae
facies occidentalis.

The West Prospect of the
Church of Croyland

II. Page 25.



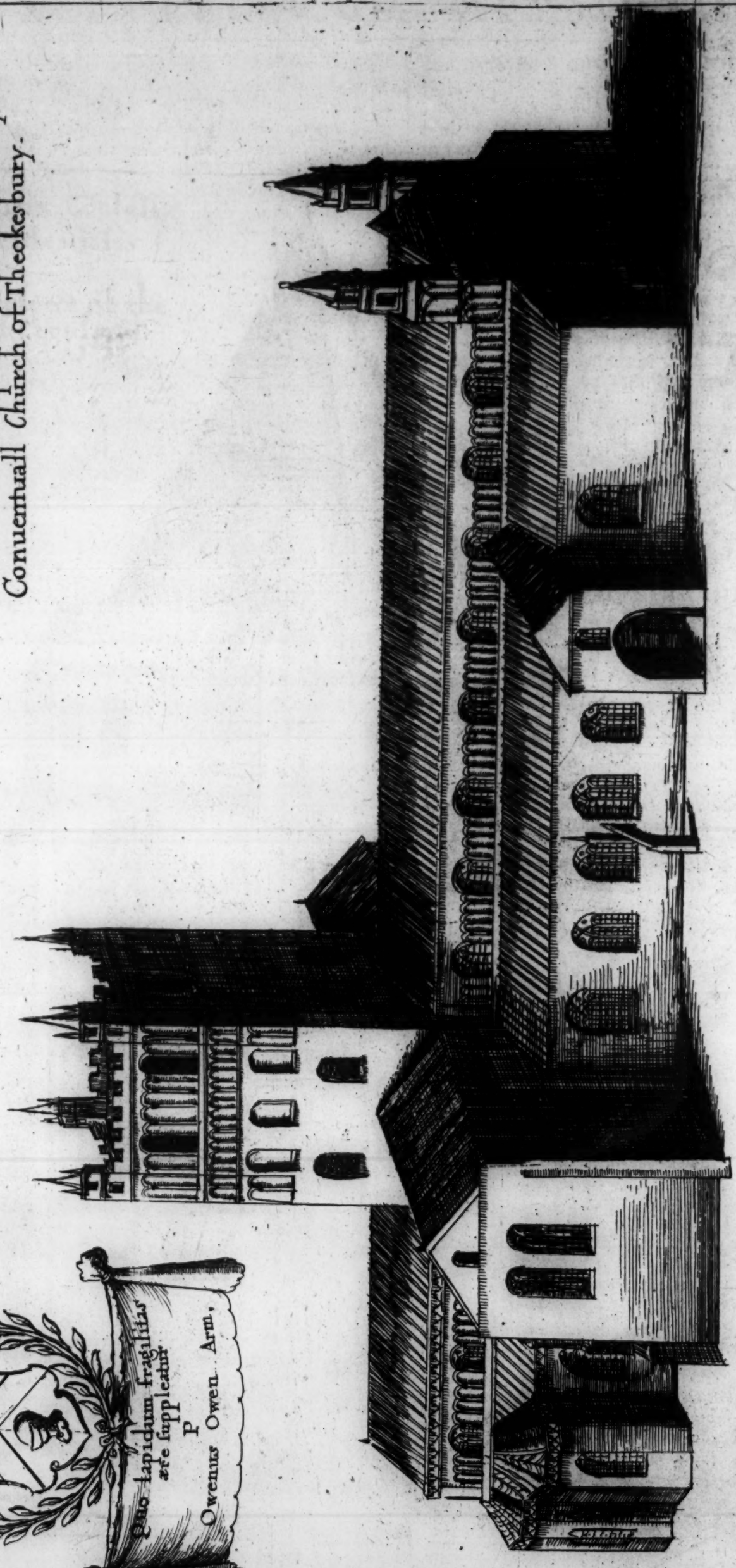


The West Prospect of the
Church of Croiland
Croylandensis ecclesie
facies occidentalis.



From the West

Theokesburienſis Eccleſia (quondam
Conventualis) facies auſtralis
The South Proſpect of the ſometime
Conventuall Church of Theokesbury.



D. King ſculp.

18 Abbots successively, who preserv'd all that had been given to their House by Holy Egwin; but after the Death of Edwin, the last of those 18 Abbots, the Monks of Evesham, were dispers'd by Athelm and Wulruk, Laymen, and Bishop Eulf and secular Canons put in their Place, Ann. 941, till the Reign of King Edgar, and the Days of St. Dunstan, Ann. 960. Also after the Death of Pious King Edgar, the Monks of Evesham, were expell'd, and Canons brought in, by Alfer Prince of the Mercians, Ann. 977. Afterwards King Ethelred, Brother to St. Edward the Martyr, gave this Place to a powerful Man call'd Godwin, then to Bishop Agelfius, and next to Bishop Athelstan; after whose Death Adulphus, Bishop of Worcester, obtain'd this Abby, and took away it's Liberties, so that from one Hand to another, the Possessions of this Monastery were miserably squander'd. At last King Ethelred appointed one Ailward, a Monk of Ramsey, Abbot there, and afterwards Bishop of London, who strenuously recover'd all the Possessions.

The Succession of the Abbots is carry'd on in the Monasticon to the Year 1379. See more of it, Vol. 2. p. 851.

S H E P P E Y

Monastery in Kent.

THIS Monastery was founded by Queen Sexburga, about the Year 710. See more of it in Lambard's Kent, and Camden's Britannia, and in the Monasticon, Vol. 1. p. 88.

King Henry the Fourth, by his Grant, confirm'd all that had been given to this Monastery of St. Mary and St. Sexburga in Sheppey, by William Archbishop of Canterbury, and other Benefactors. The said Archbishop after the Conquest rebuilt this Monastery, which had been long before burnt by the Danes, and put Nuns into it.

S E L S E Y

Monastery in Suffex.

AN. 711, Wilfrid Bishop of Hagulstad flying from Persecution, lay hid 5 Years in the Isle of Selsey, and there founded a Monastery in Honour of St. Mary; Ethelwold, King of the South Saxons, giving him the Land which his Successors held long after.

T E W K S B U R Y

Monastery in Gloucestershire.

THE two Dukes Oddo and Doddo, Men famous in the Days of Ethelred, Kenred and Ethelbald, Kings of the Mercians, for Probity and Piety, built several Monasteries, and among them this of Tewksbury near the Severn, 7 Miles from Gloucester, in the Place where one Theokys, an Anchorite, had dwelt, from whom it took the Name of Theokysbury. This Monastery was founded in Honour of God, and of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the Year 715, and they gave to it Stanwey, and some other few Possessions; there being then only 4 or 5 Monks of St. Benedict, under a Prior.

Hayward Mew, a noble Soldier of the Race of King Edward the Elder, in the Days of King Ethelred, and St. Dunstan the Archbishop, founded a little Monastery in Honour of God, and our Lord Jesus Christ; and of his Mother, and St. Bartholomew the Apostle, on his Lands of Craneburn, and endow'd it with Possessions, subjecting it to the Abbot of Tewksbury, and putting in Monks of the Order of St. Benedict, in the Year 980. Robert Lord of Astremerville in Normandy, in the Year 1102, rebuilt the Monastery of Tewksbury.

Robert de Candos founded the Church of Godelive, and endow'd it, and appointed a Prior and twelve Brothers, Ann. 1113, which King Henry subjected to Tewksbury. Robert, Bastard Son to King Henry the First, and Earl of Gloucester, built the Priory of St. James at Bristol, and annex'd it to Tewksbury. His Descendants were all singular Benefactors, to this Church of Tewksbury. All the Grants made to it were confirm'd by the Kings, William the Conqueror, Henry and Edward the First.

W I N B U R N

Monastery in Dorsetshire.

IN the Year 718, St. Quinburga and St. Cutburga, Sisters to Ina King of the West Saxons, flourish'd and built the Monastery of Nuns at Wintburn.

C R O Y L A N D

Monastery in Lincolnshire.

Croyland is one of the Islands lying within that Tract of the Eastern Marshes, which rising in the Heart of the Country, and running above 100 Miles to the Sea, are carry'd off in many great Rivers. Here Guthlac, laying aside the Use of Arms, at 25 Years of Age took upon him a solitary Life, and continu'd it 15 Years, freeing the Place from the evil Spirits that infested it, and being made a Priest, and known for Miracles, and the Spirit of Prophecy. The miracles continuing at his Body after his Death, King Ethelbald, brought one Kenulph, a Monk of Evesham, and there founded a Monastery, giving to it all the Isle of Croyland, free from all Lay Impositions. The Church built by King Ethelbald was destroy'd by Henguar and Hubba the Danes, which was afterwards rebuilt by Ingulfus, the Norman Abbot thereof.

King Ethelbald's Grant to be seen, as in the Margin, was sign'd, Ann. 716, and says, the Isle of Croyland, which he gave to the Monastery, was 4 Miles long and 3 in Breadth.

Offa, King of the Mercians, by his Charter, dated Ann. 793, exempts the Abby and its Lands from all Taxes. That of Witlase, King of the Mercians, dated Ann. 833, confirms all Grants made to it. The Charter of King Edred, dated Ann. 948, does the same. See Vol. 2. p. 853.

B E V E R L E Y

Monastery in Yorkshire.

ST. John, Bishop of York, founded a Monastery of Monks in his Town of Beverley, where he was himself bury'd. This Monastery was destroy'd by

G

the

170. the *Danes*, at such time as there were both Monks and veil'd Nuns in it. This *St. John* was the first Doctor of Divinity at *Oxford*, and Venerable *Bede* was his Disciple. He converted the Parish-Church of *Beverley* into a Monastery of Monks, and new-built the Choir for them. He also, at the South End, built the Oratory of *St. Martin*, and plac'd Nuns there. He acquir'd to his Monasteries the Manor of *Ridings*, and then built the Church of *St. Nicholas* upon his own Land.

Count *Puch* gave to them the Manor of *Walkingstone*; Count *Addi* gave *North-Burton*. *Dalton Church* in *Yorkshire* was given to it by King *Osfred*.

In the Year 146, after the Deposition of *St. John*, the Monastery of *Beverley* was destroy'd by the *Danes*, with all its Books and Ornaments. It continu'd three Years ruin'd; after which the Priests and Clergy of *Beverley* return'd and repair'd it.

King *Athelstan* came to *Beverley* after subduing the *Scots*, and erected there a College of Secular Canons, call'd the Place the Town of *St. John* in *Scotland*, and gave to it Lands in *Brandesburton* and *Lo-kington*, as also his Right of Grazing in the East Riding, and appointed *Beverley* to be the Head of that Territory, confirming his Grants, Anno 938. *Alfred*, Bishop of *York*, appointed a Sacristan, a Chancellor and a Precentor in this Church, who were to wear the Habit of Canons. He also obtain'd of King *Edward 3* Fairs to be kept at *Beverley*. *Kinsius*, Archbishop of *York*, built an high Tower to the Church. King *Edward*, at the Request of Archbishop *Aldred*, gave to the Church of *Beverley* the Lordship of *Leven*. He first appointed eight Canons Prebendaries, and assign'd them Vicars. He adorn'd the old Church with a new Choir, and had it all painted from the Choir to the Tower.

171. *William* the First gave *Siglethorne* to the Church of *Beverley*, and enjoin'd his Army not to injure the same.

R I P P O N

Monastery in Yorkshire.

172. IN the Year 948, *Edred*, the renowned King of *England*, wasted all *Northumberland* on Account of the Infidelity of those People, at which time the Monastery call'd of *Hripon*, formerly built by *St. Wilfrid*, was burnt. King *Athelstan* granted the Right of Sanctuary to *Rippon Church*, and for a Mile on both Sides of the Town, with the same Immunities he had granted to the Church of *Beverley*. Whosoever broke the Peace of the Sanctuary of the Church of *Rippon*, was to forfeit his Life and Estate. The Noblemen that were present at the Dedication of the Church gave many Lands to it, viz. *Rible*, *Hesmundesham*, and *Marchosia*; and *St. Wilfrid* gave many costly Gifts to it. See the Charter of King *Athelstan* to *St. Wilfrid* in old *Englisch Rhimes*, and another in *Latin*.

St. FRIDESWIDE'S

Monastery at Oxford.

THERE was formerly in the City of *Oxford* a Monastery of Nuns, in which the holy Virgin *Frideswide*, the Daughtet of a Ruler, who refus'd to

marry King *Algarus* to serve Christ in Virginitie, lies interr'd. She fled into a Wood, where she continu'd three Years, to avoid that Marriage, and thence to *Oxford*, whither the Youth pursuing her, was struck blind, and recover'd his Sight by her Prayers. There the Virgin built a Monastery, and dy'd. In the Time of *Egelred*, the *Danes* being adjudg'd to die, fled into that Monastery; but the *Englisch* being implacable, they were burnt there. Soon after the King repenting, rebuilt the Monastery, restor'd its Lands, and added more. Afterward there being very few Priests, living at their Will, *Roger Bishop* of *Salisbury* gave it to *Guimundus*, a learned and religious Canon, who plac'd there many Canons leading a regular Life.

The other Manuscripts tell us, that *St. Frideswide* built a Church and Dwellings at a Place call'd *Thornbury*, near *Oxford*, where she obtain'd a Spring by her Prayers.

King *Adelred* granted to it several Immunities. The Charter of King *Henry* gives the Monastery of *St. Frideswide* to the Canons Regular, with its Appurtenances, and the Chapel of *Hedington* and *Merston*, and *Benefeye*, besides the Churches of *All-Saints*, *St. Mildred*, *St. Michael*, and *St. Peter*, half the Chapel of *St. Aldate*, the Chapel of *St. Michael*, the Church of *St. Edward*, and the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, all in *Oxford*. Without is the Chapel of *St. Clement*, the Churches of the Saints *Lucian* and *Leonard Wallingford*; also all the Town of *Winchedon*, *Codeflow*, *Benefeye*, and many other Lands. Pope *Adrian* confirm'd all former Grants, and added many Immunities.

Maud the Empress gave to it the Church of *Acle*, with the Chapels of *Brechacil*, *Boristol*, and *Evigrave*; Count *Simon*, the Town of *Pidcaton* in *Oxfordshire*; *Radulphus Faber*, the Church of *Frebevell*; *Robert*, the Son of *Hely*, the Church of *Wurmehall*, his Wife *Emma* consenting; *Robert*, Son of *Robert Earl* of *Leicester*, confirm'd *Edneton*; *Hugh* of *Elesfeld* the Chapel of *Elsefeld*.

D E R E H A M

Monastery in the County of Norfolk.

ST. *Withburga* built the Monastery of Nuns at *Dereham*, in the County of *Norfolk*, which, the Nuns being dispers'd upon the Irruption of the *Danes*, was converted into a Parish-Church, and the Body of *St. Withburga* was in the Year 798 found incorrupted, when it had been bury'd 50 Years.

St. A L B A N'S

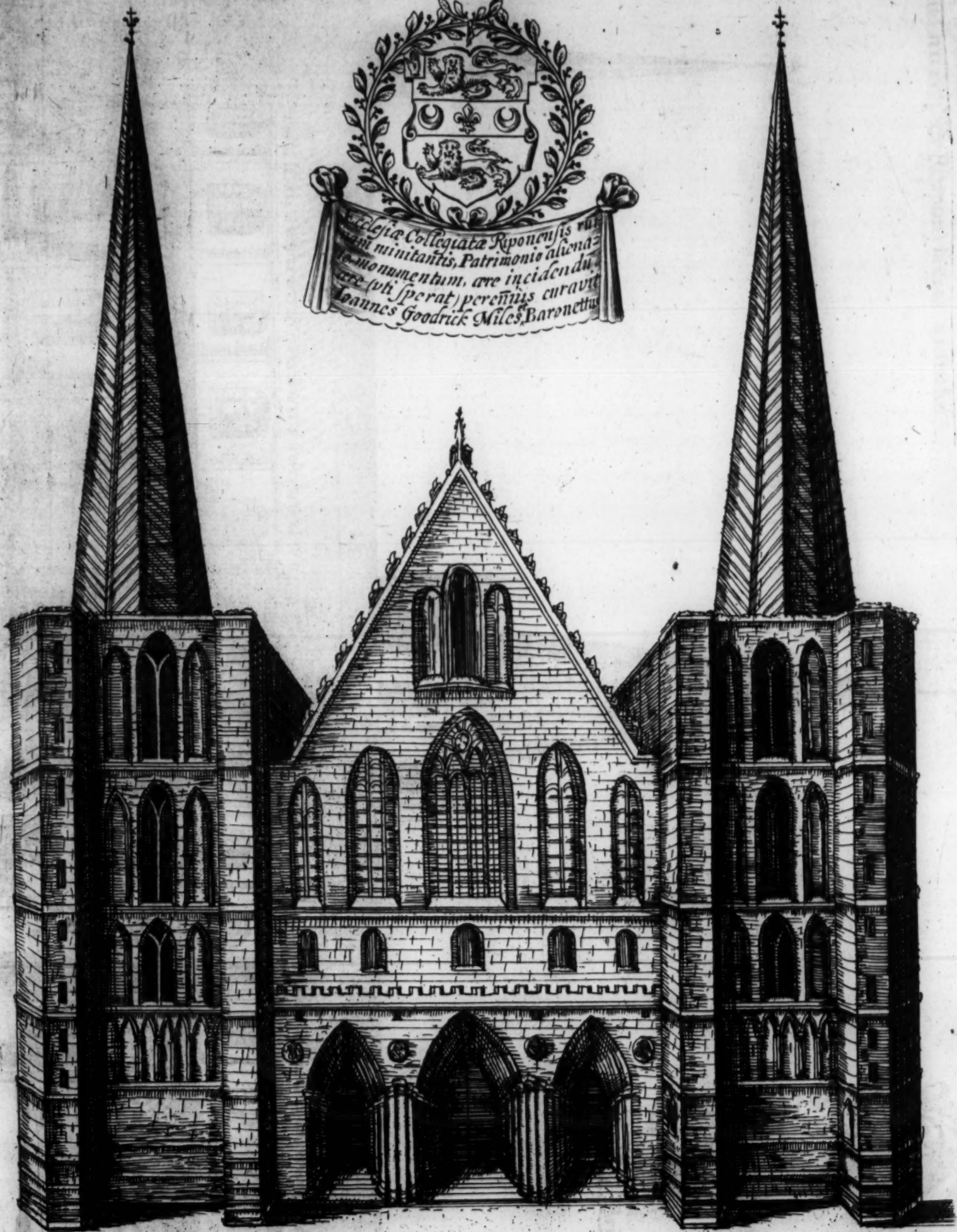
Monastery in Hertfordshire.

TEN Years after the Persecution under *Dioclesian* had ceas'd, the Church of *St. Alban*, the Protomartyr of *England*, was founded, as we see in *Bede*, lib. 3. cap. 7. The Place was first call'd *Verolam*, then by the *Englisch*, *Warlamcester*, or *Watlingcester*, now *St. Alban's*, and the Church continu'd famous for miraculous Cures. The Name of *Warlam* was given to it from the Stream on the East Side of it, the other from the great Road call'd *Watling-street*. King *Offa* plac'd the holy Body, which had long lain under Ground, in a stately Shrine, and honour'd it with

The West Prospect of
Church of Rippon.

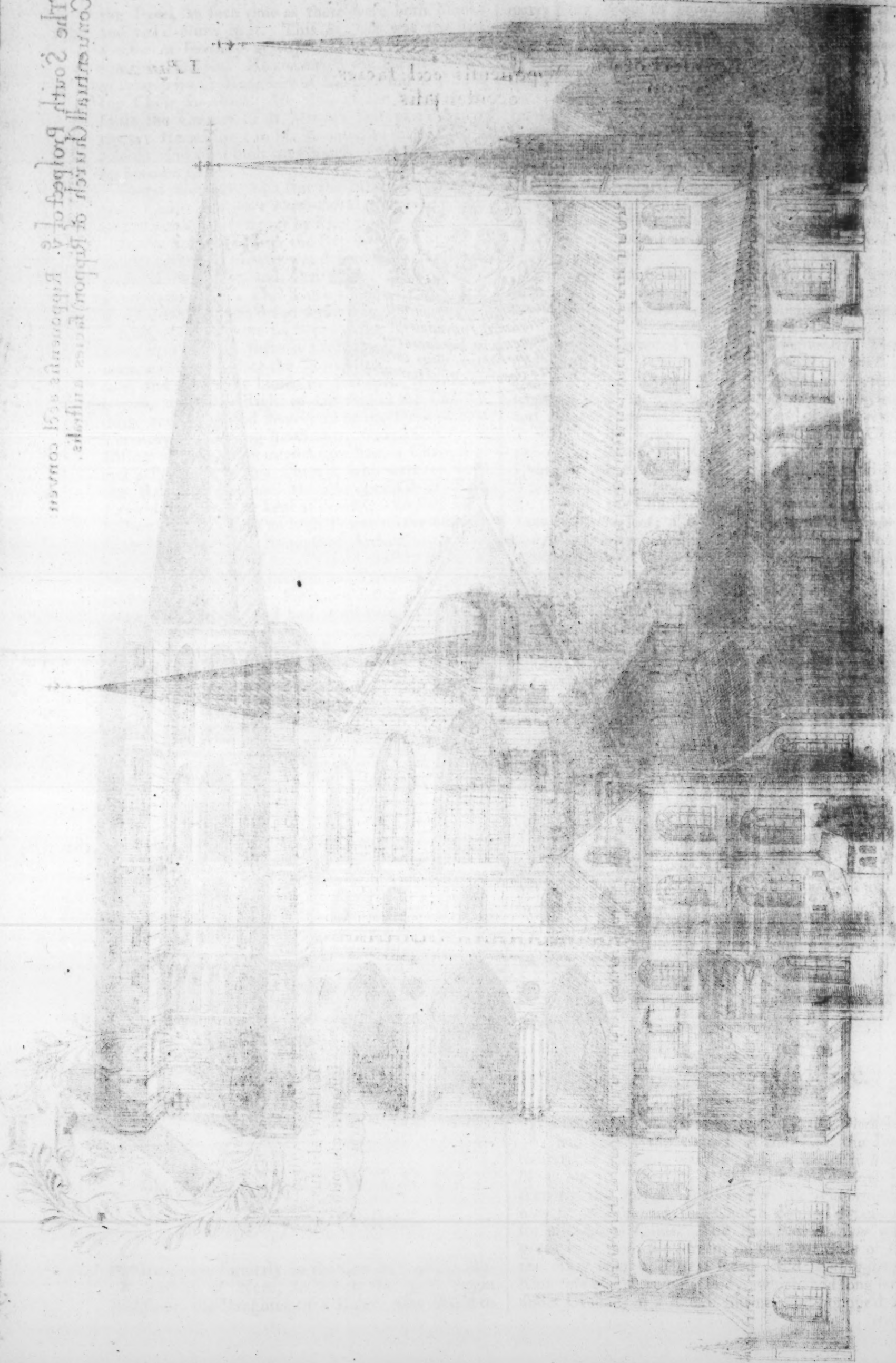
Ripponensis eccl: facies
occidentalis.

I Page 26.



D. King delin. et sculp.

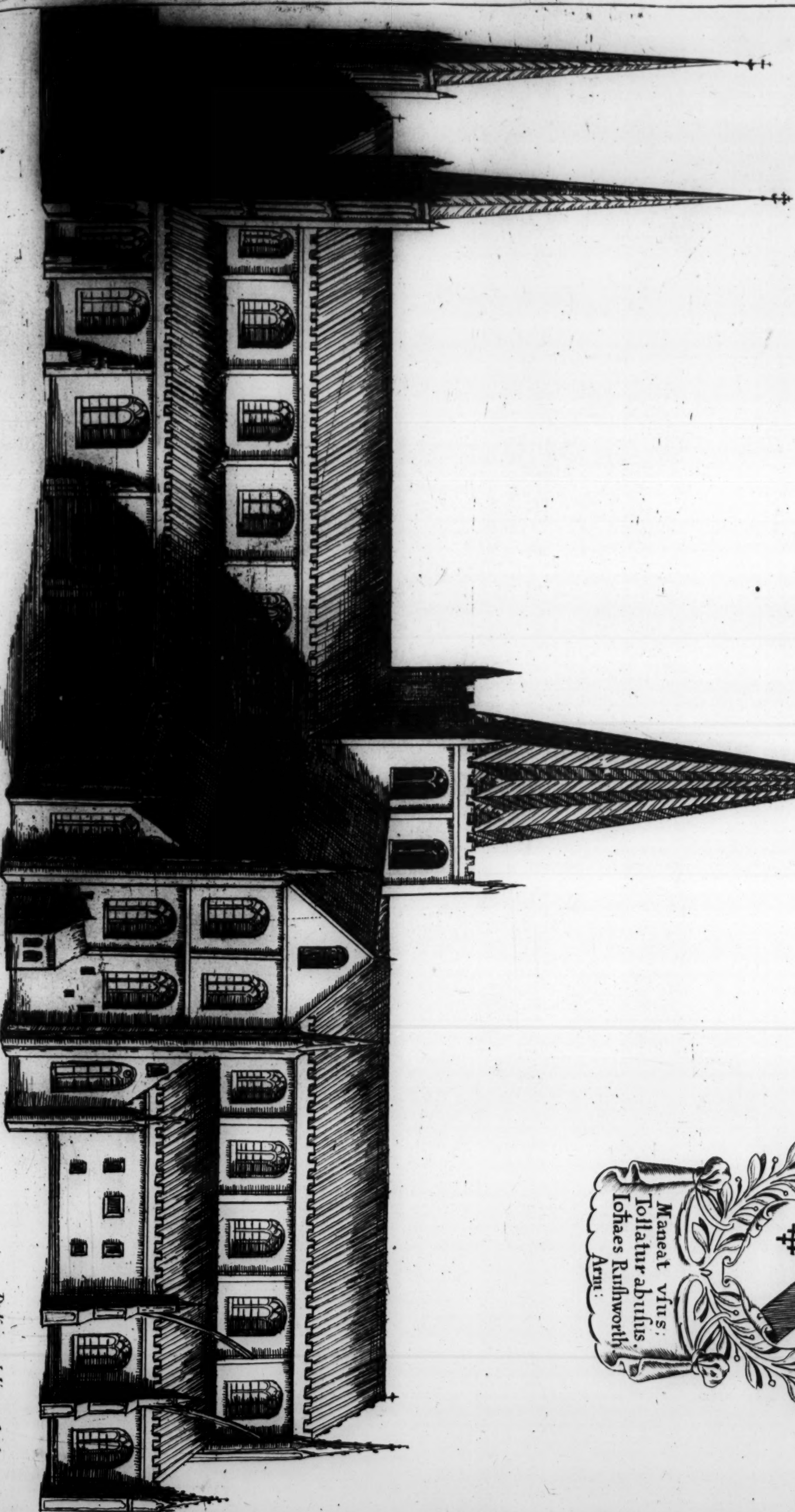
Conventual Church of Ribbon (see opposite)
The South Prospect of the Ribbon and convent



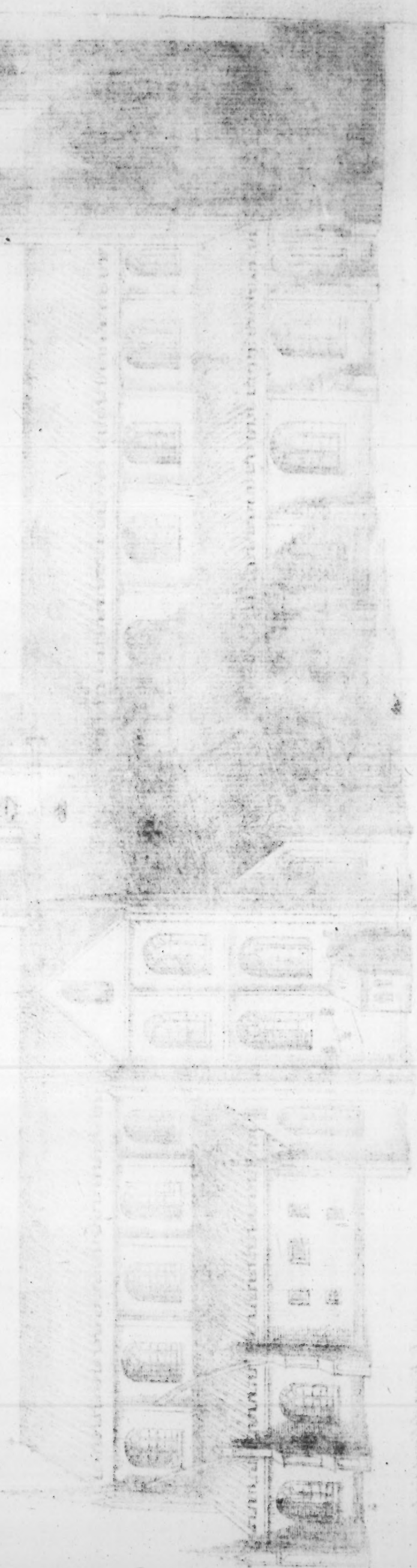
The South Prospect of ^e Ripponensis eccl. conven:
Conventuall Church of Rippon) facies australis.

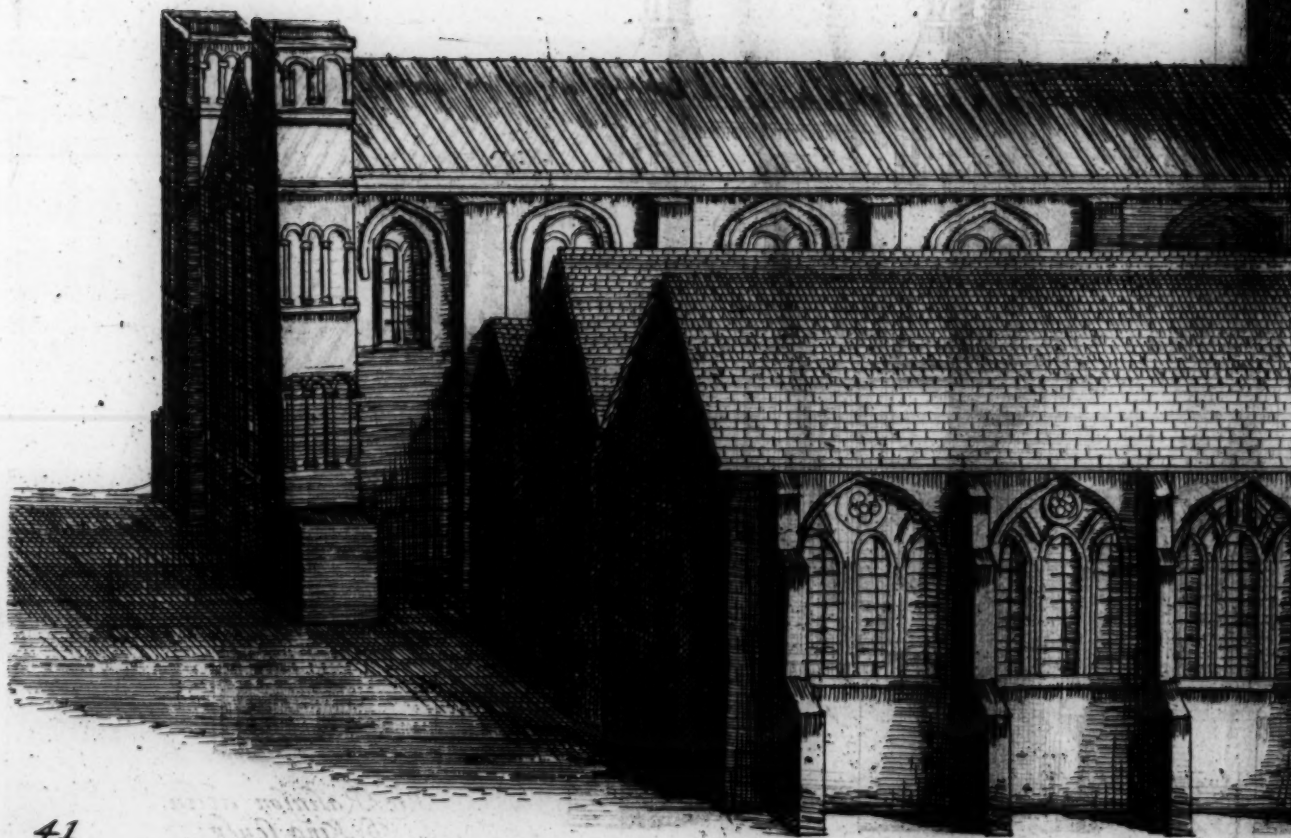


II. Page 26.



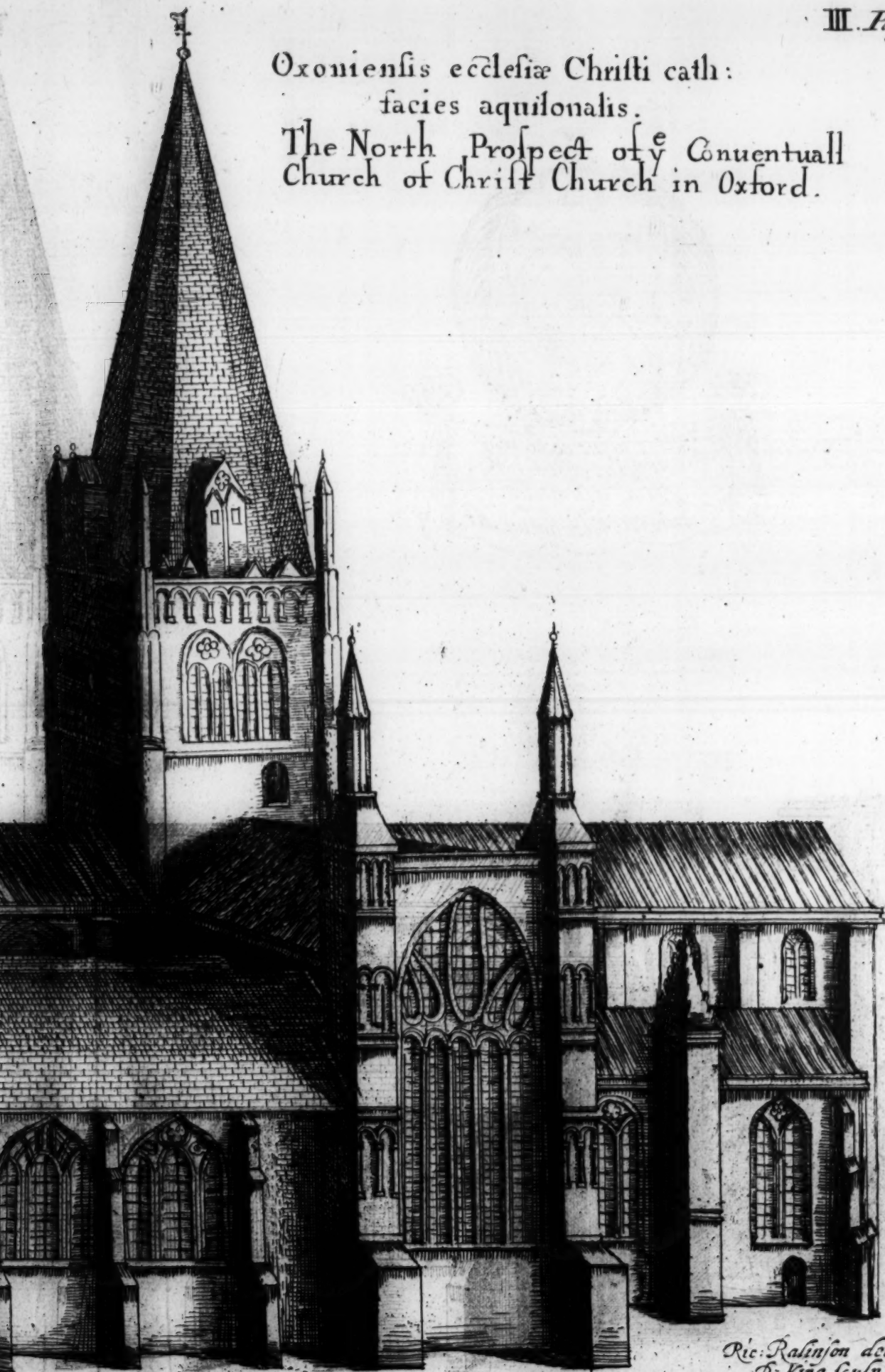
The Great Hall of the University of Cambridge





Oxonienſis eccleſiæ Chriſti cath:
facies aquilonalis.

The North Proſpect of y^e Conuentuall
Church of Chriſt Church in Oxford.



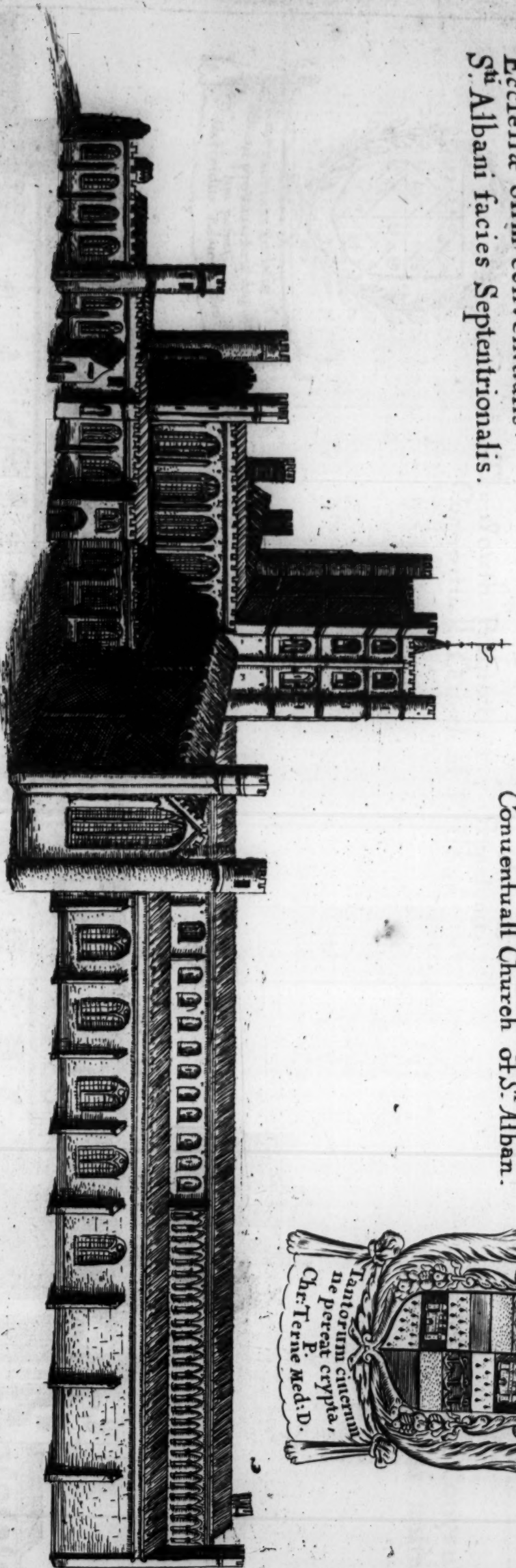
Re: Rastinſon delin:
D: King ſculp:

Ecclesiæ olim conventualis.
S^ti Albani facies Septentrionalis.

The North Prospect of y^e Somethymes
Conventuall Church of S^ti Alban.



III. Page 26.



Daniel King delin. et sculp.

2^o Alphonse facies septentrionalis
Eccelesiam olim consuevit



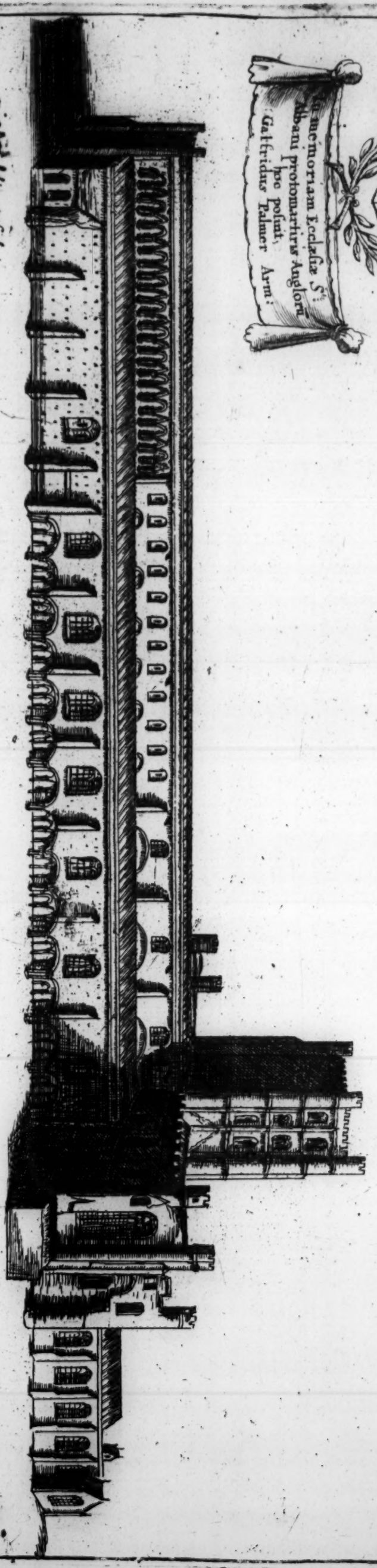
Eccelesiam olim consuevit

Eccelesiam olim consuevit

The South Prospect of ^{Y^e} Somerthyme
Conventuall Church of S^r Alban.

Ecclesia olim Conventualis,
S^r Albani facies antistitis,

V. Page 26.



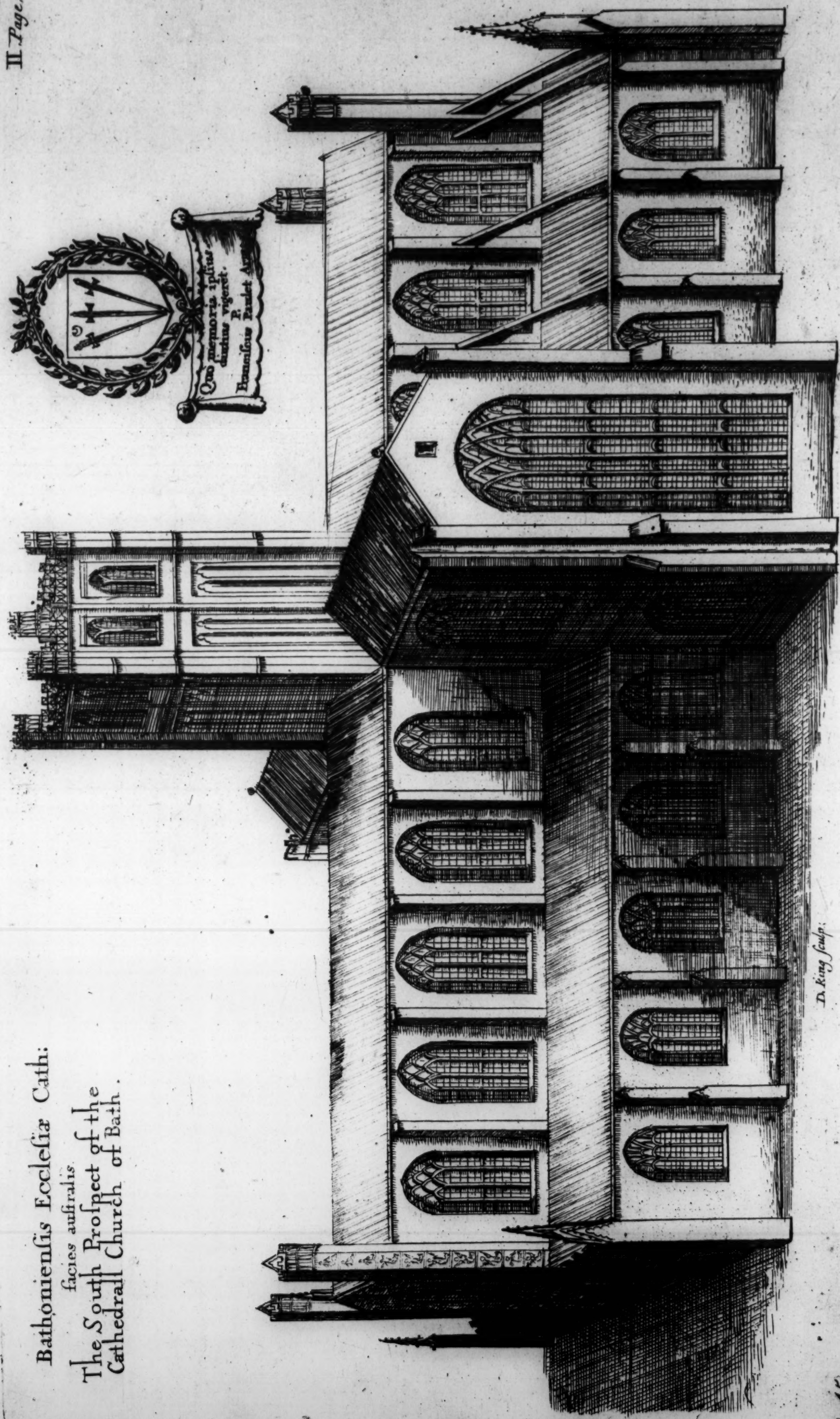


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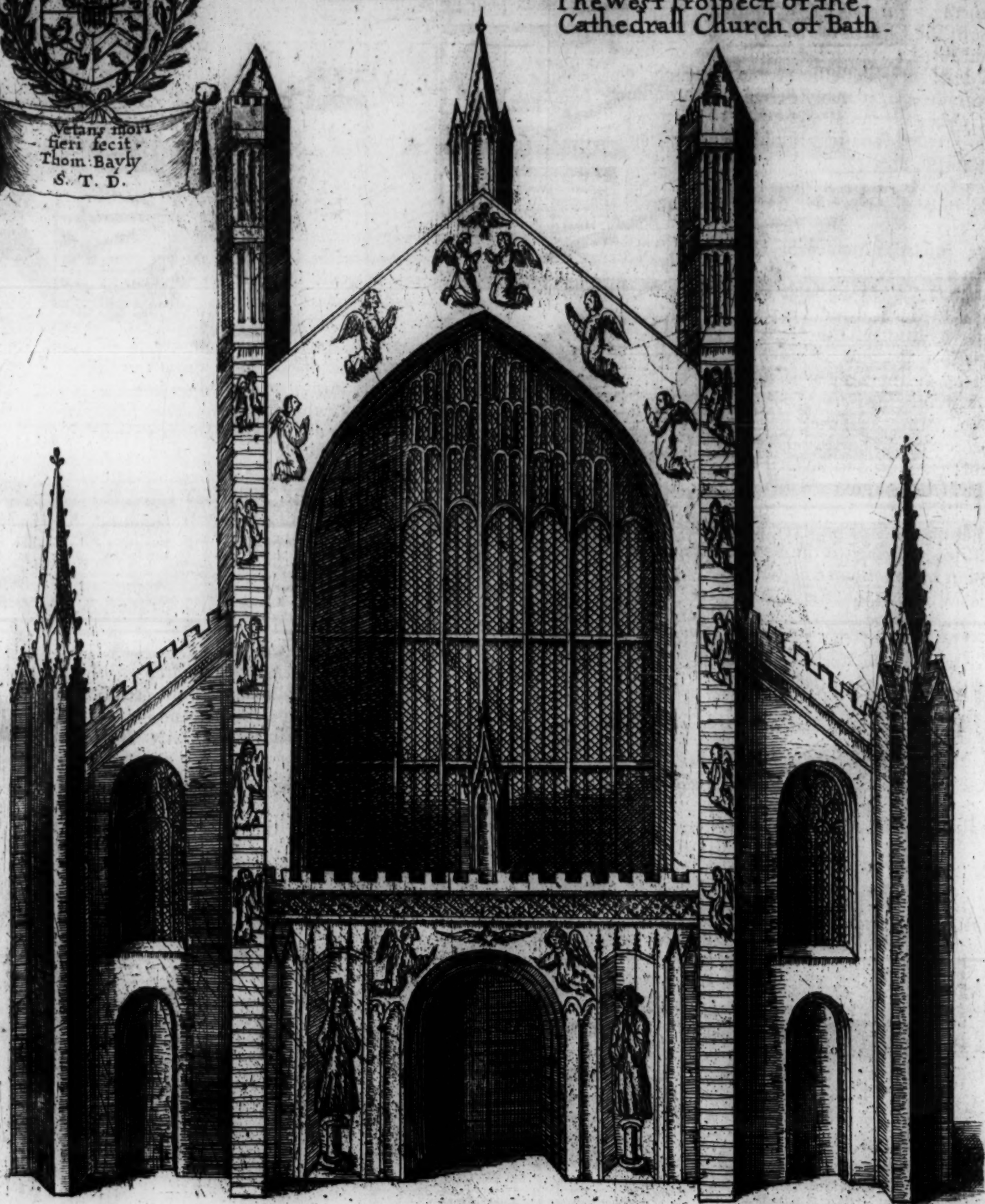
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Bathoniensis Ecclesiae Cath:
 facies aërialis
 The South Prospect of the
 Cathedral Church of Bath.



The following is a list of the names of the
 persons who have been elected to the
 office of the Board of Directors of the
 Catholic Church of St. Paul, for the year
 1900.

Bathensis ecclesiæ cath:
facies occidentalis.
The West Prospect of the
Cathedral Church of Bath.



Daniel King delin: et sculp:

with a Number of Monks, the Place of his Burial having been shown by a miraculous Light. That Monastery was never quite destroy'd, but was much improv'd by Paul the Abbot, in Concert with Bishop Lanfranc. The Church which the Britons had built there had indeed been destroy'd by the barbarous Nations, and that was it which King Offa restor'd about the Year 755.

177. Anno 787, Rithulphus, Archbishop of Canterbury, new-built the Church of St. Alban of Brick, and very beautiful. Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, enrich'd it with Possessions, and Pope Adrian, Anno 1154, granted to it many Privileges, ordaining, that as St. Alban was the Protomartyr of England, so the Abbot of that Monastery should be the first in Rank and Dignity.

- The Charter of King Offa, dated 793, grants to it 34 Mansions at Aetcaegestlo, fix at Oudaet and Heanbembeste, and 10 at Stanmere. Another of the same King, in 795, gives 30 Manfes at Wineshawe, Schelforne or Baldinigeot, Scuccanblau, or Fentun, with the Wood of Horrud and Lygetune. King John's Charter confirms all the Ecclesiastical and Temporal Possessions of this Monastery, namely, the Cells of Tynemur, Binham, Wymundham, Beauver, Walnesford, Herford, Hetfeud, and Beaulieu; the Towns of St. Alban, Watford, Kingsbery, Westwick, Redburn, Sandruag, Budewell, and Tydenbange, with the Forest of Northawl, Barnet, with the Woods of Suthaweborham, and Huzebeg, with many more of less Note, to be seen in Dugdale.

179. Pope Honorius confirm'd all Grants whatsoever made to this Monastery, granting to the Abbot Episcopal Jurisdiction, and to be exempt from Subjection to the Bishop, paying to the See of Rome an Acknowledgment of one Ounce of Gold.

The Windows of the Church, the Cloyster, and the Library, were curiously painted with Passages of the Bible, and of the Lives of noted Persons, explain'd with Latin Verses under them, which see in Dugdale, p. 181, 182, 183, and 184.

BATH

Cathedral and Monastery in Somersetshire.

184. A Manuscript in the Cotton Library says, King Offa built the Monastery at Bath, which afterwards King Edgar repair'd.

Leland Itin. Vol. II. fol. 38. says, King Osrick, Anno 676, built the Monastery at Bath, and put Nuns into it. One Ethelred, a great Man, gave Lands to it. After the Nuns, there were Secular Canons; peradventure King Offa plac'd them there. Edgar was a great Benefactor, in whose Time there were Monks, whom Earl Alfarus expell'd for a Time.

- John, Bishop of Wells, obtain'd of King Henry I. to set his See at Bath, and had the Abby-Lands given him. He pull'd down the old Church at Bath, and built a fairer; but that also went to Ruin. Oliver King, Bishop of Bath, began another Church, which was afterwards finish'd by the Priors of the Monastery, and is the same that is now standing.

- King William the Conqueror gave the City of Bath to John Bishop of Wells. King Henry I. confirm'd that Grant, and appointed Bath the Episcopal See of Somersetshire, Anno 1111. John the Bishop aforesaid, by Deed dated 1106, appointed the Church of St. Pe-

ter at Bath to be the Cathedral of the Diocese, restor'd to the Monks the Lands belonging to it, which the King had given him, and added of his own five Hides in Weston, as also Claforton, Docne, Meresfeld, Eston, Herley, and Arnemud, with a House in Bath, and another in Winchester.

The Catalogue of Bishops and other Particulars relating to this Diocese, shall follow after the Account Dugdale gives of Wells, that being the elder.

WELLS

Cathedral and Monastery in Somersetshire.

THE Grant of Cynewulph, King of the West Saxons, gives to the Monastery of St. Andrew at Wells 11 Manfes near the River Wolve, describing the Limits of the same, it is dated Anno 766.

King Edward the Confessor, by his Charter dated 187. Anno 1065, confirms all former Grants made to this Church; and adds some others, describing the Limits thereof. Dugdale has no more concerning the Churches of Bath and Wells, of which the following brief Account, with the Catalogue of Bishops, is added from Heylin, Godwin, and Le Neve.

The City of Wells is not of any great Antiquity, and was first call'd Tidington, not much noted till the Year 704, when Ina, King of the West Saxons, built the Church there, and dedicated it to St. Andrew. Kenulph, another King of the same Nation, endow'd it in the Year 766 with all the adjacent Lands, as appears by his Charter in Dugdale above-mentioned. King Edward the Elder made it a Bishoprick Anno 905, when Phlegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, consecrated seven Bishops in one Day, three of them for Sees newly erected, and among them Adelm, Abbot of Glastonbury, was appointed Bishop of Wells, and Somersetshire allotted for his Diocese. By some Writers in Latin, this Church is call'd *Fontanensis Ecclesia*. The present Church standing in the same Place as the first built by King Ina, was mostly built by Robert, the 18th Bishop, and finish'd by Bishop Joceline de Wells. John de Villula, the 16th Bishop, bought the Town of Bath of King Henry I. Anno 1088, and transferr'd his See to it, which occasion'd a Controversy between the Monks of Bath and the Canons of Wells about the Right of electing the Bishops. This was adjust'd by Bishop Robert above-mention'd, ordaining that the Bishop should take the Title of both Places, giving the Precedence to Bath, and that a certain Number of Delegates from both Places should elect the Prelate, who should be install'd in both, and both to be reckon'd his Chapter, and all his Grants and Patents confirm'd by them. Thus it continu'd till King Henry VIII. when the Monastery of Bath being dissolv'd, an Act of Parliament pass'd for the Dean and Chapter of Wells to be the only Chapter for the Bishops.

This Diocese has yielded to the Church one Cardinal, and to the Realm fix Lords Chancellors, five Lords Treasurers, one Lord Privy-Seal, one Lord President of Wales, and one Principal Secretary of State. The Diocese contains all Somersetshire, and in it 388 Parishes, and three Archdeaconries, viz. of Bath, Wells, and Taunton, and is valu'd in the King's Books at 335 l. 1 s. 3 d.

The Catalogue of the Bishops of Bath and Wells.

Bishops of W E L L S.

1. *Adelmus*, the first Bishop of *Wells*, 905, translated to *Canterbury*.
2. *Wolfelm I.* famous for Learning and Virtue, translated to *Canterbury*.
3. *Alphagus*, or *Alphegus*.
4. *Wolfelm II.*
5. *Brithelm*, or *Brithelim*, 955.
6. *Kineward*, or *Kinewald*, 973.
7. *Sigar*, 985.
8. *Alwin*, or *Ealfrin*, 995.
9. *Burwald*.
10. *Leoningus*, 1002, translated to *Canterbury*.
11. *Ethelwin*, expell'd by *Brithwin*, and restor'd.
12. *Brithwin* held it but 13 Days.
13. *Merewith*.
14. *Dudoca*, or *Bodeca*, in whose Time King *Edward* the Confessor gave to this See the Manors of *Congresburg* and *Bonwell*, 1031.
15. *Giso*, 1059. He found his Church robb'd of all its Patrimony by Earl *Harold*, and was himself fain to fly when that Wretch was made King; but *William* the Conqueror restor'd him and all the Possessions of the Church.

Bishops of BATH and WELLS.

16. *John de Villula*, 1088. He translated the See from *Wells* to *Bath*, rebuilt the Monastery which had been there burnt down, with the City, and augmented the Revenues thereof.
17. *Godfrey*, 1123, was Lord Chancellor.
18. *Robert*, 1136, re-edify'd the Church of *Bath*, again burnt down, and appointed the Title of *Bath and Wells* to be given to himself and his Successors, as above.
The See void 8 Years and 5 Months, (*Godwin*.)
19. *Reginald Fitz-Joceline*, 1174. He obtain'd of King *Richard* the Manors of *Curry*, *Wrentick*, and *Hutol*, and founded the Hospital of *St. John* in *Bath*, and was translated to *Canterbury*.
20. *Savarick*, 1192, took the Stile of Bishop of *Glastonbury*, being Abbot of the Place.
21. *Joceline de Wells*, 1205, restor'd the See to *Bath*, added to the Bishoprick the Manors of *Congresburg*, *Chedder*, and *Axbridge*, and perform'd many other Acts of Piety.
22. *Roger*, 1224.
23. *William Button* or *Bitton*, 1247, was Lord Chancellor and Treasurer.
24. *Walter Giffard*, 1264, translated to *York*.
25. *William Butto II.* 1267, a most holy Man, and gave *Bicknaller* to his Church.
26. *Robert Burnel*, 1274, first Treasurer, then Chancellor of *England*.
27. *William de Marchia*, 1292, Lord Treasurer.
28. *Walter Haselshaw*, 1302.
29. *John Drokensford*, 1310.
30. *Ralph of Shrewsbury*, 1329.
31. *John Barnet*, 1336.
32. *John Herewell*, 1366, a great Benefactor to his Church.
33. *Walter Skirlaw*, translated from *Lichfield* 1386; translated again to *Durham*.
34. *Ralph Erghum*, translated from *Salisbury* 1388, built a College at *Wells*.

35. *Henry Bowet*, 1401, translated to *York*.
36. *Nicholas Bubwith*, translated from *Salisbury* 1405.
37. *John Stafford*, 1425, was Lord Chancellor, and translated to *Canterbury*.
38. *Thomas Beckington*, 1443, spent much Money in Building, and left many Legacies.
39. *Robert Stillington*, 1465, was Lord Privy-Seal, and then Lord Chancellor, a temporizing Man with King *Edward IV.* and *Richard III.* and accus'd of High Treason under *Henry VII.* for which he dy'd a Prisoner in *Windfor Castle*.
40. *Richard Fox*, translated from *Exeter*, 1491, and again to *Durham*.
41. *Oliver King*, translated from *Exeter* 1495, was principal Secretary. He began to build the Church now standing at *Bath*, as was said before.
42. *Adrian de Castello*, translated from *Hereford* 1505, was a Cardinal.
43. *Thomas Wolfey*, 1518, held this See in Commendam, and then chang'd it for *Durham*.
44. *John Clark*, 1523, was Master of the Rolls.
45. *William Knight*, 1541.
46. *William Barlow*, translated from *St. David's*, 1549, expell'd by Queen *Mary*, and by Queen *Elizabeth* made Bishop of *Chichester*.
47. *Gilbert Bourn*, 1554, recover'd much of what had been taken from this Church, but was depriv'd and imprison'd under Queen *Elizabeth*.
48. *Gilbert Barclay*, 1559.
49. *Thomas Godwin*, Father to Bishop *Godwin*, who writ the Catalogue of *English Bishops*, 1584.
50. *John Still*, 1592.
51. *James Montague*, 1608, gave 1000 *l.* to repair the Church of *Bath*, and set up a Pulpit of Free-stone in it.
52. *Arthur Lake*, 1616.
53. *William Laud*, translated from *St. David's*, and after to *London*.
54. *Leonard Marwe*, 1628.
55. *Walter Curle*, translated from *Worcester* 1630, and again to *Winchester*.
56. *William Pierce*, translated from *Peterborough*, 1632.
57. *Robert Creighton*, 1670.
58. *Peter Mew*, 1672, translated to *Winchester*.
59. *Thomas Ken*, 1685, depriv'd by King *William* for refusing the Oaths.
60. *Richard Kidder*, 1691.
61. *George Hooper*, translated from *St. Asaph*, 1703.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd :

Azure, a Saltier quarterly quarter'd Or and Argent.

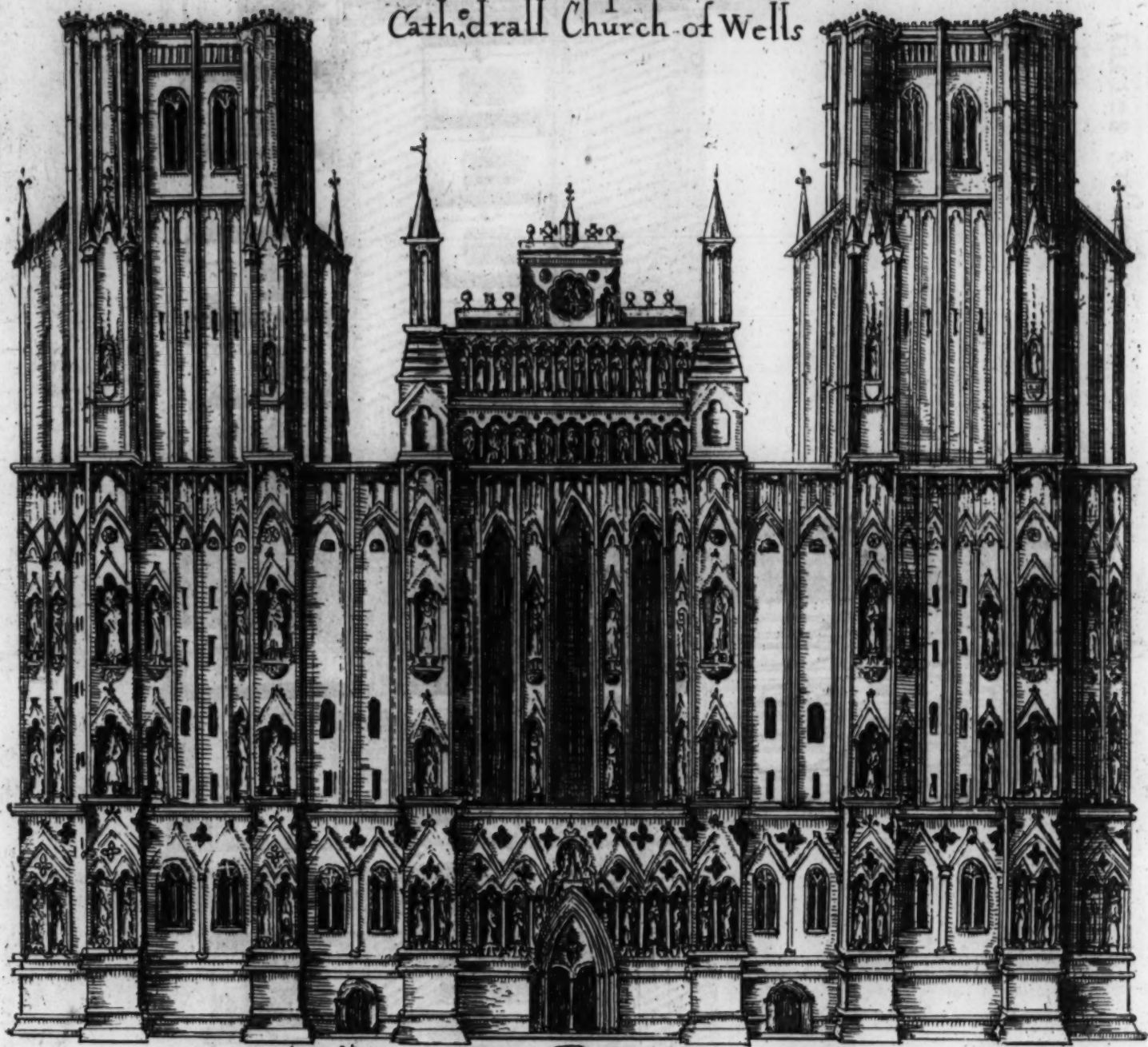
WINCHCUMB

Monastery in Gloucestershire.

ANNO 787, *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, built a Monastery of Nuns in the Place call'd *Winchcumb*, say the *Annals of Winchcumb*. *William* of *Malsbury* and others say, it was built by *Kenulph*, King of the *Mercians*, who caus'd the Church to be dedicated by 13 Bishops, and endow'd it magnificently. When afterwards fallen to Decay, it was in some measure retriev'd by holy *Oswald*, the Archbishop, in the Days of King *Edgar*. The building of it by *Kenulphus* was in the Year 798, and he plac'd in it 300 Monks, there being present when *Wilfred* Arch-

Wellensis ecclesie cath:
facies occidentalis.

The West Prospect of the
Cathedral Church of Wells



D. King sculp.

BENEDICTIN MONASTERIES

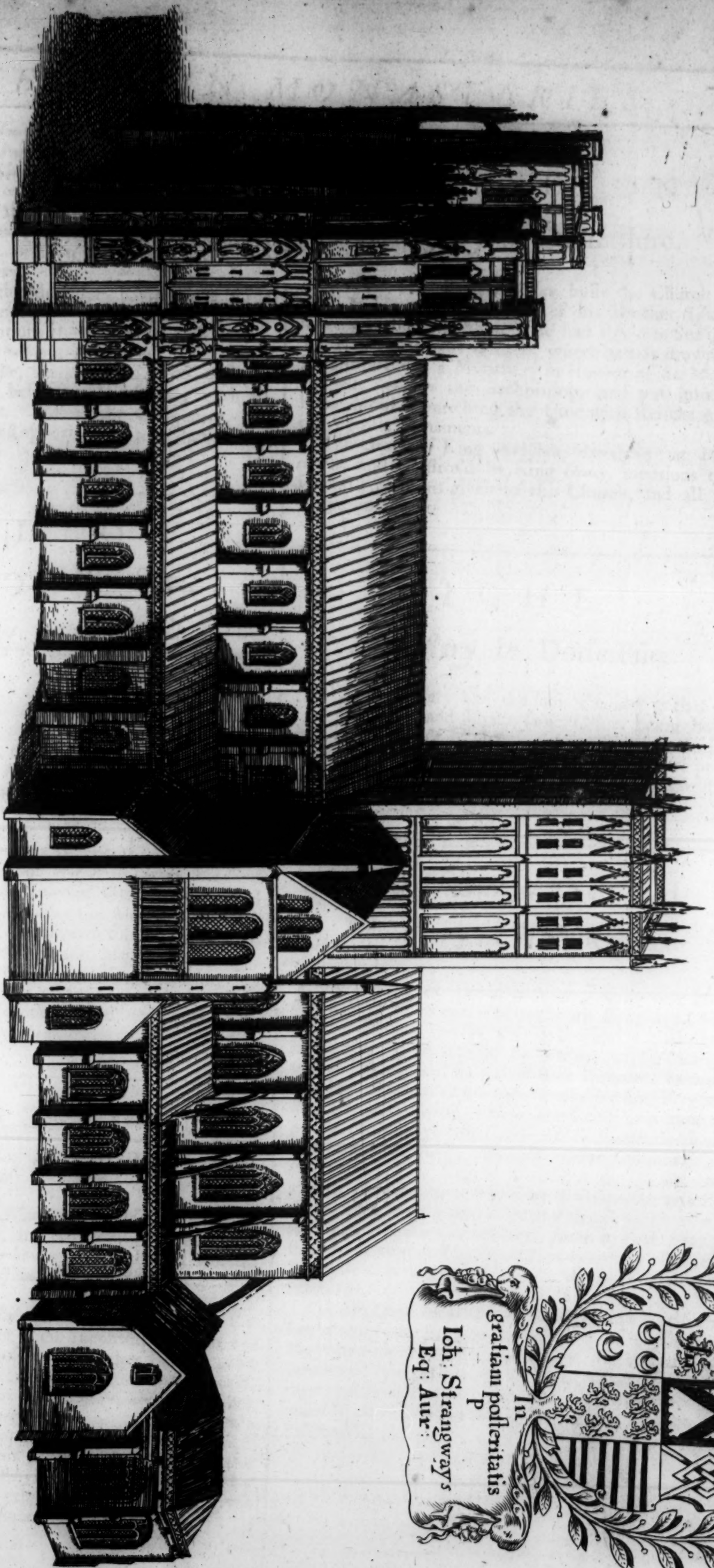
Catalogue of the Bishops of
East and West

Westminster Abbey

The West Project of the
Cathedral Church of Wells



The South Prospect of ^YWellesfis eccl: Cath:
Cathedral Church of Wells. facies australis.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY



CHICAGO

1897

Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated it with the other 12 Bishops, three Kings, and ten Dukes.

The Charter of King Kenulph, dated 811, names the three Kings above-mention'd to have been the said Kenulph King of the Mercians, Cuthred of Kent, and Sired of the East Saxons, and mentions many Gifts of Gold and Silver, &c. presented then, confirming the same to the Monastery.

The Records of the Monastery having been burnt in the Reign of King Stephen, a latter Register of Winchcomb Abby mentions the following Manors belonging to it, viz. Schurburn, Bladinton, Euston, Hori-burn, Adelmington, Aln, Twining, Charlinton, Newton, Stawnton, Snowsbull, being 11 Lordships, with all their Appurtenances. William the Conqueror, because these Monks had oppos'd him, took away many of their other Lands.

WILTON

Monastery in Wiltshire.

ALfred the Younger, Son to King Ethelwolp, was the first Founder of Wilton Abby, and gave to it his Manor of Wilton. The second Founder was Edward the Elder, the Son of Alfred; the third was Athelstan, the Son of Edward the Elder; the fourth Edward, Brother to Athelstan; the 5th Edred his Brother; the 6th William the Conqueror. (Leland.)

Wulstan, Earl of Wiltshire, repair'd an ancient Church of St. Mary at Wilton, which had been almost destroy'd by the Danes, and plac'd there a College of Priests, to pray for his Father Alquimund, cruelly slain by Ethelmund King of the Mercians, and for himself. Egbert, King of the West Saxons, founded there a Monastery of Nuns in the Year 800, and their Number was 12, besides the Abbess.

King Alfred, having overthrown the Danes, founded a new Monastery at Wilton, and plac'd in it 12 holy Virgins under the Abbess Radegundis, translating the 12 Nuns from the Abby of St. Mary to his own, so that there were 26 of them, and dedicated it to St. Mary and St. Bartholomew.

AMBRESBURY

Monastery in Wiltshire.

IN the County of Wilts were these Monasteries, Malmsbury of Men, and Wilton and Ambresbury of Women. That of Ambresbury, and that of Warwell were founded by Helfrid, the Murders of St. Edward.

Anno 1177, King Henry II. having turn'd out the Nuns of Ambresbury for their Incontinency, and distributed them to be close kept in other Houses, gave that Abby to the Abbess and House of Font Everoit, other Nuns being put into Ambresbury by Richard Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Charter of King John, dated in the first Year of his Reign, confirms to this Monastery all the Grants of Lands and Privileges made to it; and by another Grant of the 5th Year of his Reign, gives them 50 Shillings a Year out of the Exchequer.

MIDDLETON

Monastery in Dorsetshire.

ANNO 824, King Athelstan built the Church of Middleton, for the Soul of his Brother Edwin, 194. whom, through ill Advice, he had forc'd to Sea in a Vessel without Sails or Oars, where he was drown'd. 194. He also erected a Monastery in Honour of St. Mary, and St. Sampson the Archbishop, and put into it black Monks, enriching the same with Relicks and other costly Ornaments.

The Grant of King Athelstan, dated 843 at Dorchester, and confirm'd by King Henry, mentions the 196. several Possessions given to this Church, and all its Immunities.

MICHEL

Monastery in Dorsetshire.

THIS Monastery had the same Founder as that of 197. Middleton, and for the same Cause, being built in a Place difficult of Access either a-foot or a Horseback, especially in Winter, and therefore more proper for the Monks to attend to heavenly Contemplation.

POLESWORTH

Monastery in Warwickshire.

EGbert, King of the West Saxons, built this Monastery of Nuns, and made his Daughter Edith the first Abbess, having caus'd her to be instructed in the Rule of St. Benedict by Modwen, an Irish Lady, whom he had sent for out of that Country, because she had there cur'd his Son Arnulf, by her Prayers, 198. of a Leprosy. King William the Conqueror gave to Sir Robert Marmyon the Castle of Tamworth, with all the Lands about it, in which was the Nunnery of Polesworth. This Knight turn'd out the Nuns; but a Year after being terrify'd by a Vision, he restor'd them, they having retir'd during that Time to a Cell they had at Oldbury or Aldbury, given to their Monastery by Walter de Hastings. However the aforesaid Marmyon was afterwards reckon'd the Founder of Polesworth.

See the Deed of Walter de Hastings, and the Confirmation of the same by Roger Bishop of Chester, and Hugh the Son of Richard, to Aldbury, of the Lands of Calvacroft, lying between the two Roads of Mere-street and Bercheliastreet. Also the Grant of the same made by Walcheline of Manchester to the Church of Polesworth. 199.

*The Monastery and now Cathedral
Church of*

St. WERBURGA

at Chester.

*W*erburga, Daughter to *Wulphere* King of the *Mer-*
cians, was a most holy Virgin, and dy'd a Nun
in an old Monastery at *Chester*, which was afterwards
given to Monks by *Hugh Lupus*, Earl of *Chester*.

200. King *Edgar* seems to have been the Founder of
the Church of *St. Werburga*, by his Grant to it of 17
Manfes in the several Places call'd *Hodesmil*, *Ceosaul*,
Huntingdon, *Hupton*, *Eston*, and *Barve*.

201. The Possessions of *St. Werburga*, given by Earl
Hugh Lupus of *Chester* and others, and the former con-
firm'd by him, are these following, *Ynes*, *Salthon*,
Sutthor, *Cleveley*, *Huntingdon*, *Boithon*, *Weveresham*, *Cro-*
ton, *Trochford*, *Clifton*, *Eston*, *Wisdleck*, *Hodesley*, *Wea-*
pram, and half *Kabby*, a third Part of *Weston*, *Sal-*
chale and *Stancy*, half *Leche*, a Carucate of *Pulford*,
and a third of *Berewardesley*, *Edinehale* and *Setewrick*.
Also they gave within the City of *Chester* the Street
from the North Gate to the Church, a Mill at the
City-Bridge, two Manors in *Anglesey*; one in *Ross*,
one in *Wirhale*, *Erbery*, and ten Plough-Lands in
Lindsey, *Weston* in *Derbyshire*, the Church of *Eston*,
and the Tithes of *Erithon*, *Frodesham*, *Weveresham*,
Lech, *Roecester*, *Haurdin*, *Coleshul*, *Bissopestred*, *Upton*,
Campden, *Eastlam*, the Fishing-Tithe of *Frodesham*,
Rodelent, and *Anglesey*; the Tithes of *Denesford*. The
Particulars given by *William Malbanck* and *Walceline*,
which follow in *Dugdale*, are too tedious to enu-
merate, he having nothing more particular as to this
Church, but what must be refer'd to his 985th Page
of this Volume, and therefore we proceed to what
others say of this Church and Bishoprick, first ta-
king Notice that the Monastery was valu'd at
1003*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* per Annum.

Godwin and *Heylin* agree that this Church of
St. Werburga was built by Count *Leofrick*, but re-
pair'd, beautify'd and endow'd by *Hugh Lupus*, the
great Earl of *Chester*, in the Year 1094, as has been
seen above. The said *Hugh* put Monks into it, where-
as it had before belong'd to Nuns, and so it conti-
nu'd till King *Henry VIII.* *Peter* Bishop of *Lichfield*
remov'd his See to *Chester*; but his Successor *Robert de*
Lymassey carry'd it away to *Coventry*; so that this is
not to be look'd upon as a Bishop's See till the latter
Times, having been before in the said Diocese of
Lichfield. King *Henry VIII.* above mention'd, ha-
ving suppress'd the Monastery, erected this into an
Episcopal See, making up the Revenue thereof of
the two Archdeaconries of *Richmond* and *Chester*, the
Jurisdiction of the first extending over *Richmond-*
shire and Part of *Cumberland*; that of the latter over
Lancashire and *Chester*. It was first made subject to
the Province of *Canterbury*; but upon Consideration
that the Archbishop of *York* had only two Suffra-
gans, it was afterwards annex'd to him. The Dio-
cese contains 256 Parishes, and the Bishoprick is va-
lu'd in the King's Books 420*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

The Catalogue of the Bishops of Chester.

Heylin mentions first *Nicholas Fernham*, without any
further Account than that he was translated to *Dur-*
ham, and places him in the Year 1240; which be-
ing so long before this was made a Bishoprick, and
others taking no Notice of him, he might perhaps
as well have been omitted.

1. *John Bird*, translated from *Bangor* by King *Hen-*
ry VIII. to be the first Bishop of this See,
Anno 1541, was depriv'd by Queen *Mary*.
2. *George Cotes*, preferr'd by Queen *Mary*, 1556.
3. *Cuthbert Scot*, 1556, depriv'd by Queen *Elizabeth*,
and imprison'd, fled to *Lovain*.
4. *William Downham*, 1561.
5. *William Chaderton*, 1579, translated to *Lincoln*.
6. *Hugh Billel*, or *Bellor*, translated from *Bangor*,
1595.
7. *Richard Vaughan*, 1597, translated to *London*.
8. *George Lloyd*, translated from the Isle of *Man*,
1604.
9. *Thomas Morton*, 1616, translated to *Lichfield* and
Coventry.
10. *John Bridgman*, 1619.
11. *Brian Walton*, 1660.
12. *Henry Ferne*, 1661.
13. *George Hall*, 1662.
14. *John Wilkins*, 1668.
15. *John Pearson*, 1672.
16. *Thomas Cartwright*, 1686, went away with King
James II. and dy'd abroad.
17. *Nicholas Stratford*, 1689.
18. *Sir William Dawes Bari* 1707, translated to *York*.
19. *Francis Gastrel*, 1714.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd :

Gules, three Mitres with their Labels, Or.

A T H E L I N G

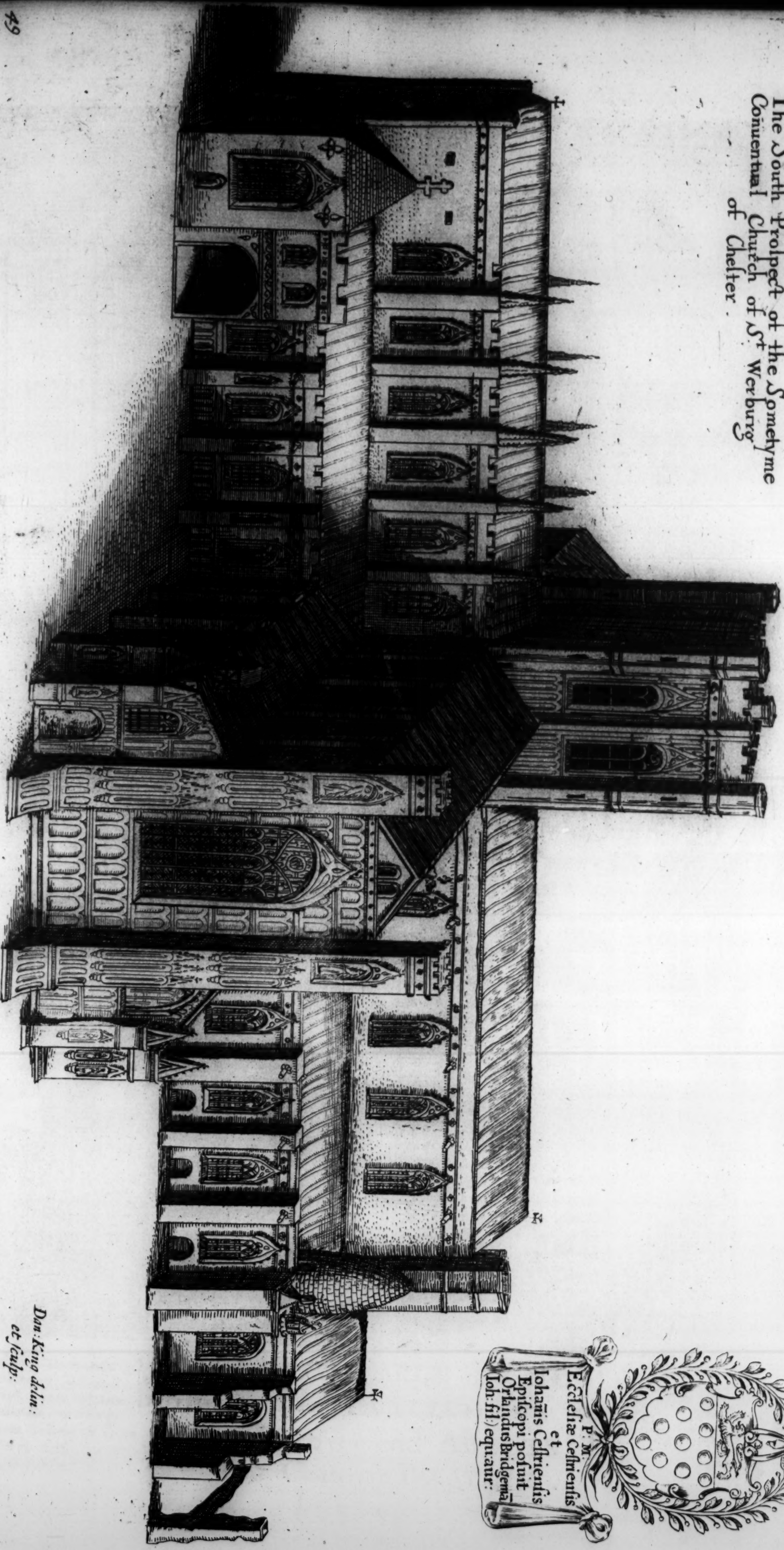
Monastery in Somersetshire.

*A*theling is not an Island in the Sea, but so encom-
pass'd with Marshes and Waters, that there is
no coming at it but by Boat. The little Monastery
there was built by *Alfred*, King of the *West Saxons*,
who having been once expell'd his Kingdom by the
Danes, found there a safe Retreat; and having been
promis'd in a Vision to be restor'd, he vow'd he
would there erect a Monastery. The Monks there
were few and poor. King *Alfred's* Grant of
ten Manfions at *Sudton* to this Monastery is dated
878.

The same King founded the Monastery of Nuns at
Shaftsbury, and plentifully endow'd both those Mo-
nasteries.

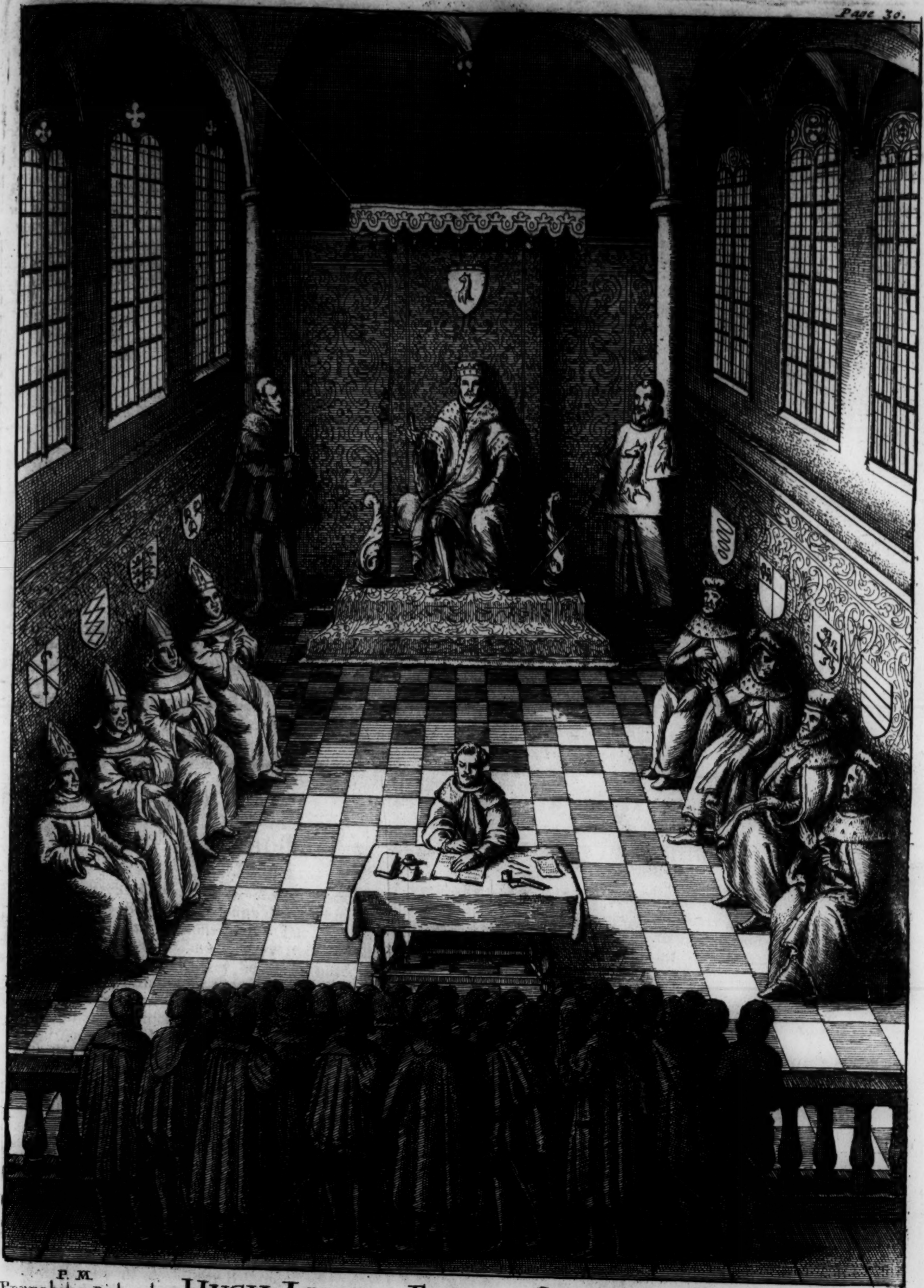
Cestrensis ecclesie (quondam
conventualis) S. Werburgæ
facies australis.

The South Prospect of the Somethyme
Conventual Church of St Werburg
of Chelster.



P. M.
Ecclesie Cestrensis
et
Iohannis Cestrensis
Episcopi posuit
Orlandus Bridgema
Ioh. fil. equaur.

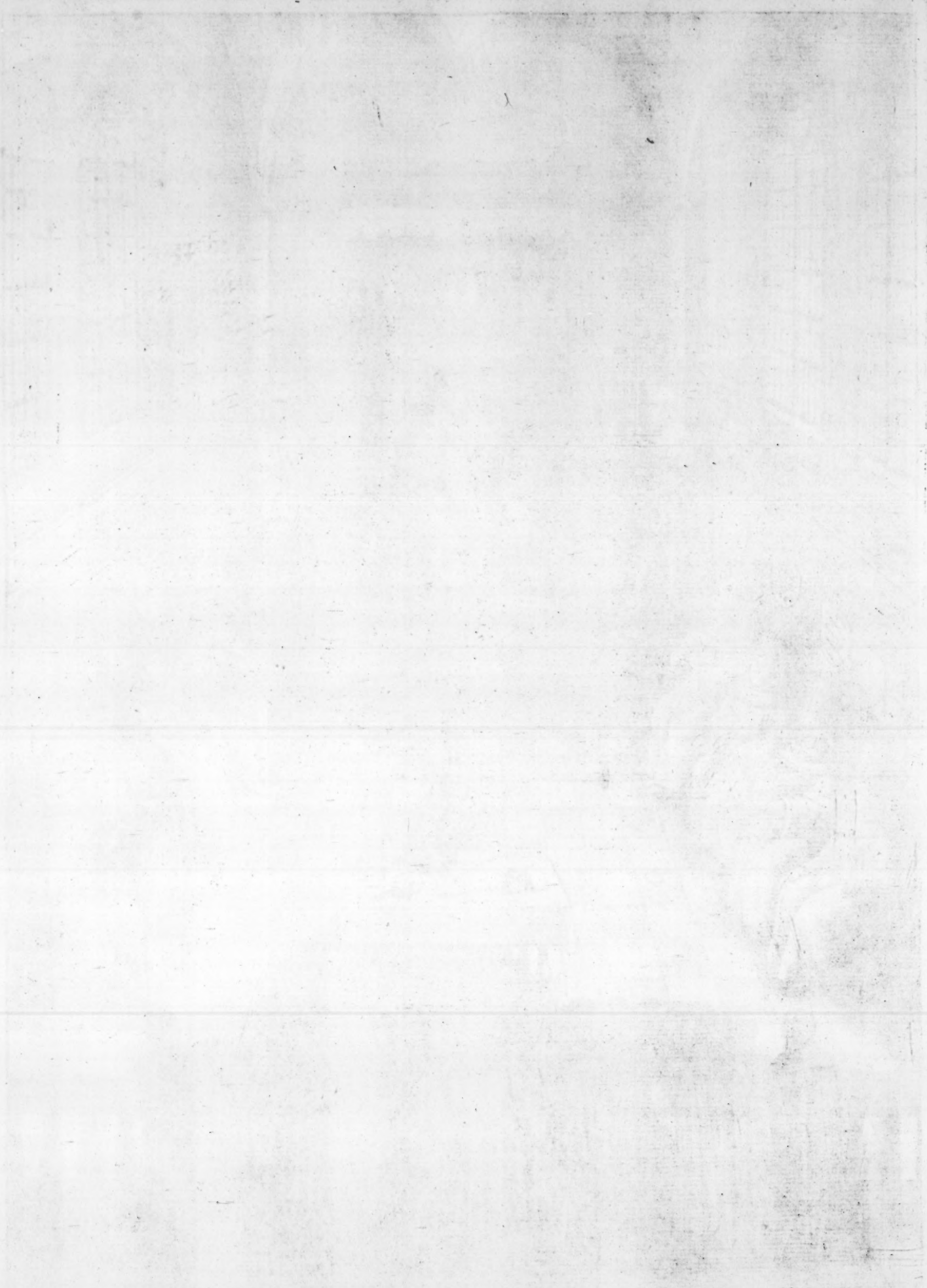




P. M.
Prænobilis Richardi
Grosvenour de Eaton
in Comit. Cestr. Eq. arm.
et Baronetti, ex Stirpe
Comitum Cestræ, ut abun-
de patet in Archivis A.
2. Regis Ric: 2.^{di}
48

HUGH LUPUS EARLE of CHESTER
sitting in his PARLIAMENT with
the Barons and ABBOTS of
that Countie PALATINE .





THE
BANK OF
AMERICA
AND
THE
CITY OF
NEW YORK

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P E R S H O R E

Monastery in Worcestershire.

Egelward, Duke of Dorsetshire, founded the Monastery of Persbore in the Days of King Edgar; but above one half of its Wealth was taken away, great Men seizing some Part, and the greater being conferr'd on Westminster by King Edward the Confessor and King William the Conqueror. (*William Malmsbury.*) (*Leland.*)

Oswald, Nephew to King Athelred, founded the Monastery of Persbore about the Year 680. Duke Delfere usurp'd the Possessions of this Monastery, and dy'd eaten up with Vermin; whereupon his Son Odda restor'd the same, and vow'd Celibacy, lest any Son of his should be guilty of the like Sacrilege.

Oswald first brought Secular Canons into Persbore; afterwards it belong'd to Monks; Canons were again plac'd there; and lastly, King Edgar restor'd the Monks. The Monastery being then burnt, the Monks forsook it, and the Monks of Westminster usurp'd the Lands.

The Charter of King Edgar grants the Monks many Privileges, and confirms all their Lands to them, and accurses such as shall offer them any Wrong. The Deed of Geoffrey de Chamvilla gives to the Monks for ever the Chapel of St. Nicholas of Kemersford. The Depositions of the Prior, Sub-Prior, and five Monks of Persbore, as also of nine other Witnesses, making out the Rights of the Abby of Persbore, after their Monastery and Manuscripts had been burnt, may be seen in *Dugdale*, Vol. I. p. 205, 206, 207, and 208.

H I D E

Monastery in Hampshire.

There is in the City of Winchester a Monastery which King Elfred had design'd, and his Son Edward built, placing Canons in it; but the holy Ethelwold expelling the Canons, gave it to Monks. The Church of this Monastery being so near the Cathedral, that the singing at the same time in both Choirs was troublesome to each other, it occasion'd many Contests, for which Reason the Monastery was by King Henry remov'd without the City, Anno 1111. The foresaid King Edward also built a Monastery of Nuns in the same City.

St. Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, not being able to bear with the scandalous Lives of the Canons of the said Monastery, having obtain'd Leave of King Edgar, he expell'd them, and fill'd the Place with Monks from Abingdon.

King Edward, the Founder above mention'd, and many others, gave Lands to this Monastery.

The Abbot and some of his Monks having been in Arms to oppose William the Conqueror, he took the Monastery and all its Lands into his own Hands, and erected a Barony of it. Henry Bishop of Winchester did still more Harm, and burnt down the Church in the Days of King Stephen, dispersing the Monks, and all the Treasures of the Abby.

The Grant of King Edgar, dated 967, gave to this Church Dunketon, Sucife, Titlescomb, and Winterburn. The Charter of K. Henry gives to it the Churches of Kingesclare and Awelton. There follows a Confirmation of all the aforesaid Grants.

*The Monastery of Nuns at
WINCHESTER.*

Alkswida, Wife to King Alfred, built this Monastery, which neither she nor the King liv'd to finish; but it was perfected by their Son Edward.

S T. P E T R O C's

Monastery in Cornwall.

ST. Petroc profess'd the Monastical Life, under the Rule of St. Benedict at Bodmin, which Rule the Monks there follow'd till the Days of King Athelstan, who was the first Founder of this Monastery, Anno 926, afterwards plunder'd in the Year 981 by the Danish Pirates. The Monks being dead, most of their Revenues fell to the Clergy. The Earl of Morton and Cornwall, after the coming of the Normans, Anno 1100, converted the rest to his own Use, which afterwards devolv'd to K. Henry. Afterwards one Algar obtain'd Leave of the King to have that Church dedicated to regular Discipline, and put into it Canons Regulars. King John gave Donemuir in Cornhill to those Canons.

S t. G E R M A I N's

Monastery in Cornwall.

King Athelstan was the first Founder, in whose Time it was an Episcopal See, afterwards translated by Edward the Confessor to Exeter, and then Bartholomew Bishop of Exeter put into it Canons Regulars.

S H A F T S B U R Y

Monastery in Dorsetshire.

IN the Year of our Lord 880, King Alfred built this Town. There Elgiva, the Wife of Edmund, Great Grandson to Alfred, built a Monastery of Nuns, where St. Edward being bury'd, the Church was dedicated to him.

The Grant of King Edmund, dated 941, gives to this Monastery 11 Manfes at Stokes. That of King Edred, dated 948, gives to it 9 Manfes at Burbicing. That of King Etheldred, dated 984, gives 20 Manfes at Tissebiry. Lastly, that of King Etheldred, dated 1001, gives to it the Town and Lands of Bradford.

T A V E S T O C K

Monastery in Devonshire.

IS near the River *Tan*, and was founded by *Ordgar* Earl of *Devonshire*, the Father of *Elfride*, Wife to
 217. King *Edgar*, and augmented by *Livingus* Bishop of *Exeter*, being seated in a pleasant Place near Woods and Waters. *Edulfus*, the Son of the said *Ordgar*, was of a Gigantick Stature, and of such prodigious Strength, that coming to *Exeter* with King *Edward*, and finding the Gate shut, he forc'd the Bars with his Hands, pulling down some Part of the Wall, and with a Stroke of his Foot threw open the Gates. *Anno* 997, the *Danes* burnt this Monastery, and carry'd off a great Booty.

218. The Charter of King *Ethelred*, dated 981, empowers the Monks to chule their own Abbot of the Order of *St. Benedict*, forbids any Layman to usurp any Power over them, and forbids any Alienation of what fort soever. King *Henry* solemnly enjoins the restoring of what has been taken from the Monastery,

219. confirms all its Possessions, ordains the Hundred of *Tavestock* to be free, and grants several other Privileges and Advantages.

R U M S E Y

Monastery in Hampshire.

King *Edward* the Elder built the Monastery of *Rumsey*, and his Grandson King *Edgar* plac'd Nuns in it, *Anno* 907. The Letters Patents of King *Henry III.* authorize the Nuns there to set up their Gallows, and try Criminals, according to the Grant made them by King *Edgar*, and King *Edward I.* confirms to them the Grant made by the aforesaid King *Edward* of *Northwood*.
 220.

H O R T O N

Monastery in Dorsetshire.

Orgar, Earl of *Devonshire*, was the Founder thereof. Afterwards *Roger*, Bishop of *Shirburn*, obtain'd of King *Henry I.* that the Possessions of the Monastery of *Horton* should be transferr'd to that of *Shirburn*.

E X E T E R

Monastery and Cathedral in Devonshire.

THE Kingdom of the *West Saxons* having been seven Years without any Bishops, Pope *Formosus*, in the Year 905, threaten'd King *Edward*, the Son of *Alfred*, with his Curse, unless he appointed Bishops for the vacant Sees. Hereupon the King assembling his Nobility, and *Pblegmund* Archbishop of *Canterbury* presiding, it was decreed to divide the

two Diocesess that were before in the Kingdom into five, among which was *Cridington*, assigning him three Towns in *Cornwal*, that he might thence make his Visitation of the *Cornish* Men to correct them, because they did not obey the Apostolical Decrees. In the Year 1046, and the Reign of *Edward*, the Son of *Ethelred*, *Leofrick* being Bishop of *Cridington* and *Cornwal*, and perceiving that his two Counties of *Devonshire* and *Cornwal* were often wasted by Pyrates, he, with the Consent of Pope *Leo*, transferr'd his See to *Exeter*, for the more Safety. In Obedience to the Pope's Direction, King *Edward* gave to the said Bishop the Monastery of *St. Mary* and *St. Peter* the Apostle in the City of *Exeter*, where the Bishop was accordingly enthron'd by the King and Queen in the Year 1050, being the first Bishop of *Exeter*, and appointed Canons in his Church, which having also been robb'd of all its Possessions, he gave to it three Estates of his own. The Particular of these Lands, and of the Relicks, Books and Ornaments he gave, is in *Dugdale*, Vol. I. p. 221, 222, and 223, in the *Saxon* and *Latin* Tongues. Then p. 223, 224, 225, 226, and 227, is the Particular of the Relicks given to this Church by King *Athelstan*, in the aforesaid Languages. P. 227 is the Charter of King *Henry III.* confirming all the Grants of his Predecessors, *Ethelred*, *Canute*, *Edward*, *John*, and *Henry I.* all which are there inserted to p. 231.

Hooker, in his Catalogue of the Bishops of *Exeter*, gives the following Account: The Counties of *Devonshire* and *Cornwal*, after their Conversion, were under the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Dorchester*. When *Winchester* was made a Bishoprick in 660, all the West Country was subjected to it, and continu'd so till 705; then *Sherburn* being made a Cathedral, they were put under that till 905. At this Time *Pblegmund*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, erected several new Sees, among which were one in *Cornwal*, and another in *Devonshire*: This latter was first *Tawton*, but soon after remov'd to *Cridington*, now *Kirton*, and lastly *Exeter*, which is the See both for *Devonshire* and *Cornwal*, as we shall see in the Catalogue of Bishops.

As to the Church, it is to be observ'd, that there have been three Monasteries within the Compass of that which is now call'd *St. Peter's Close*. The first was a Nunnery, where the Dean's House now stands; the second a Monastery of Monks, suppos'd to have been built by King *Ethelwolf* about the Year 868; the third also of Monks by King *Athelstan*, *Ann.* 932, for thus we find it written. King *Athelstan* was the first who having taken this City from the *Britons*, fortify'd it with Towers, and a Wall of square Stones; and whereas before it was call'd *Monckton*, gave it the Name of *Exeter*, and residing there, gave a certain Manse for founding a Monastery for Monks, serving God and *St. Peter*, giving them Lands and Revenues for their Subsistence, of which *Marksbout* and *Treasurers* Beare yet remain, and belong to the Treasurer of the Church. When the *Danes* afterwards inhumanly wasted the Country, the Monks fled to Places of more Safety, leaving the Monastery destitute till the Days of King *Edgar*, who in the Year 686 restor'd them to their Possessions. Thus they continu'd in a tottering Condition till 1009, when the *Danish* King *Swane* came to the City, and burnt it and the Monastery. His Son King *Canute* restor'd the Monks to their Lands and Privileges, as appears by his Charter dated 1019, as above mention'd in *Dugdale*. King *Edward* the Confessor, about the Year 1049, translated the Bishop's See from *Cridington* to *Exeter*, and sent the Monks to *Westminster*. *Leofrick*, the first Bishop that sat there, endow'd it with the Lands of his former Church, pull'd down the Monastery

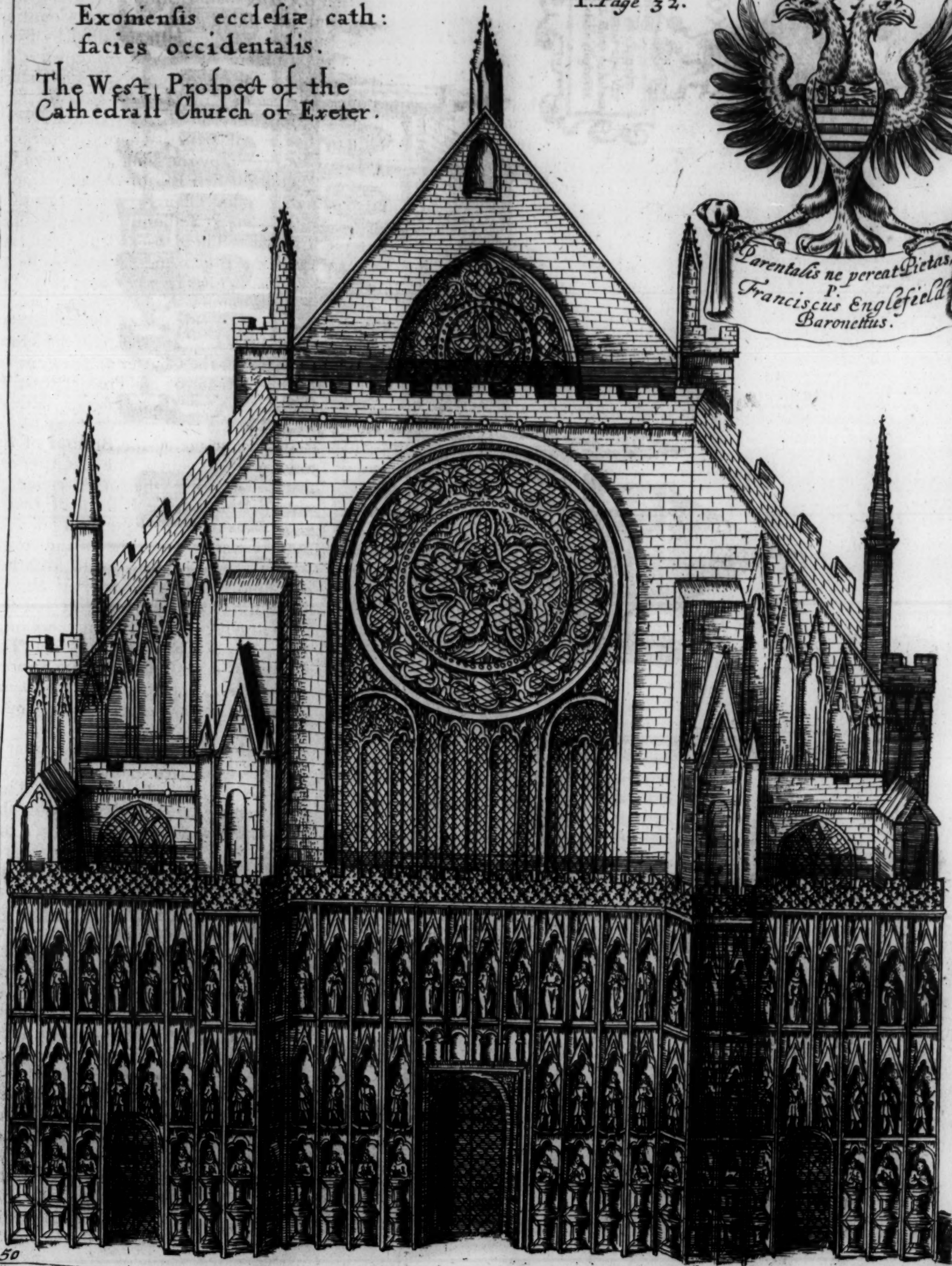
Exoniensis ecclesie cath:
facies occidentalis.

The West Prospect of the
Cathedrall Church of Exeter.

I. Page 32.

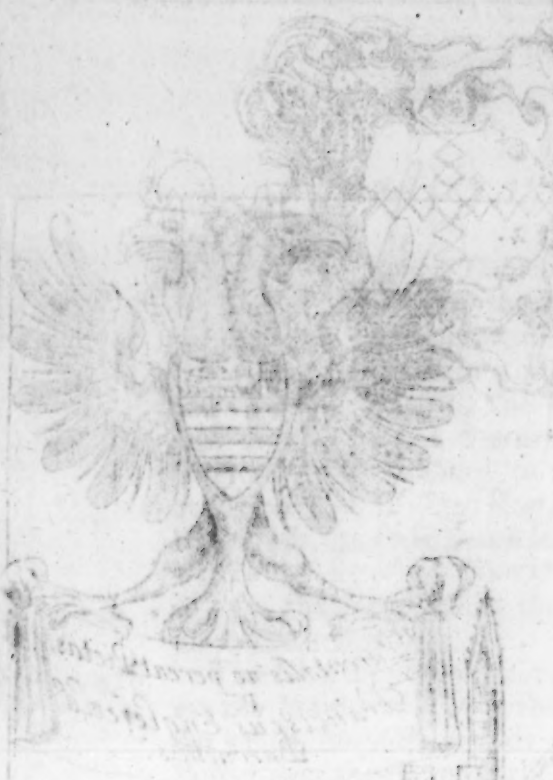


Parentalis ne pereat Pietas.
P. Francis Englefield
Baronettus.



Da. King sculp.

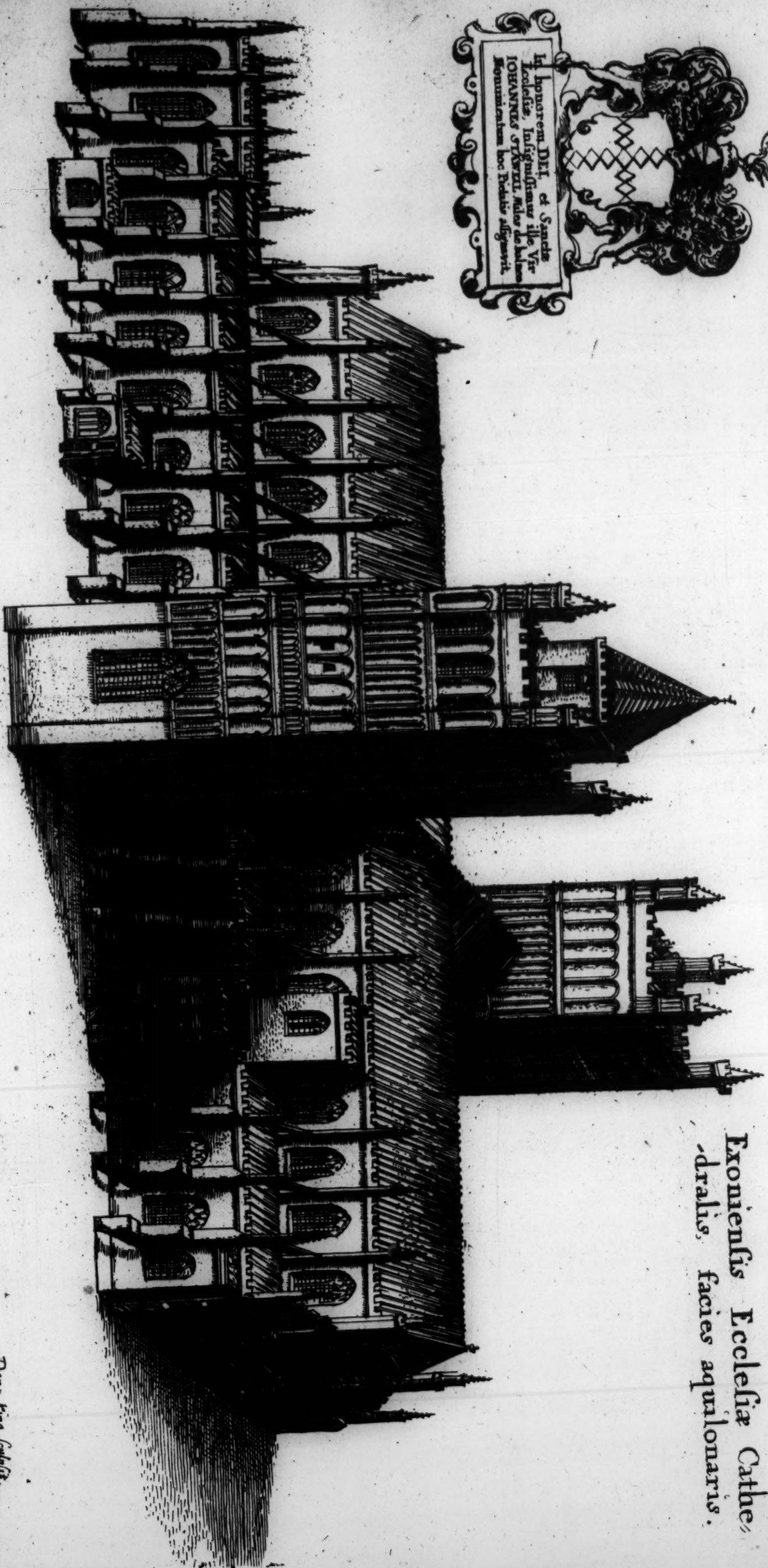
THE WEST FRONT OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF EXETER



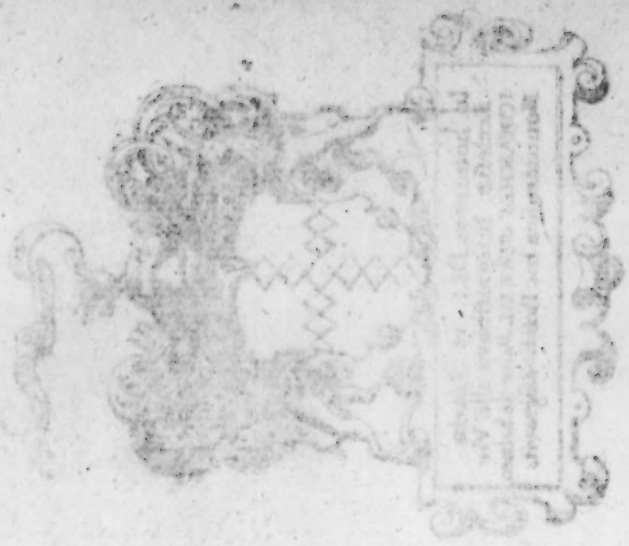
The West Front of the
Cathedral Church of Exeter

Printed by J. Stanger, at the
Printers Office, in Pall Mall

1825



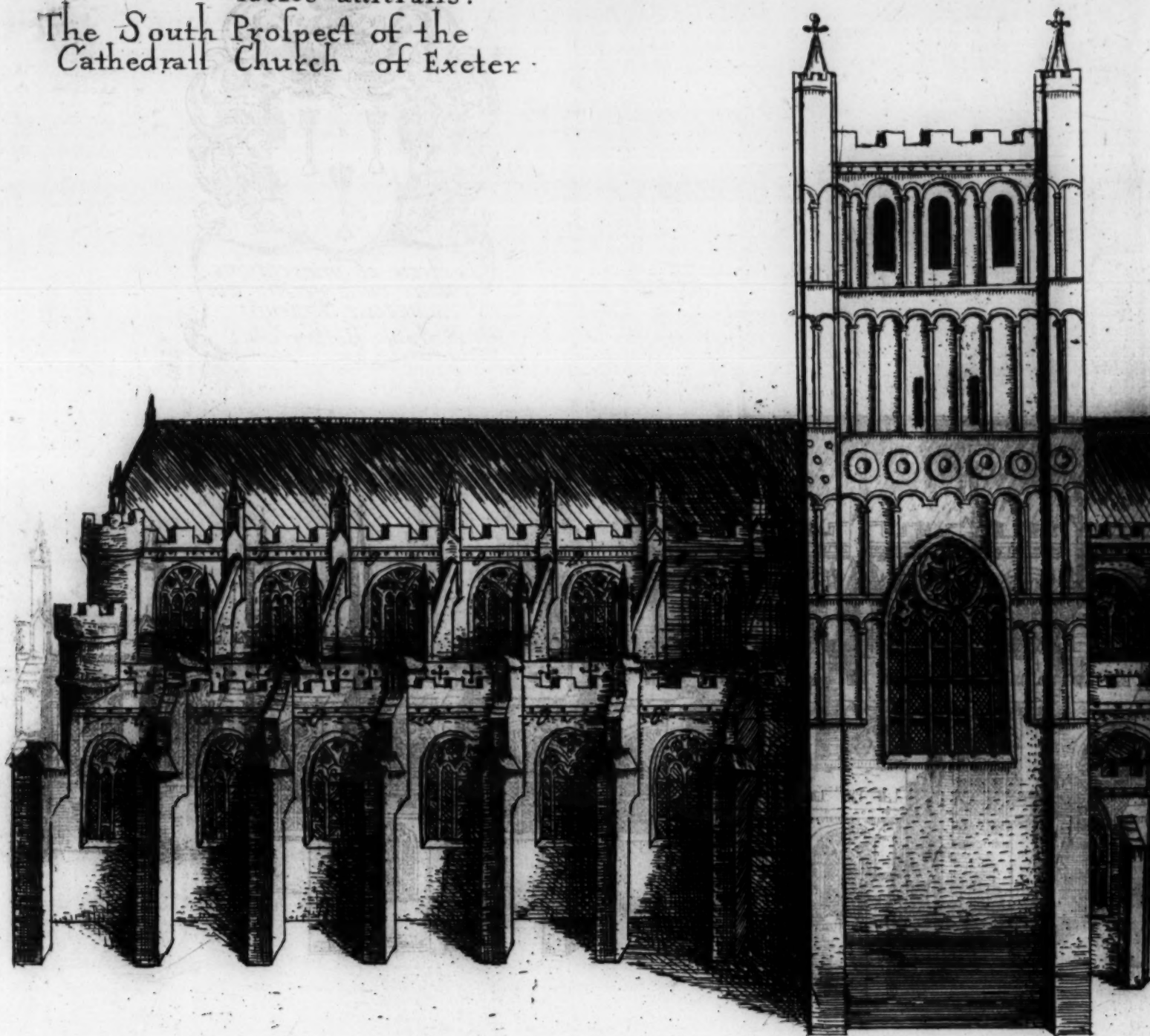
The North Prospect of Exeter Cathedral
 Church of Exeter. II. Pag. 32.
 Exoniensis Ecclesiae Cathedra-
 dralis, facies aquilonaris.



The Hon. the
 Bishop of Exeter
 and the Hon. the
 Bishop of Bath and Wells

The Hon. the
 Bishop of Exeter
 and the Hon. the
 Bishop of Bath and Wells

Exoniensis ecclesiae cath:
facies australis.
The South Prospect of the
Cathedral Church of Exeter.



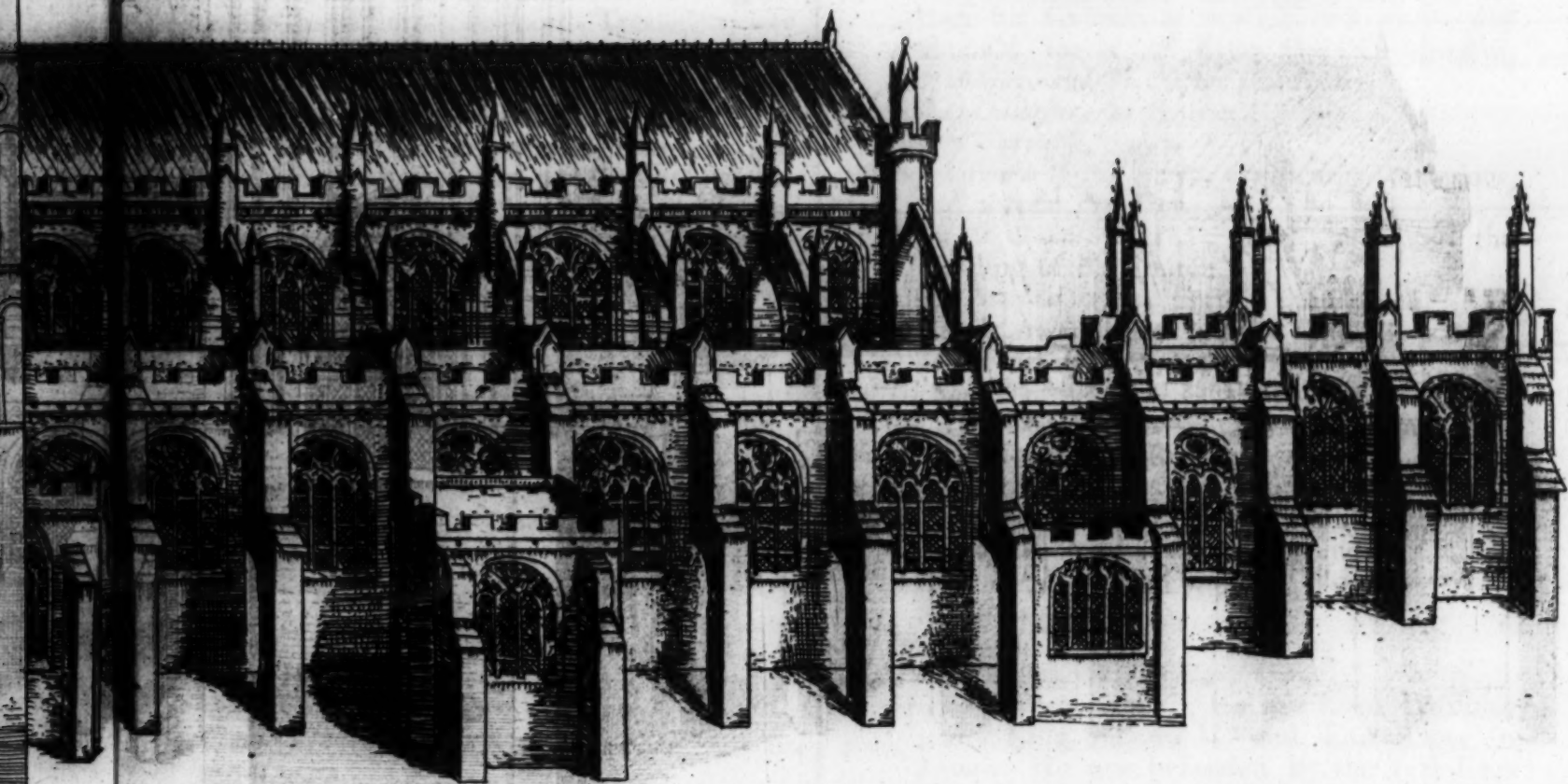
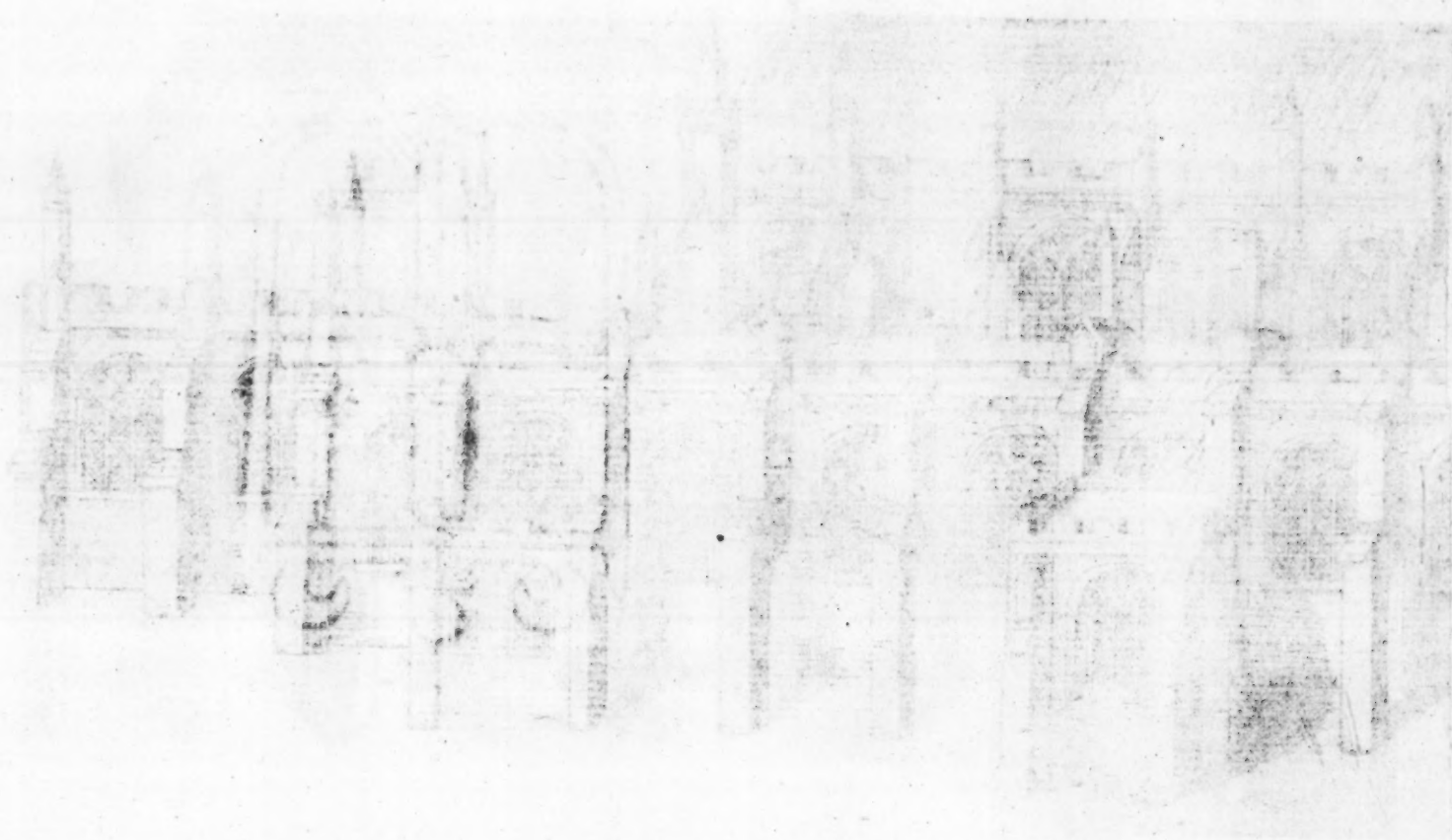


PLATE III



nastery of Nuns, and one of Monks; and added them to his Church; every one of his Successors adding something to it. In the Year 1112, *William Warwest*, the third Bishop, laid the Foundation of that which is now the Choir, the Church at that Time being no more than that which is now call'd Our Lady's Chapel. Anno 1235, Bishop *Brewton* appointed a Dean and 24 Prebendaries. In the Year 1280, Bishop *Peter Quivil* built the Body of the Church Westward. Bishop *John Grandison*, in 1340, added to the Length of the Church Westward, and vaulted the Roof. *Edmund Lacy* began the Chapter-House in 1450, and *George Nevil* finish'd it. The Cloysters were built by the Dean and Chapter. Thus the present Church was 400 Years in building, from King *Athelstan* to Bishop *Grandison*, and yet it is as uniform as if it had been done by one Man.

The Patrimony of this Church, once very great, was wasted and destroy'd by Bishop *Voysey*, who held this See during part of the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* all that of *K. Edward VI.* and part of *Queen Mary*; for whereas at his coming the Church was possess'd of 22 goodly Manors, and 14 Mansion-Houses, he left not above 7 or 8 of the worst Manors, and those upon long Leases, and charg'd with Pensions, and not above two Houses.

This Diocese has yielded to the Realm of England three Lords Chancellors, two Lords Treasurers, one Lord President of Wales. It contains, as has been said, the two Counties of *Devonshire* and *Cornwal*, and in them 604 Parish-Churches, and four Arch-Deacons, viz. *Cornwal*, *Exeter*, *Barnstaple*, and *Taunton*. The Bishoprick was once valu'd at 1546*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* but since the Destruction made by Bishop *Voysey*, as above, at 500*l.*

The Catalogue of BISHOPS.

Bishops of CORNWAL.

1. *St. Patroc*, 850. (*Heylin*.)
2. *Athelstan I.* whom *Godwin* makes the first Bishop.
3. *Conanus*.
4. *Ruydocus*.
5. *Aldred*.
6. *Britwin*.
7. *Athelstan II.* 966.
8. *Wolfi*.
9. *Woronus*.
10. *Wolocus*.
11. *Stidio*.
12. *Aldred*, or *Adelred*.
13. *Burwold*, the last Bishop of *Cornwal*.

Bishops of DEVONSHIRE.

1. *Adulphus*, or *Eadulphus*. *Godwin* calls him also *Werstan*, 905, had his See at *Tawton*.
2. *Putta*, 906.
3. *Adulphus*, or *Eadulphus II.* Founder of *Launceston*, 910, had his See at *Crediton*. King *Edward* the Elder gave to him the Manors of *Polton*, *Coeling*, and *Lanwitham*, and directed him to visit *Cornwal*, to correct their Errors, because they before oppos'd the Truth, and did not obey Apostolical Decrees.
4. *Ethelgarus*, 932.
5. *Algarus*, 942.
6. *Alfwold*, 952.
7. *Alwolf*, 972.

8. *Sideman*, 981, in whose Time the *Danes* wasted all *Cornwal* and *Devonshire*, and burnt the Town of *Bodmin*, with the Cathedral Church of *St. Petroc*; whereupon the Bishop's See was remov'd from thence to *St. Germans*.
9. *Alfred*, or *Alfric*, a very learned Man, 990. In his Time the *Danes* again wasted the Country; but were overthrown.
10. *Alfwold II.* or *Alfol*, 999. In his Time *Swane* King of *Denmark* took and burnt the City of *Exeter*.
11. *Eadnothus*, 1014, (*in Heylin*) but *Godwin* has him not.
12. *Livingus*, 1032. Upon the Death of *Burwald*, the last Bishop of *Cornwal*, he procur'd that Bishoprick to be annex'd to his own.

Bishops of EXETER.

1. *Leofrick*, 1049. He remov'd the See from *Crediton* to *Exeter*, where it has since continu'd over *Devonshire* and *Cornwal*. He oblig'd his Canons to live conventually, and was Lord Chancellor of *England*.
2. *Osbert*, 1074.
3. *William Warewest*, 1107. He first began to enlarge his Church, as was observ'd above, and obtain'd for it of King *Henry I.* *Olympion*, *Brampton*, and *St. Stephen's* in *Exeter*.
4. *Robert Chichester*, 1128.
5. *Robert Warewest*, 1150.
6. *Bartholomew Iscarus*, 1159, very learned and pious, and a great Preacher.
7. *John de Chaunter*, 1186, much promoted the building of his Church.
8. *Henry Marshal*, 1191, finish'd the Church.
9. *Simon de Apulia*, 1206. In his Time the City of *Exeter* was divided into Parishes.
10. *William Brewer*, 1224, appointed a Dean and 24 Prebendaries in his Church, and assign'd them Lands for their Sustainance.
11. *Richard Blondy*, 1245.
12. *Walter Bronescomb*, 1257. He founded the College of *Glaseney* in *Cornwal*, and endow'd it, and gave *Rokesdonc* and *Clift* to the Hospital of *St. John* in *Exeter*.
13. *Peter Quivil*, 1280.
14. *Thomas Burton*, alias *Britton*, 1293.
15. *Walter Stapleton*, 1307. He was Lord Treasurer under King *Edward II.* and Embassador in *France*. He was beheaded by the rebellious Citizens of *London* for his Loyalty to that King.
16. *James Barkeley*, 1326.
17. *John Grandison*, 1327, very learned, wise, and politick, and employ'd by the Pope on several Embassies, and by the King to the Pope. He founded the College of *St. Mary Otre*, and plentifully endow'd it.
18. *Thomas Brentingham*, 1370, was Lord Treasurer.
19. *Edmund Stafford*, 1395, Lord Chancellor under King *Richard II.*
20. *John Keterich*, translated from *Lichfield*, 1419.
21. *James Cary*, translated from *Lichfield*, 1419.
22. *Edmund Lacy*, translated from *Hereford*, 1420.
23. *George Nevil*, 1455, was Lord Chancellor and Chancellor of *Oxford*, and translated to *York*.
24. *John Booth*, 1466.
25. *Peter Courtney*, 1477, translated to *Winchester*.
26. *Richard Fox*, 1484, translated to *Wells*.
27. *Oliver King*, 1492, translated to *Wells*.

28. Richard Redman, translated from St. Asaph, 1495, and again translated hence to Ely. (Godwin.)
29. John Arundel, translated from Lichfield, 1504.
30. Hugh Oldham, 1507, founded a Free-School at Manchester, and is reckon'd the principal Benefactor of Corpus Christi College in Oxford.
31. John Voisey, alias Harman, was Lord President of Wales, and (as has been said above) wickedly squander'd almost all the Revenues of his Church.
32. Miles Coverdale, 1551, depriv'd by Qu. Mary.
33. James Turberville, 1556, recover'd some Lands belonging to his Church, and was depriv'd by Queen Elizabeth.
34. William Alley, 1560.
35. William Bradbridge, 1570.
36. John Walton, 1579.
37. Gervase Babington, 1594.
38. William Cotton, 1598.
39. Valentine Cary, 1621.
40. Joseph Hall, 1627, translated to Norwich.
41. Ralph Brownrig, 1641.
42. John Gauden, 1660, translated to Worcester.
43. Seth Ward, 1661, translated to Salisbury.
44. Anthony Sparrow, 1667, translated to Norwich.
45. Thomas Lamplugh, 1676, translated to York.
46. Sir Jonathan Trelawny Bar. 1689, translated to Winchester.
47. Offspring Blackhall, 1707.
48. Dr. Blackburn, 1717.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd :

Gules, a Sword in Pale, Blade and Hilt Proper, two Keys in Saltire, Or.

RAMSEY

Monastery in Huntingdonshire.

Dugd. Vol. I. P. 231. **I**N the Year 969, Ailwin, Duke of the East Angles, at the Perswasion of Oswald, Archbishop of York, founded the Monastery of Ramsey, and the next Year sent thither Ednotus from Worcester, who improving the Chapel he found, built the Offices for the Monks, and four Years after, viz. Anno 972, the said Oswald sent thither 12 Monks from Westbury; and in 974, St. Dunstan of Canterbury, and Oswald of York, dedicated the first Church to St. Mary and all holy Virgins, and to St. Benedi^t. See more in Malmesbury, fol. 166, Huntingdon, fol. 204, and Hoveden, fol. 245.

Alfwen, Wife to Athelstan, Half-King, or Duke of the East Angles, gave the Town of Weston to the Church of Ramsey. Anno 985, Ethelgiva, the Wife of Ailwin, gave to it Stow and Brune. Anno 986, Ethelstan Mansung gave Chateriz, Clopham, Grabele, Weresbe, and Ellesworth. Anno 988, St. Dunstan gave Wardebois, and the next Year Afelin gave Euley and Potton. Anno 999, Earl Alfwold gave Hotton, Witton, Rippon, Wenigton, Bithern, and Clinton. Anno 994, Wulgiva gave Broncester. Anno 998, Ailwin, call'd the Black, gave Clopham, Gerdington, Kembeston, and Cranfeld. An. 1007, Alfwurn gave Haliwell, the Church of Ellesworth, and the Land of Burley. Anno 1013, Godricus gave Eynington. Anno 1019, Arnketel and his Wife Wifron gave

Hikkeling and Coldoton. Anno 1022, Alfwine gave Lansbut and Halstede. Anno 1029, Earl Britnot gave Wichington and Dodington; Jol. gave Querington, Sleford, and Crunewell; Wak gave Witblismar; Leofwina gave Stotton, Dilington, Gravele, and Gilling.

Ramsey, the most beautiful of the Islands in the Marshes, for its Bigness, is seated in the East Angle of Huntingdonshire, shut in by the River Use. It was most wooded before it came to be inhabited; but the Trees being since cut down, the Soil is very fruitful, the Marshes about it being full of Fish and Water-Fowl. The Island is about two Miles in Length, and one in Breadth, and was call'd Ramsey from the two Words Ram and Eye, in old English an Island, as it were the Ram's Island, from a single Ram said to have been found there before it was inhabited.

King Edgar gave to the Monks of Ramsey 5 Hides at Burwell, the Church of Guthmuncester, and three Hides of Land, and one Hide at Strivecle.

The Gifts of St. Oswald are many, as the Town of Wyflow, five Hides at Burwell, &c. Those of Duke Ailwin are the Island it self, where the Monastery stood; the Land of Upwood, all his Right in Sabreth, the Lands of Helvigei and Snoves, five Hides at Walsobne, and all his Fishery at Well; 10 Hides at Brininton: This is the Land of Weston above-mention'd; also 10 Hides at Gidding and Wedeton, 7 at Strivecle, and part of 10 at Tofre; also the Lands of Acley, six Hides at Wammeford, the Meadow at Hotton, and the Lands of Hemmingford, beyond the River opposite to Huntingdon.

The Charter of King Edgar, concerning the founding of Ramsey Monastery, mentions an Apparition of St. Benedi^t, which was the Occasion of the same, and sets down the Dedication of the Church in the Year 974, and confirms all the Grants then made to it.

Another Charter of Confirmation of all Lands, &c. given to it, with an Addition of many Privileges and Immunities by King Edward the Confessor, particularly that the Monks might chuse their own Abbots; that the Liberry of the Monastery should be an inviolable Sanctuary in all Cases whatsoever, &c.

King Henry I. confirms to the Abbot the Lands of Stow and Griston, which he had recover'd by Courfe of Law. He also granted the Abbot a Fair to be kept at St. Ives, to begin on Easter-Monday, and last till the next Monday inclusive. He gave the Monks his Warren in Herfingstan Hundred. King John granted another Fair at St. Ives, to begin four Days before the Feast of St. Laurence, and to continue eight Days, and made the Monks Keepers of the Deer in Huntingdonshire. King Edward I. appointed a Market every Monday at St. Ives. King Henry II. gave the Monks his Manor of Ripaton. King Richard gave them 50 Acres in Huntingeston Hundred. The many other Donations, with the Revenues of their Lands, may be seen in Dugdale.

The Inscription on the Tomb of Ailwin, the Founder of this Monastery, which Leland gives us in Latin, is thus in English; Here rests Ailwin, Kinsman to the renowned King Edgar, Alderman of all England, and miraculously the Founder of this sacred Monastery.

The Catalogue of Abbots from Aednotus, the first of them, to the Year 1434, may be seen in Dugdale, as in the Margin.

Vid. Vol. II. P. 869.

This Monastery was valu'd at 1716 l. 12 s. 4 d. per Annum.

THORNEY

THORNEY

Monastery in Cambridgeshire.

Thorney, or the Isle of Thorns, as being overgrown with Trees, and surrounded with several Waters, was the Seat of a Monastery, built in Honour of the Mother of God, a Place renowned for Sanctity, and remote from worldly Conversation. It was built by the Venerable *Adelwold*, Bishop of *Winchester*, in the Reign of King *Edelred*, and the Year of Grace 972, and to it he translated the Body of *St. Botolph*, Abbot, and many other Relicks of Saints, after the Desolation was made by the *Danes*, when the blessed King of the *Angles*, *Edward*, dy'd a Martyr for confessing *CHRIST*. The Monks dwelt alone in the close Habitation of *Thorney*, no Woman being permitted to enter the Island, unless to pray, nor to stay in it upon any Account, or so much as to live within 9 Miles of it. In the Year 1085, and the Reign of *William the Elder*, *Gunter* the Monk being Abbot, rebuilt the Church, which was consecrated in the Year 1128, and the Reign of King *Henry I.* by *Hervy* Bishop of *Ely*, 156 Years after the first founding of the Monastery, and 45 after the rebuilding.

The Charter of King *Edgar*, dated 973, says, this Island was once call'd *Ancraig*, and then *Thornig*, forbids all Persons robbing the Monastery of any of its Possessions, and informs us, that there had before that Time liv'd in the Island two holy *Anchorites*, viz. *Tancred* and *Tortred*, one of whom dy'd a Martyr, and the other a Confessor; as did their Sister *Tona*, fam'd for Sanctity of Life: That Bishop *Adelwold* built the Monastery there, dedicating it to the holy Trinity, the Choir to the blessed Virgin *Mary*, and the West End to *St. Peter*; as also the North Portico to *St. Benedict*, placing therein Monks of regular Lives. The Lands mention'd therein, given to the Monks by the said Bishop, were, *Wislefig*, *Niwantun*, *Wydestun*, *Geakesley*, and another *Geakesley*, *Fearresbeafod*, *Bearuwe*, *Tealsfolset*, two Manfes at *Huntandune*, and the little Monastery of *St. Mary* without the Town.

Nigelus, Bishop of *Ely*, gave to these Monks the Hermitage once call'd *Overdewyke*, and at that Time *Trokenholt*; which Grant of his was afterwards confirm'd by King *Edward III.* in the 22d Year of his Reign. *Trokenholt* is on the North Borders of *Cambridgeshire*, 7 Miles from *Thorney*. *William Peverel de Brunne* gave to the Monks *Oddewick*; *Paganus Beauchamp* gave *Colworth*; *Adeliza*, the Wife of *Gilbert*, gave *Luffewic*; *Hugh Beauchamp* gave the Revenue of a Mark upon his Estate of *Eton*, gave also a Mark upon the same Estate. The Church of *Giveldene* was given by *Guffrid de Trailli*; two Parts of the Tithes of *Cesterton* by *Oddo Revell*; *Bolehurst Church* by *William Peverel*; the Church of *Stibenton* by *Henry de Merel*, which his Son *Eustace* confirm'd. The other many Grants of *Robert* Bishop of *Lincoln*, *William Peverel*, *William de Albein*, *Randulph* Earl of *Chester*; *Adeliza*, the Mother of *Gilbert*; *Richard* *Clare*, Earl of *Glocester* and *Hereford*; *Albericus*, *Robert* his Son, *Thurstan* *Montfort*, *John de Stutavil*, and Earl *Waltesre*; see in *Dugdale*, p. 246, 247, 248, and 249, where is also the Charter of Pope *Alexander III.* confirming all their former Grants; as also the Succession of the Abbots

from *Gunter*, who built the new Church, Anno 1085, 251. to *John Ramsey*, Anno 1450, said to have been chosen as it were in the Way of the Holy Ghost.

CHATERIZ

Abby in Cambridgeshire.

KING *Edgar* gave the Manor of *Chateriz* to the Abbot of *Ramsay*, before there was any Bishop of *Ely*. There *Edward*, Abbot of *Ramsay*, built a Monastery of Nuns, which he endow'd sufficiently for their Maintenance, and was himself afterwards martyr'd by the *Danes*, as he was singing Mass, his right Hand being first cut off for his Ring, and then his Body mangled, Anno 1016, in the Days of King *Ethelred* and King *Edmund*.

Hervy, the first Bishop of *Ely*, perceiving that the Nuns of *Chateriz* suffer'd many Oppressions being under the Power of the King, he obtain'd of *Henry I.* to annex them to his See, that they might live more commodiously, as appears by that King's Grant.

The Bull of Pope *Innocent IV.* who held that Dignity Anno 1242, revives that of Pope *Alexander III.* who sat in that Chair Anno 1142, both of them confirming all Gifts and Privileges belonging to the said Monastery, and enjoining the Nuns to follow the Rule of *St. Benedict* for ever.

CERNE

Monastery in Dorsetshire.

Augustin, the first Teacher of the *English*, having brought *Kent* into the Subjection of *CHRIST*, travell'd through the other Dominions of King *Ethelbert*; for all that Part of *Britain* which the *English* inhabit, except *Northumberland*, was subject to him. *Augustin* coming into this Part of *Dorsetshire*, was first expell'd by the Inhabitants; but they soon repented, and call'd him again, and there being no Water at hand to baptize them, a miraculous Spring broke out to serve for that purpose. There afterwards *Edwold*, Brother to *Edmund* the King and Martyr, led an Eremitical Life, and dying with the Reputation of Sanctity, gave Occasion in Process of Time to *Egelwald*, a very rich Man, to build a Monastery there in Honor of *St. Peter*, plentifully enough endow'd it, if those whom it concern'd had given those Things to the Servants of God, which they bestow'd on their own Knaves.

The Grant of *Ethelmer*, the Son of *Ethelwerd*, a Nobleman of King *Ethelred*, gives the Place call'd *Cernel*, with the Possessions annex'd, to God, the Virgin *Mary*, *St. Peter* the Apostle, and *St. Benedict*, as also the Town of *Aescere*, with all its Appurtenances; likewise six Families at *Minterne*, 10 Manfes at *Winceburnan*, six at *Bridian*, 12 in the farther *Bridian*, three at *Hremnescumb*; to which the Priest *Leofric* added *Poreswille*; *Elfrith* four Families at *Pydelan*, &c.

St. I V E S

Monastery in Huntingdonshire.

255. **I**N the Year 1001 was the Translation of the Body of St. Ivo, which was found at the Town formerly call'd *Slepe*, eight Miles distant from the Monastery of *Ramsay*, three from *Huntingdon*, and seated on the River *Ouse*, now call'd of St. Ives Town. The Abbot *Ednoth* built a Church in the Place where the holy Bishop was found, and his Tomb was half within and half without the Wall; so that it might be come at whether the Church-Door were open or shut, many having been heal'd there.

Pope *Urban*, by his Bull, confirms all Grants made to this Monastery, takes it into his Protection, enjoins the observing of the Rule of St. *Benedict* for ever, and lays a Curse on such as shall offer any Wrong to it.

It was found by Inquisition in the 36th of *Henry III.* that the Parish-Church of St. Ives, dedicated to the Honor of all Saints, is a Vicarage of the Presentation of the Abbot of *Ramsay*; that the Prior of St. Ives, as Parson, receives all Corn-Tithes, and of the Vicar for his Portion 4 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and that the Vicar receives all small Tithes, Obventions, Mortuaries, Rights of Wills, Plough-Alms, Rates, and other Customs.

W A R W E L L

Monastery in Hampshire.

256. **K**ING *Edgar*, induc'd by the Fame of the great Beauty of *Elfthrid*, the Daughter of *Ordgar* Duke of *Devonshire*, sent his Secretary *Athelwold* to ask her of her Parents for his Wife, in case he found her as beautiful as reported. The faithless Messenger, allur'd by her Beauty, procur'd her for himself, and told his Master she was not a fit Wife for a King, who being inform'd of the Fraud, dissembled his Indignation, and only appointed a Time to go visit that so celebrated Lady, as if it had been in Jest. *Athelwold* in a Fright begg'd of his Wife, that she would dress her self in the most disagreeable manner, discovering to her how he had impos'd on the King and her. She nevertheless set her self off to the best Advantage, and the King coming, was so taken with her Charms, that sending for *Athelwold* under Colour of hunting with him in *Harewood*, he struck him through with his Javelin. The dead Man's Bastard Son happening to come to the Place just then, the King ask'd him, How he lik'd that sort of Hunting? He answer'd, *Well, for what pleases you, must not displease me.* The King was so taken with that submissive Answer, that he ever after had an extraordinary Affection for the Youth. In Expiation of this cruel Action, *Elfthrid* there built this Monastery, inhabited by Nuns. *Malmesbury*, fol. 33. The same Author, fol. 140, says, it is known that *Warwell* was built by *Elfrid*, the Wife of *Edgar*, in Honor of the Holy Cross, being penitent for the Murder of her Stepson *Edward*, of which she had been the Occasion. The Abby of Nuns of *Warwell* was burnt by one *William* of *Ipres*, a wicked Man, who paid no Respect either to God or Men, because some Favourers of *Maud* the Empress had been protected there in the Reign of King *Stephen*.

John of Tinnmouth, lib. 21. cap. 117. gives the following Account: *Alfred*, King of the *West Saxons*, being a hunting in a Wood, heard the Voice of an Infant crying on a Tree, and enquir'd of his Huntsmen what that might be. Some of them climbing the Tree, found on the Top of it an Eagle's Nest, and in it a beautiful Infant, wrapp'd up in a Purple Mantle, with Gold Bracelets on his Arms, whom the King caus'd to be baptiz'd, calling him *Nesting*, from the Nest, and being nobly educated, he was made an Earl. He was the Father of *Wisburding*, who was Father of *Wislelm*, who having had Children by his Wife, they afterwards liv'd asunder 18 Years, till well advanc'd in Age. Then an Angel three times admonish'd them both to come together, and they should get a Child, that should be dedicated to CHRIST. Accordingly they had *Wifbilda*, who from her Infancy was brought up among the Nuns at *Wilton*, whence King *Edgar* not daring to take her by Force, endeavour'd to draw her out by Cunning, employing his Aunt *Welfleda*, who sent for her to her House at *Warwell*, pretending to be sick, and to make her her Heir. There King *Edgar* offer'd to make her his Queen: She pretending to be taken ill, withdrew into another Room, where a Guard was set upon her, till going as it were to ease her self, she threw off her rich Cloaths, crept out through a Hole, lay hid in a poor Woman's House, and the next Day made her Escape to *Wilton*. The King pursu'd, and having laid hold of her Sleeve, with her struggling it tore off, and she fled to the Altar, where the King relenting, promis'd no longer to molest, but rather to favour her Design. Accordingly he gave her the Monastery of *Berking*, repairing the same, encreasing *Wifbilda's* Patrimony to 24 Townships.

King *Henry III.* reviv'd and confirm'd the Grant made to the Monastery of *Warwell* by King *Ethelred* in the Year 1008, wherein it is mention'd, that there were 29 Houses in *Winchester* belonging to this Monastery, and that he adds to it 10 Manſes at *Bulandun*. *Vide Vol. III. p. 9.*

E Y N E S H A M

Monastery in Oxfordshire.

THE Charter of King *Ethelred*, King of the *West Saxons*, about the Foundation of the Church of *Eynesham*, shows, that he granted full Privilege to *Ethelmor* to found a Monastery in Honor of our Saviour and all Saints, in the Place near the River *Thames*, call'd *Eynesham*, which he endow'd with five Manſes at *Sceapton*, the Town of *Scipford*, *Miclantun*, *Burtun*, *Maranchide*, *Beouretlege*, *Stodelege*, *Cesterton*, *Erdinton*, *Acſcaron*, *Biſton*, *Rameſtege*. Then it describes the Limits of all the Lands, and is dated *Anno* 1005.

Remigius, Bishop of *Lincoln*, built the Monastery of St. Mary of *Stow*: The Church was built by *Godiva*, Wife to *Leofricus*, a Nobleman of *Chester*. This is a Cell to *Eynesham*, and there is a formal Contract in *Dugdale* relating to it between *Wulwius* Bishop of *Lincoln* and the aforeſaid Earl *Leofric* and his Wife *Godiva*. By her Letter she intreats the Bishop to confirm the Grants of Lands by her made to *Stow*, being *Newark*, *Flatbuch*, *Branthon*, *Martin*, and *Welle*; all which the Bishop accordingly confirms, as does also King *William* the Conqueror. *Remigius*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, *Anno* 1091, confirms all Grants till then made to *Stow*.

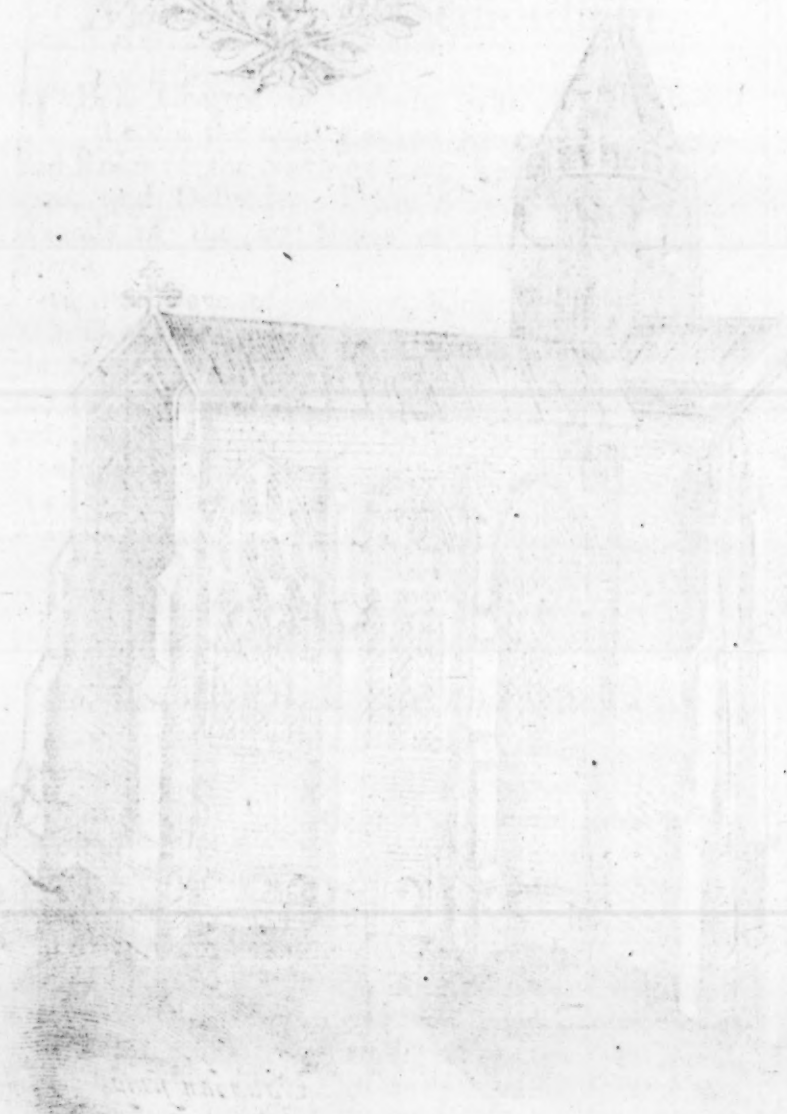
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neuer Bürger eingewandert.
Er ist ein Mann von
guter Art und
hat sich in der
Stadt sehr beliebt gemacht.
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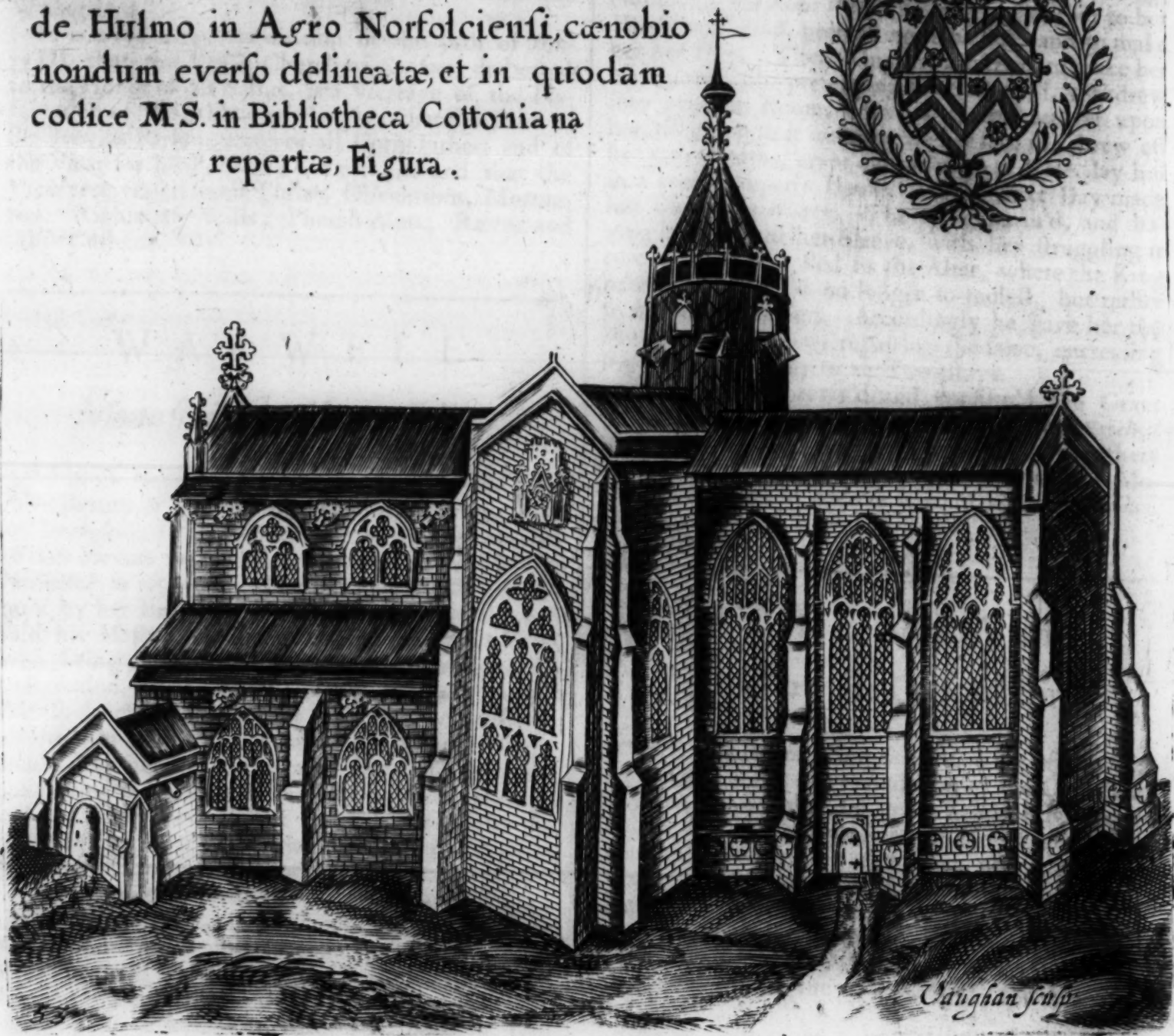


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Ecclēsiæ Cœnobialis S. Benedicti
de Hulmo in Agro Norfolciensi, cœnobio
nondum everso delineatæ, et in quodam
codice M.S. in Bibliotheca Cottoniana
repertæ, Figura.



265. King William Rufus enjoins the Bishop of Lincoln to make full Satisfaction to the Abbot Columbanus upon the Exchange made with him for his Lands at Stow.

Lastly, King Henry I. by his Charter, declares his Resolution to restore the Abbey of Eynesham, then gone to Ruin, and names the following Possessions appertaining to it, viz. the Town of Eynesham, with all its Dependencies, Kollendrieth and Scipford, Mucle-ton in Gloucestershire, the Church of St. Ebba in Oxfordshire, with two Mills near Oxford, and Aerinton, and all that the Bishop of Lincoln gave in Exchange for Newark and Stow, viz. Cherlebery; also Stoches and Whodcote; and in Cambridgeshire, Haston, the Tithes of Thame, Banneberg, Croppery, Middleton, Stow; likewise one Hide of Land held of the Church of Eynesham, Mildecomb, the Tithe of Daernesford, Widely, Cornwell, Munster, Estelai, Wicheam, two Parts of the Tithe of Newark and Cleindon, and four Houses in Oxford.

B U R T O N

Monastery in Staffordshire.

T H E Charter of Edred, who styles himself therein the most glorious King of the English, and Ruler of the Northumbrians, Emperor of the Pagans, and Defender of the Britons, describes the Bounds of the 20 Hides of Land belonging to Burton.

266. In the Days of Athelred, King of the English, a Minister of his, whose Name was Wulfrick Spot, built the Monastery of Burton, and gave to it all his Paternal Estate, valu'd at 700*l.* and to the end this Donation might stand good, he gave to the King for his Confirmation 300 Manks of Gold, and to every Bishop five Manks, and to the two Archbishops ten Manks; as also to Alfrick, Archbishop of Canterbury, the Town of Dunbalton, wrongfully taken by his Predecessors from the Church of Abingdon, and to every Abby a Pound of Gold, and to every Abbess five Manks.

267. The last Will of the said Wulfrick Spot mentions all the said Gifts and other Particulars, too long for this Place.

269. The Charter of King Ethelred, dated 1004, declares the Monastery of Burton to be free for ever, with all that belongs to it, and therefore immediately under the Regal Protection.

270. The Bull of Pope Lucius III. ordains that the Order of St. Benedict be there for ever observ'd, and confirms all Grants made or to be made to it, reckoning up the Particulars of all that had been made till then, and giving a Blessing to all those who shall advance and preserve the same, with an Imprecation upon all Persons who shall offer any Wrong to it.

The History of the Founder and Abbots of Burton calls Wulfrick Spot the Founder Earl of the Mercians, and related to the Blood Royal, and adds, that he brought the Monks from Winchester to his Monastery of Burton upon Trent, furnishing it with all Conveniences, in the Year 1004; and that six Years after he receiv'd a mortal Contusion in the War against the Danes, of which he dy'd Anno 1010, and was honorably bury'd under a Stone Arch, by the Gate of the upper Church.

272. Dugdale, Vol. I. p. 272 to 276, gives us the Catalogue of the Abbots of Burton, from Wulfget the

first, to Richard Edes the last, at the Suppression by King Henry VIII.

See Vol. II. p. 869.

A B B O T S B U R Y

Monastery in Dorsetshire.

O N E Orcus or Orkingus, a powerful Man, and in 276. great Favour with King Cnute, with his Wife Tola, founded this Monastery about the Year 1026, and dedicated it to St. Peter, endowing it with the Town then call'd Piddle, afterwards Tole-Piddle, and those of Abbotsbury, Portesham, Aelton, and Anstie, in the same County. He also founded a Sodality, or 278. Brotherhood, assigning to it certain Rules by their Consent. King Cnute gave to Orcus Portesham above-mention'd, which he conferr'd on the Monastery, as may be seen in his Grant, the same containing seven Hides of Land. Thus Reiner; but Leland says, that Orcus turn'd out from that Place the Secular Canons, and plac'd Monks in their stead. King Edward the Confessor gave Orcus the Right of all Wrecks along the Shore of his Estate, and confirm'd his Gifts made to Abbotsbury. King William the Conqueror's Charter 298. declares that Monastery to be under his immediate Protection, and confirms to them all their Rights. The Inquisition made in the Reign of King Henry III. before John le Moyne, Escheator, and Andrew Wake, Sheriff of Dorsetshire, at Uggescomb, in the 54th Year of that King's Reign, finds and sets forth the several Lands, Rents and Liberties of this Monastery, as also the Right of Wrecks, and that the Abbots held their Estate of the King by the Service of one Knight's Fee only, and not in Baronie, by the Service of a Barony.

Strangeways Chantry at Abbotsbury was founded by 280. Indenture Tripartite between John Abbot of the Monastery, William Milton, Abbot of the Monastery of Milton, and Thomas Strangeways. This Chantry had conferr'd on it the Vicarage of the Parish-Church of Portesham, and Lands to the yearly Value of 10 Marks, the Abbot obliging the Monastery for the same to keep a Monk, being a Priest, to say Mass every Day for ever, and other Prayers therein appointed, for the Souls of the said Strangeways, his Wife and Family, as also to pray for King Henry VII. &c. under the Penalty of 3*s.* 4*d.* to the Bishop of the Diocese, and 3*s.* 4*d.* to the Heirs of the said Strangeways for every Omission. This Indenture is dated the last Day of February, 1505. There is this Proviso in it, that if by any Accident there shall not be eight Monks Priests in the Monastery, then shall they be exempted from the Obligation of that Mass.

H U L M

Monastery of St. Benedict in Norfolk.

K I N G Cnute returning from Rome, in the last 282. Year of his Reign, reduc'd Malcolm King of Scotland, who had rebell'd against him, and subdu'd Melbeache and Jermare, two other Kings. Cnute after his Return leading his Life in Humility and Devotion, founded two Monasteries in Honor of St. Benedict, whom he lov'd above all Confessors, the one in

in Norway, and the other in England, in the County of Norfolk, in a marshy Place, like an Island, formerly call'd *Cowholm*, and *Calvescroft*, where, before the coming of the Danes into England, one *Suneman*, an Anchorite, had been advis'd to reside, by an Angel. There he began to build a Chapel, and other Persons desirous to live a penitential Life resorting to him, he admitted them; whereupon one *Horn*, or *Horning*, Lord of those Parts, gave him and his Brethren the said Place of *Cowholm*, or *Calvescroft*, for ever, and there *Suneman* liv'd above 50 Years.

Some Time after *Inguar* and *Hubba*, the Pagan Danes, having ravag'd Northumberland, came into Norfolk, and having slain King *Edmund*, then reigning there, destroy'd the Chapel, and kill'd all the Anchorites. Afterwards one *Wolfrick*, a devout Person, coming thither, began to rebuild the said Chapel of *St. Benedict*, and having gather'd seven Companions, rais'd the necessary Dwellings for them, continuing their Superior till the Days of King *Cnute*, for the Space of 40 Years. Then one *Maynard*, a Governor under King *Cnute*, being averse to the said *Wolfrick* and his Companions, slander'd them to the King, who resolv'd to go thither incognito, as if he were not a King, and in case what *Maynard* had said were true, to put them all to Death. This being reveal'd to *Wolfrick*, he met him with his Companions, saying, Hail King *Cnute*. To whom the King, How do you know me to be King *Cnute*, for I never knew you? *Wolfricus* reply'd, The Angel of God acquainted us within these three Days that the King would come hither, and very much enrich us and this Place. The King hearing the same, and perceiving they had been wrongfully accus'd, invited them all to his Residence at *Horning*, which Place he gave them, with the Towns of *Ludham* and *Netesberde*, confirming the same before all his Nobility at *Winchester*; and thus King *Cnute* founded the Monastery of *St. Benedict*, the Monks being brought into it by the said *Wolfrick*. The Grant of King *Cnute* to this Effect may be seen as in the Margin.

The Charter of King *Edward* the Confessor, there also to be seen, confirms to this Monastery all Grants before made to it, and adds many Immunities.

The Cut here inserted of this Church of *Hulm*, drawn before the Monastery was destroy'd, was taken from a Manuscript in the Cotton Library.

St. EDMUND'S-BURY

Abby in Suffolk.

284. THE holy King *St. Edmund* suffer'd Martyrdom at the Hands of the Pagan Danish Brothers *Inguar* and *Hubba*, in the Year 870. His Head was long after miraculously found in a Wood, and in Process of Time, when the Wars were ceas'd, the Piety of the People erected a Church at *Beodericksworth*, that is, the Residence of *Beoderick*, whither they translated the Body of *St. Edmund* from *Hoxon*, where it lay before, and it was then found entire and uncorrupted. In the Monastery of *St. Mary* at *Beodericksworth* 285. afore said, the Body was kept without any Honor, the Secular Clergy there dividing the Offerings among themselves, without any Regard to that holy Relick. Whereupon King *Cnute*, by the Advice of his Prelates and Nobility, ordain'd that the said Church should be given to Monks, there to serve God devoutly, and honour his Martyr. It also

pleas'd them that the Monks should be brought from the above-mention'd Monastery of *Hulm*, so to divide that Monastery into two Parts, one half to remain there, and the other half to come to *Beodericksworth*, being in all 26, 13 for each Monastery. All that belong'd to the House of *St. Benedict* at *Hulm* was likewise divided, viz. Books, Vestments, Household-Goods, &c. Thus the two Monasteries afterwards were assisting to each other, and entirely united in Brotherly Affection, all Things being between them in a manner in common. This Monastery of *St. Edmund* was at first a Priory, but soon after became an Abby.

King *Edmund*, in the Year 945, gave to this Abby all the Land about it, the Bounds whereof are ascertain'd by Trees and Places now not known, which may be seen in his Grant.

The Charter of King *Cnute* exempts it from all Subjection to the Bishop, confirms the Grant of King *Edmund*, gives the Monks the Duties they us'd to pay to the Danes, and a Right of Fishery.

A Controversy arising between the Abbot of *St. Edmund's-Bury*, which Name the Place took instead of the former of *Beodericksworth*, and the Bishop of *Tedford*, *Baldwin* the Abbot, by the Advice of King *William* the Conqueror, went to *Rome*, where Pope *Alexander II.* by his Bull, dated 1071, granted him and his Subjects this Privilege, That in case the whole Kingdom of England should, on Account of any Excommunication, cease performing the Divine Office, the Monks of that Monastery should never give over celebrating Mass upon any Prohibition, unless the Pope should interdict it by Name, as long as they preserv'd a Porphiry Altar, bless'd by himself, which he gave to the said Abbot. The said Pope also ordain'd, that the Monastery should for ever continue under its Abbots, and never be converted by any Person whatsoever into an Episcopal See, as had been attempted by the above mention'd Bishop of *Tedford*.

In the Year 1081, the Controversy between the aforesaid Bishop and Abbot being decided, King *William* the Conqueror granted his Charter to the glorious King and Martyr *St. Edmund*, wherein he declares, that after a full hearing of both those Parties, and finding all Proofs on the Part of the Abbot, and nothing produc'd by the Bishop, it is decreed the said Church ought to remain for ever free from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop.

The Inquisition taken in the 30th Year of the Reign of King *Edward I.* before the Escheator, shows that the Office of Seneschal or Steward of *St. Edmund's-Bury* was a Place of much Honor, and held in Fee by the Family of *Hastings*, who had several great Fees and Allowances for the same by Custom, in case they executed that Office themselves; but if they did it by a Deputy, then that Deputy receiv'd the Half.

It is to be observ'd, that in the Year 1010, the Body of *St. Edmund* was translated to *London*, on Account of the Irruption made by *Turkill* the Dane; but three Years after it was convey'd back to *St. Edmund's-Bury*.

In the Year 1021, *Aldwin*, Bishop of the *East Angles*, the next Year after the bringing of the Monks to the Church of *St. Edmund*, began to build a new Church to him, towards which Work the Inhabitants of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* unanimously agreed to pay 4 d. for every Caracate of Land. It was finish'd 12 Years after, and dedicated by Archbishop *Agelnoth*, in Honor of the blessed Virgin *Mary* and *St. Edmund*, and several Kings of *England* us'd to send their Crowns to the Shrine of that holy Martyr.

King *Hardicnute*, the Son of *Cnute*, ordain'd, that if any Archbishop, Bishop, or other under their Direction,

rection, should usurp any Right over this Monastery, or its Lands, he should for such Offence forfeit 30 Talents of Gold, amounting in Money to 10000 l. and a Bishop of Norwich, who durst to transgress, was condemn'd to pay the said Sum. The Successors of the aforesaid Kings confirm'd all the Privileges granted by them.

292. The Popes Gregory VII. Urban II. Calixtus II. Alexander III. and others, confirm'd all Grants made to St. Edmund's-Bury.

Theodred, Bishop of London, in the Time of King Athelstan; Elrick, Bishop of the East Saxons, in the Reign of Cnut and Harold; Agelmerus, Bishop of the East Angles, in the Reign of King Edward the Confessor, King Edward, William the Conqueror, the Kings Henry, Stephen, Richard, and many more, too tedious to enumerate, gave many Lands to this Church.

293. The Body of St. Edmund was found uncorrupted at seven several times that his Shrine was open'd, as is testify'd by several Witnesses.

288. In the Year 1014, Swane King of England was admonish'd by Ailwin the Monk not to extort Tribute from the People of St. Edmund, that is, of Norfolk and Suffolk, but did not prevail; and on the Night of the Purification of the blessed Virgin Mary, St. Edmund with his Spear slew King Swane at Gainsborough. The People of Norfolk and Suffolk hearing of this Miracle, and the Death of King Swane, gave 4 d. a Year of every Carucate of Land to St. Edmund, which was afterwards fraudulently alienated from the said Monastery by Herebert, Bishop of Norwich, and appropriated to his Church.

The Particular of Donations to this Monastery is too long to be here inserted, and may be seen in Dugdale, Vol. I. p. 294.

295. There were 29 Abbots of Glastonbury from Uvins the first, to John Reeve the last, at the Time of the Suppression by King Henry VIII.

296. King Edward visiting the Monastery of St. Edmund, found the young Monks eating Barley Bread, and asking the Reason of it, the Prior told him it was because their Revenues were not sufficient to allow Wheaten Bread twice or thrice a Day: Whereupon the King gave them his Manor of Milenhal, enjoining that they should not for the future eat Barley Bread. Stigand, Bishop of the East Angles, took this Manor from them, and he being afterwards degraded for having usurp'd the See of Canterbury, King William the Conqueror took that Manor to himself, which was restor'd to the Monks by King Richard I.

291. Hamo Blundus, a very rich Man, having made his Will without other Witnesses than his Brother, his Wife and his Chaplain, the Abbot of St. Edmund's-Bury sent for and severely reprov'd them, for not having admitted others, as desiring to take all to themselves, and directed that his Chattels, worth 200 Marks, should be divided into three equal Parts, the one for his Heir, another for his Wife, and the third for the Poor; as also that the Horse which went before his Beer, and had been given to St. Edmund, should be taken away and return'd, because it was not fit his Church should be defil'd with the Gift of a Person who had dy'd intestate, and who was reported to have put out his Money to Use; taking an Oath, that if the like should happen to any other in his Days, he should not be bury'd in the Church-yard.

297. The Register of the Abby of St. Edmund's-Bury has a very long Particular of the Distribution of the Revenues of the said Abby, into proper Portions, for the Support thereof, assigning Lands to each, viz. to the Abbot, to the Cellerer for his Office; to the Sacristan for the Church; to the Eleemosinary

for the Maintenance of the Poor; to the Pittancer 291. for certain yearly Allowances; to the Infirmary for the Sick; to the Hostelry for entertaining of Strangers; to the Precentor, for Ink and Parchment for the Monastery. Under the Care of the said Monastery were also the Hospitals of St. Nicholas without the East Gate, of St. Peter without Risseby Gate, of St. John without the South Gate, and of St. Saviour at the four Crosses without the North Gate. All other Things then belonging, or which should afterwards belong to the Monastery, to remain to it, without any Claim from the Abbot, saving to him and his Successors the Homages in Freehold Manors. The Monastery to defray all Charges of Abbots new elected at Rome; but they to bear the Charge of Law-Suits, and to entertain all Secular Guests, but the Monastery to entertain the Religious. This Contract between the Abbot and the Monastery was made in the Year 1281, and ratify'd or attested by the Bishops of Bath and Wells, Norwich and St. David's, with several considerable Laymen.

The aforesaid Register also affords a Catalogue of the Sacristans of this Monastery, who are said to have built many Parts of the Church, Chapter-House, and the Abbots Apartment, besides purchasing of costly Ornaments and Bells, and expended great Sums in beautifying the Monastery, and adding Lands and other Acquisitions to it, to their great Commendation. The Number of those there mention'd is 23, from Thurstan the first to Richard de Brun; but the Years are wanting to them; so that we know not whether the said Richard de Brun was the last.

300. The Cellerer, whose Office was to furnish all Provisions for the Monastery, had many Rights and Privileges by ancient Custom. He had his Messuage and Stores at Scure Water, where he held his Court for Trial of Robbers and other Causes, and there he us'd to take Pledges of his Men and enroll them, and renew the same yearly, and make his Profit of the same. None might dig Chalk or Clay about the Town without his Leave. None but he could keep a Bull loose in the Fields belonging to the Town. He was the second Person in the Monastery, and had Liberty to take all Dung in any Place for his own Use, except before the Doors of those who had Averland. In the Market, he and his Officers were to be first serv'd, if the Abbot was not at home. The Officers of the Abbot and of the Cellerer were to buy first as they came first; but if both were present together, the Preference was to be given to the Abbot. His Officers and the Cellerer's, when there were Herrings, were always to have them in the Season an Half-penny cheaper than any others.

COVENTRY

Cathedral and Monastery in Warwickshire.

303. IT appears by the Charter of the Foundation, that Earl Leofrick was the Founder of this Monastery, with the Advice and Consent of King Edward and Pope Alexander, dedicating it in Honor of God, the blessed Virgin Mary, St. Peter the Apostle and St. Osburga, and endow'd the same with 24 Towns, and one half of the Town in which it stood. The 24 Towns are, Honington, Newenham, Chaddeleshunt, Ichenton, Olloufton, Suckom, Greemesburgh, Burmighbury, Merston upon Avon, Herdwike, Wasperton, Chesterton, Sutham,

Sutham, Ruyton, half Stow, Merston in Gloucestershire, Salewarpe in Worcestershire, Eaton near the River Dee in Cheshire, Hyldesby and Winnike in Hampshire, Burbagh, Barwell, Scruptofte and Pakyngton in Leicestershire. Moreover, the Monastery and its Possessions to be free, and only subject to the King, with the Curse of God and all Saints on all that should deprive it of its Liberties or Possessions. The Church was so rich in Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones, that the Walls seem'd too narrow to contain the Treasure.

Robert Bishop of Chester robb'd this Church, to bribe and spend at Rome.

In the Year 1191, Hugh Bishop of Coventry expell'd the Monks of Coventry, and put in their Place Secular Canons; but in 1198 Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, by Command of Pope Celestin, restor'd the Monks.

Robert the Norman of Limessey, Bishop of Chester, being more wordly than religious, obtain'd the Monastery of Coventry of King Henry, and plac'd there the Cathedral of the Mercians; so that the said Bishop had three Sees, Lichfield, Chester, and Coventry; but Chester has been since made a separate Diocese, and the other two remain united.

304. *The Charter of King Edward the Confessor, and the Bull of Pope Alexander, dated 1043, confirm all the Privileges and Possessions granted to this Church.*

305. *It was made out before King Richard II. that neither this Cathedral, nor the Prior thereof, held any thing of the King by Barony. Leofwin, the Abbot thereof, being chosen Bishop of Chester, with the Consent of the Monks, ordain'd, that the said Abby should for the future be a Priory.*

The Catalogue of Bishops of this See, and what else relates to it, may be seen Vol. III. p. 216, as join'd with Lichfield.

P E Y K I R K

Monastery in Northamptonshire.

IN the Year 1048, by Judgment of King *Hardicanute, Wulgate*, Abbot of *Peykirk*, lost his Abby, with all the Manors belonging to the same, to *Kenulf* and *Kinfin*, Abbots of *Peterburgh*, who claim'd them.

S P A L D I N G

Monastery in Lincolnshire, first a Cell to Croyland, afterwards to St. Nicholas at Anjou.

306. **A**NNO 1052, *Thorold de Bukenhale*, Brother to *Godiva*, Countess of *Leicester*, having taken six Monks from *Wulgat*, Abbot of *Croyland*, founded the Priory of *Spalding*, assigning them Lands for their Maintenance, and his own Manor for their Cell.

Anno 1073, Wifketul, Abbot of *Croyland*, gave his Wooden Chapel, with certain Revenues, to his Monks of *Spalding*, for their Hospitality to entertain the Faithful resorting thither, and the aforesaid Earl considerably augmented their Portion.

Anno 1074, Ivo Taylboys, Earl of *Angers*, Lord of *Spalding* and *Holland*, and Monk of *St. Nicholas* at *An-*

jou, *Natalis* being then Abbot, first gave him the Cell of *Spalding*, and to the Monks there many Tithes of Salt and Fish.

The Charter of the above-mention'd *Thorold de Bukenhale*, concerning the founding of *Spalding*, dated 1051, mentions his Gift to the same of his own Manor near the Parish-Church, and names several Persons whom he also gives, with all their Goods, Chattels and Cottages, calling them his Servants, being such as held of him by Villanage.

King *William* the Conqueror confirms *Ivo Taylboys's* Gift of *Spalding* to *St. Nicholas* of *Anjou*. The Grant of *John Taylboys*, dated 1085, directs the increasing the Number of Monks, in case the Revenues should become more considerable, and affording what Charity they can to their Brethren of *St. Nicholas* in *Anjou*. King *Henry I.* confirm'd the aforesaid Grants. Those of *Ivo Taylboys* and the Countess *Lucy* are also extant in *Dugdale*, as is that of *Thomas de Multon*, granting to the same the Church of *Weston*, and that of King *John*, confirming all Privileges and Possessions given to *St. Nicholas* of *Anjou*, and the Priory of *Spalding*.

The Explanation of the Ground-Plat of *Spalding* Monastery here inserted.

- A. The Seat of the Abby.
- B. The Porter's Lodge.
- C. The Barn.
- D. The Tower.
- E. The Market.
- F. The High Bridge.
- G. Welland River.
- H. The Ditch.
- I. The low Bridge.
- K. Westlond Water.
- L. St. Thomas's Road.

B A T T E L

Abby in Suffex.

William the Conqueror landing in *England*, and being advanc'd near to the Hill call'd *Hetheland*, not far from *Hastings*, *Harold's* Army drawing near to engage him, was perswaded by a Monk he brought over with him, call'd *William Faber*, to make a Vow; that in case it pleas'd God to grant him the Victory, he would build a Monastery in that Place, which accordingly he afterwards perform'd, erecting a stately Church and Monastery there, without sparing any Cost, having by Revelation found a plentiful Quarry of Stone close by. This, to perpetuate the Memory of his Victory, was call'd *Battel Abby*, the Name it retains to this Day, being dedicated to *St. Martin*. He also gave to it all the Land for a League about free from all Duties or Impositions; but he dy'd before he could perform many other Things he had design'd for the Advantage of it. The Monks were brought to it from the Abby in *Normandy* call'd *Major*, or the Greater. That this Monastery was built for the Monks, to pray for the Souls of those who had been kill'd in *Battel*, appears by the following old *Englisk* Rhimes:

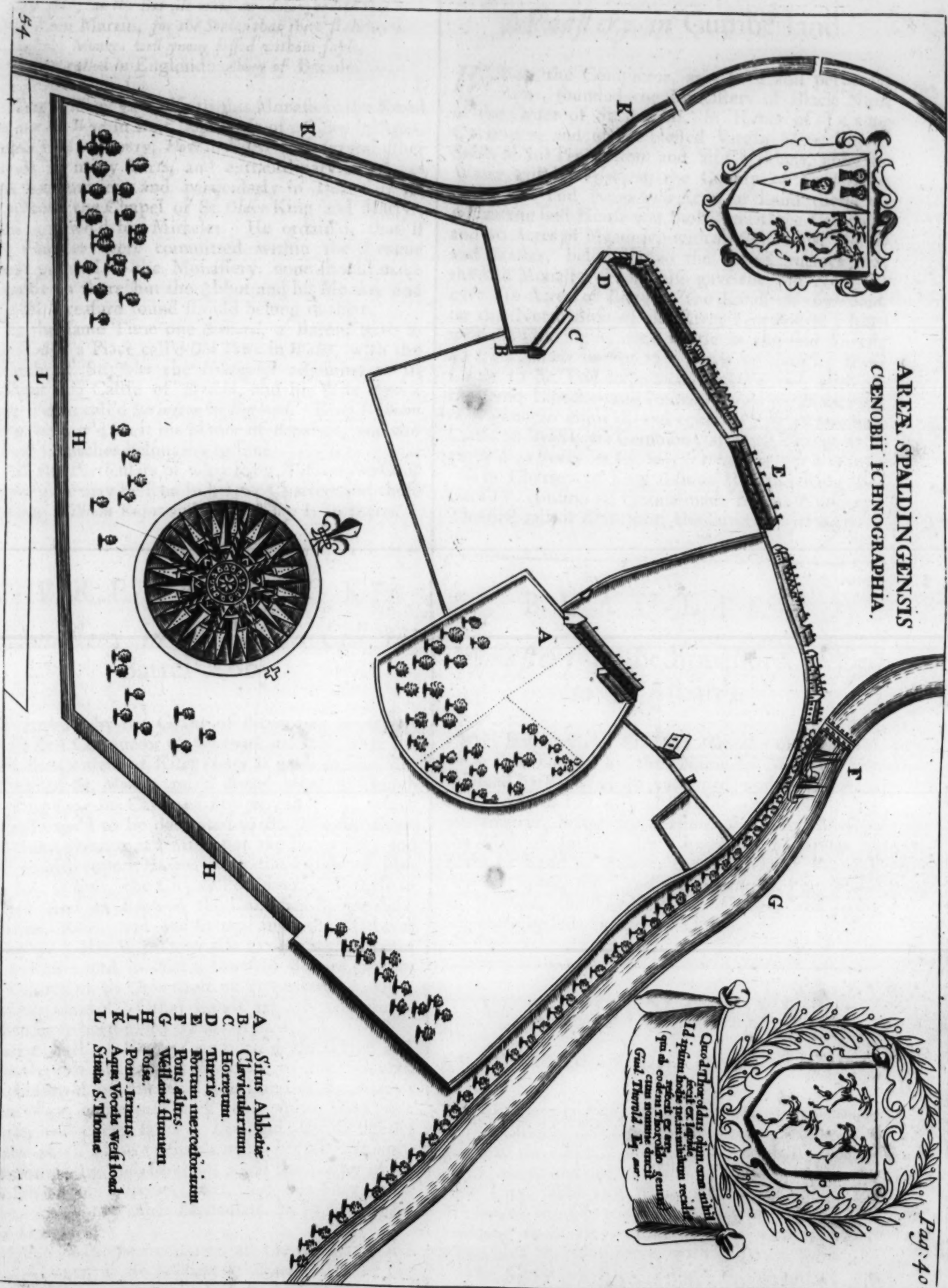
King

AREA SPALDINGENSIS
CENOBII ICHNOGRAPHIA.

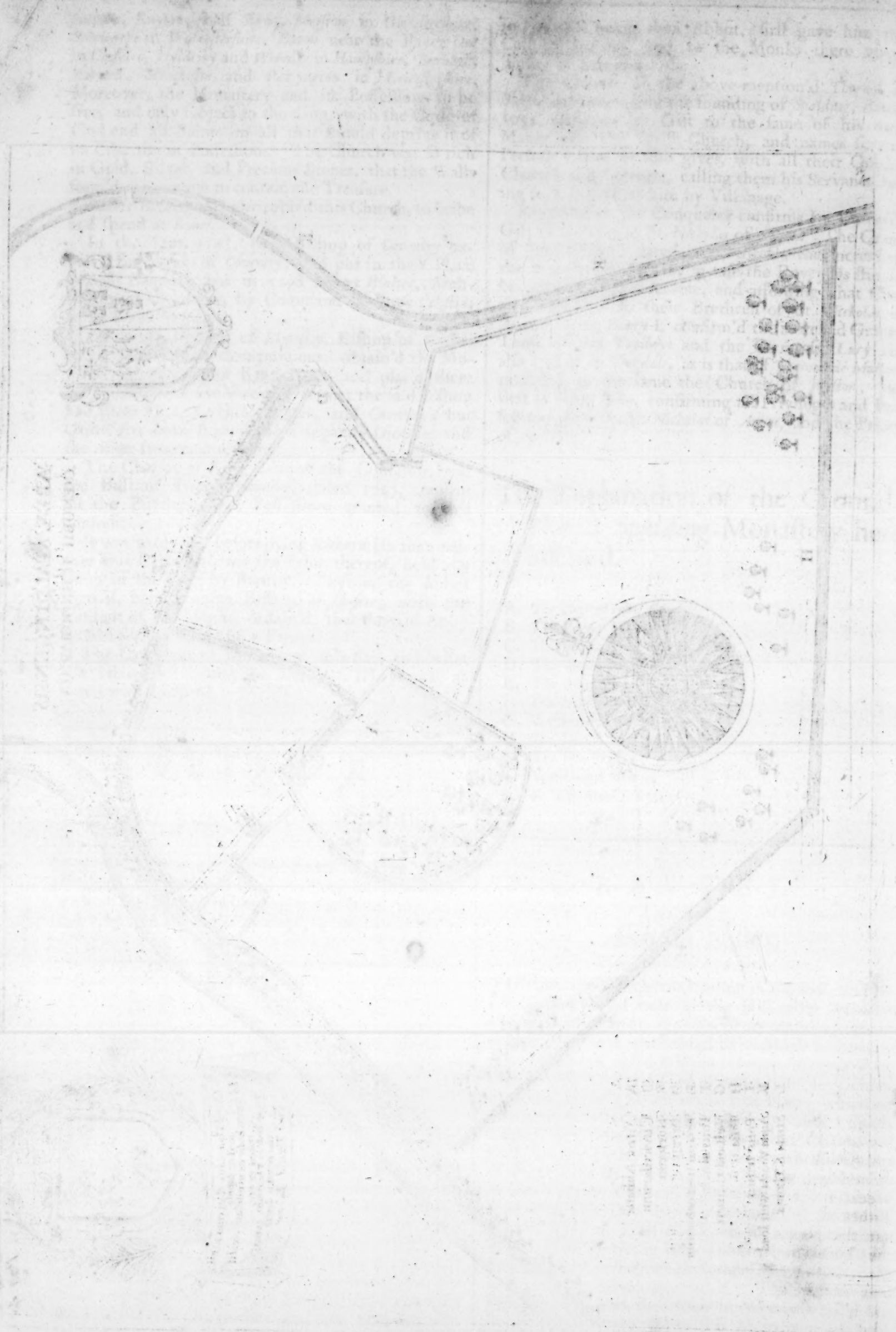


Quod si hoc datus est, cum subit
Id ipsum hodie in unum recedat
quod de eodem Thoro datus
Gual. Thoro. E. an.

- A. Situs Abbatie
- B. Clavicularium
- C. Horreum
- D. Turris
- E. Portum intercalarium
- F. Pons alius
- G. Well and flumen
- H. Pons
- I. Pons Irinus
- K. Aqua Vocata well load
- L. Strata S. Thome



BENEDICTINE MONASTERY



GENERAL VIEW OF THE MONASTERY

ADDITIONAL VIEW OF THE MONASTERY

King William bithought him also of that folke that was
forlorne,
And slayn also thorowz him in the bataile biforme.
And ther, as the Bataile was, an Abbey he lete reye
Of Saint Martin, for the Soules that there slain were.
And the Monkes well ynoug fiffed without fayle,
That is called in Englonde Abbey of Bataile.

314. King William gave also to this Monastery the Royal
Manor of Wye in Kent, and those of Alsiston in Suffex,
Limnesfeild in Surrey, How in Essex, with several other
Lands in many Parts, and extraordinary Privileges
and Immunities, and particularly in Devonshire he
gave to it the Chapel of St. Olave King and Martyr,
then renown'd for Miracles. He ordain'd, that if
any Murder were committed within the League
about granted to the Monastery, none should make
316. Inquisition there but the Abbot and his Monks, and
that all Treasure found should belong to them.

At the same Time one Bernard, a Baron, gave to
Battel Abby a Place call'd Old Town in Wales, with the
Church of St. John the Evangelist adjoining to it,
without his Castle of Brechin, and his Wife Agnes a
little Town call'd Berington in England. King William
Rufus bestow'd on it his Manor of Bromham, and also
several Churches belonging to him.

317. All the Particulars of what King William the Con-
queror gave may be seen in his two Charters, and those
of King William Rufus and King Henry I. in theirs.

BRECKNOCK

*Monastery in Wales, a Cell to
Battel Abby.*

319. IT appears by the Grant of Bernard de Newmarch,
the first Conqueror of Brecknock in Wales, that he,
320. with the Consent of King Henry I. gave to the Mo-
nastery of St. Martin, call'd Battel Abby, a Church
standing near his Castle of Brecknock in Wales, which
he had caus'd to be dedicated to St. John the Evan-
gelist, and given to it a Mill upon the River Usk, and
half a Mill upon Hodem, with the Lands of Lon-
dewerne, Costinio, the City call'd Carnoys; all these in
Wales: And in England, the Churches Partyngeham,
Bodeham, Burel, and Hardinton, and the Tithe of
Bruneslope. His Wife Agnes also gave to it the Manor
of Berinton; and in Wales, the said Bernard gave to
the Church of St. John those of Talgarth and Langors,
and his Chapel. Other Lands are also mention'd,
said to have been given by his Men.

321. Roger Earl of Hereford autoriz'd the Prior and
Monastery of St. John at Brecknock to keep Courts,
and bestow'd on them all the Land at St. Peubin's
upon Mare, and the Fishery there three Days in a
Week, and every Day in Lent and Advent, besides
Tithes of all Things tithable in his Forests through-
out the Honor of Brecknock, and the Tithe of all
the Town of Brecknock, &c. and the City call'd
Chaer, with many other Particulars, to be seen in his
four Grants.

322. Maihele de Hereford confirms all the abovesaid and
other Grants, as do William de Braiose, Herbert the
323. Son of Peter, and John the Son of Reginald.

ARMETHWAIT

Monastery in Cumberland.

William the Conqueror, as a pure and perpetual 324.
Alms, founded the Monastery of Black Nuns
of the Order of St. Benedict, in Honor of JESUS
CHRIST, and of the blessed Virgin Mary, for the
Souls of his Progenitors and all Christians, near the
Water call'd Crogllyn, in the County of Cumberland,
giving the said Nuns two Acres of Land there, on
which the said House was built, and three Carucates
and 10 Acres of Meadow, with all Commons, Woods
and Wastes, belonging to the said Carucates near
the said Monastery. He also gave the said Nuns for
ever 216 Acres of Land in the Forest of Inglewood,
on the North Side of the River Tarnwadelyn; like-
wise the Grazing of their Cattle in the said Forest,
40 s. per Annum out of the Town of Carlisle, their
Cattle to be Toll-free throughout England, with all
the same Liberties and Immunities as the Monastery
of Westminster enjoy'd, and common Pasture for their
Cattle on Aynstaplych Common; all these Things to be
enjoy'd as freely As hert may it think, or ygh may it se.

The Charters of King Edward III. and King Ed-
ward IV. confirm all Grants made to this Nunnery:
The first calls it Ermitwait, the latter Arnythwayte.

BEAULIEU

*Monastery in Bedfordshire, a Cell
to St. Alban's.*

THE Church of St. Mary Magdalen of Beau-Lieu, 325.
first known by the Name of Moddry, was
founded by Radulfus, an Anchorite, and given by Ro-
bert de Albencio to God and St. Alban, with all its Ap-
purtenances, being the Hermitage, &c. of Moddry,
the Mill of Turball, the Church of Melebroch, 10
Acres of Land at Stepebol, the Church of Rinethal,
that of Clophell, the Land of Gubardefley, the Wood 326.
of Hafeldon, the Lordship of Walkege, and many
others, to be seen in his two Grants.

WALLINGFORD

in Berkshire, a Cell to St. Alban's.

IN the Days of Paul, the 14th Abbot of St. Alban's,
this Church, dedicated to the Blessed Trinity, was
given to the Church of St. Alban, and half another
of St. Mary, and half a Hide of Land without the
same City. The said Abbot Paul sent some of his
Monks to the Church of the Blessed Trinity, and
building their Houses, settled the Order of the
Church of St. Alban there, with due Subjection.

The Grant of King Richard II. authorizes the
Monks of Wallingford to appropriate to themselves
the

the Parish-Church of *Gerfynghdon* in the County of
 327. *Oxford*: That of King *Henry VII.* allows them 8 l. a
 Year upon the Town of *Wallingford*, as also to ap-
 propriate to themselves the Parish-Church of *St. An-*
drew of *Chinmore*, in the Dioceſe of *Lincoln*.

BELVOIR or BEAVER

*Monastery in Lincolnshire, a Cell
 of St. Alban's.*

Robert de Belvoir had begun to build the Church of
St. Mary, cloſe by his Caſtle; but not being able
 to finiſh it, as he deſir'd, becauſe diverted by world-
 ly Affairs, by the Advice of *L.* the Archbiſhop, he
 gave it to the Church of *St. Alban*, the Protomartyr
 of *England*, for a Cell, upon Condition the Abbot
Paul ſhould finiſh it, and place there four Monks of
 his Monastery, who ſhould pray for his Soul, and
 thoſe of King *William*, his Wife, Kindred and Rela-
 tions, and he and his Wife to be enroll'd as Brethren
 328. of *St. Alban's*. He endow'd it with the Town call'd
Horingwold, the Tithes of *Hortun*, *Frantun*, *Sapertun*,
Rifendun, *Stochis*, *Wibertſton*, *Medburn* and *Wiwell*, and
 a Carucate of Land at *Sapertun*.

His Son *Henry* confirm'd all that his Father had
 granted. *Radulphus de Kaines* beſtow'd on it four
 329. Plough-Lands at *Stachedern*; *John de Daiencourt* one
 Carucate at *Greneby*; *Thomas* Lord *Roos* confirm'd all
 former Grants; *Robert de Toteney* a Quantity of Eels
 at *Aburn*, which his Wife *Agnes* confirm'd, as did
Henry de Ria; *William de Albeney* the Manſe that had
 been his Chapel, with the Houſes and Lands belong-
 ing to it; as alſo one Sheaf of each ſort of Grain of
 every Acre of his Land at *Belvoir*, *Wulſtorp*, *Botesford*,
Orkinton, and *Stokes*.

HATFIELD PEVEREL

*in Hertfordshire, a Cell of St. Al-
 ban's.*

330. BY the Grant of *William Peverel* it appears, that he
 gave to the Church of *St. Mary* of *Hatfield* his
 own Manſion and all his Houſes, to build Dwellings
 for the Monks he plac'd there, with all Things given
 by his Predeceſſors to that Church, adding three
 Fields adjoining to the ſaid Church; as alſo *Alvel-*
wood, *Hoiod*, *Copincho* and *Colingas*, *Accabam*, the
 Tithe of *Meldon* and *Dome*, the Church of *Agelon*
 and that of *Chriſteſey*, with its Tithe, and that of
Wyſton: All this for the Souls of King *William* and
 King *Henry*, and thoſe of his Father, Mother, and
 Anceſtors of his own.

The Grant of *Andrew Nevil* reſigns to the Abbot
 and Monastery of *St. Alban*, and to the Prior and
 Monks of *Hatfield Peverel*, all his Right to the Church
 of *Aſtinton* in *Suffolk*.

It was decreed at *Chelmsford* the 13th Year of the
 Reign of King *Edward*, the Son of *Henry*, that the
 Advowſon of the Priory of *Hatfield* did belong to
 the Abbot of *St. Alban's*, and not to *Humphrey de Bo-*
hun, Earl of *Hertford* and *Effex*, who had obtain'd
 the ſame.

HERTFORD

Monastery, a Cell of St. Alban's.

Radulphus de Limeſey gave the Church he had built
 at *Hertford* to the Church of *St. Alban* for a Cell,
 for the Benefit of his Soul, and thoſe of his Wife
 and Children, and with it one Hide of Land at *Hert-*
ford, and the Church of *Piriton*, and two Parts of the
 Tithes of *Cavendiſh*, *Hicetum*, and *Ychenton*, &c. In
 Conſideration whereof, the Abbot was within a Year
 to ſend ſix of his Monks to ſerve the Church of
Hertford; and if more were given to the Church,
 more Monks were to be ſent to it. *Hadwiſia*, Wife
 to *Radulphus*, gave alſo ſome Land. *Alan de Limeſey*
 confirms his Father's Grant, and empowers the
 Monks to keep a Court. *Gerard de Limeſey* and *John*
de Limeſey confirm all their Grants.

TINMOUTH

*Monastery in Northumberland, a
 Cell of St. Alban's.*

OSWY and *Oſwin* being both Kings of *Northum-*
berland, the former cauſ'd the latter to be baſely
 murder'd: His Body was convey'd by the Murderers
 to the Mouth of the River *Tine*, and there bury'd
 in the Oratory of *St. Mary*, where many worthy Per-
 ſons aſſembled and ſerv'd God in a regular Order.
Hinguar and *Hubba* the *Danes* deſtroy'd this Mona-
 ſtery; the Monks fled to a little Church on their
 own Land, which the *Danes* ſet Fire to, and burnt
 down to the Ground, with them in it.

Robert de Mowbray, Earl of *Northumberland*, began
 to honour *Oſwin*, and gave Lands to the Church
 where his Body lay, it being near to his Caſtle of
Tinmouth, and then made it a Cell to *St. Alban's*,
 bringing Monks to it from thence.

King *William* the Conqueror confirm'd *Mowbray's*
 Grant to this Church, as did King *Henry I.* in one
 Charter, mentioning particularly their Tithes
 throughout *Northumberland*, and naming the ſeveral
 Places, and in another the keeping of a Court by
 the Monastery. *David* King of *Scotland* gives his
 Peace to it, and forbids all his Subjects offering the
 leaſt Injury to the ſame. King *Henry* of *England* by
 Deed reſtor'd to it the Lands of *Eglevingham*, *Bewick*,
 and *Lilleburn*, which he had before taken from them.
 The Charter of King *John* confirms to them all their
 Poſſeſſions, being the Town of *Tinmouth*, *Seton*,
Preſton, *Chirton*, and another *Chirton*, *Millington*, *White-*
ley, *Erdeſton*, *Backwell*, and another *Backwell*, *Segbal*,
Morton, *Bebeteſte*, *Diſlington*, and another *Diſlington*,
Wulſington, *Bewick*, *Egelingham*, *Lilleburn*, *Anibell*,
Hovekeſlaw, *Eſtwyck*, *Wylum*, *Welſedane*, and half the
 Town of *Copun*, *Carleberry* and *Morton* in *Haliwerkſtock*,
 and the Land of *Royeley* and *Denum*; alſo the Churches
 of *Tinmouth*, *Wodeborn*, *Whalton*, *Bolum*, *Bewick*,
Egelingham, *Kertburn*, and *Cuneſline*; likewise *Hereford*
 upon *Blythe*, and the Tithe of *Hyrenes*, *Middleton* upon
Theyſe, *Corbrigg*, *Rouber*, *Werkerwul*, *Wollovere*, and
Neuburn, with all the Mills.

The Grant of *Richard Bertram* confirms the Grant
 of the Tithe of *Bothal*. The Charter of King *Ed-*
ward

ward III. restores and confirms to this Monastery all its Privileges, Immunities and Possessions.

WIMUNDHAM

in Norfolk, a Cell of St. Alban's,
founded Anno 1139.

337. **W**illiam de Albaneio, Butler to King Henry, founded the Church of the Monks at *Wimundham*, giving to the said Monks, as appears by his Grant, in pure and perpetual Alms, for his own Soul, and the Souls of his Wife and Relations, all the said Church, with all its Appurtenances, viz. the Tithes, the keeping of Courts, with all Rights thereto belonging, two Mills, 30 Acres of arable Land, and the adjoining Pasture, the Woods of *Biskelmid* and *Southwood*, *Tysford Park*, *Wickam*, &c. also that the Monks should chuse their own Prior, to be presented to him, whom he could not refuse, without sufficient Cause shown. If the Abbot of St. Alban's should come to *Wimundham*, he was to be honourably receiv'd, and to be paid a Mark of Silver by the Monks, in Token of Subjection. He reserv'd to himself Power to make the Priory an Abby, and if he did so, then the Payment of the aforesaid Mark to cease.

338. By another Grant the said Founder gave to the Church of St. Mary of *Wimundham*, and to the Monks there, his Manor of *Hapesburg*. The Charter of King Henry III. confirms all the Donations of the aforesaid Founder, as does *William Earl of Suffex*, Grandson to the same Founder.

339. This Priory was afterwards made an Abby by *Andrew Ogard*, Patron thereof, with the Consent of King Henry VI. and by the Authority of Pope *Nicholas V.* as appears by the Charter of the first, and Bull of the latter, strictly enjoining the Bishop of *Norwich* and several Abbots, to take Care that no Molestation be given to *Wimundham* by the Abbot of St. Alban's, or any other Person whatsoever.

BINHAM

Priory in Norfolk, a Cell of St. Alban's.

343. **P**eter de Valoniis and his Wife *Albreda*, with the Consent of King Henry and of their own Relations, gave and granted to God, St. Mary, and St. Alban, the Church of St. Mary at *Binham*, and all his Manor, with the Meadows, Woods, &c. as free as he had held it of the King, appointing his Heirs to be Protectors of the said Church and Town, and no way Wasters or Destroyers of the same. He farther granted to the said Church two Parts of his Tithes at *Dersingham* and *Ingulnestorp*, and of the Manors of *Riburg*, *Snaring*, *Toftes*, *Tisterton*, *Biburg-Wededallings*, *Saxelingham*, *Walsingham*, *Berney*, *Babingley*, *Apelton*, and *Partesley*. This Church of *Binham* to be subject to that of St. Alban, in the same manner as that of St. *Pancratius* at *Lewis* is subject to that of St. Peter at *Clugni*, paying to the Church of St. Alban one Mark of Silver yearly on St. Alban's Day, and no more. The Abbot of St. Alban was allow'd once a Year to stay at *Binham* not above eight Days, with only 13 Horses, unless desir'd by the Prior.

Roger de Valoniis, Son to the aforesaid Peter, confirm'd all that his Father had granted to this Monastery, as did afterwards Peter de Valoniis the Younger, Robert de Valoniis, and John Bishop of *Norwich*. 344.

St. MARY DE PRATO

Monastery in Hertfordshire, near
St. Alban's.

Garinus, Abbot of St. Alban's, gave to the Leprous Nuns the Place in which their Church of St. Mary de Prato stood, with the Offices on both Sides of the Road, with the Way at the End of the Plow'd Land and Meadow of *Kingsberry*, and for their Maintenance all Profits arising upon the Death of Abbots. King John granted the said Nuns 30 Acres of the Glede of Wood of *Esbroc*. 347.

SOPEWELL

Monastery in Hertfordshire, a Cell
of St. Alban's.

ABout the Year 1140, two holy Women, having made themselves a poor Habitation of Boughs of Trees, Wattles, and Stakes, with the Bark on, adjoining to the Wood call'd *Einwood*, not far from the Brook that runs there, began to lead a most austere and religious Life, feeding on Bread and Water. Their constant pious Behaviour being known to *Geoffrey* Abbot of St. Alban's, he, by Divine Inspiration, built a Cell there, with proper little Mansions for Women, which advancing in Spirituals and Temporals, the good Fame of it spread abroad; whereupon the said Abbot bestow'd on them some Possessions, that they might live decently, tho' poorly. He also bless'd them a Church-yard, enjoining that no Person whatsoever should be bury'd therein besides the Nuns; none to be admitted into the House but Virgins, and those not to exceed the Number of 13.

Henry de Albineio and his Wife *Cecily* gave to this Monastery two Hides of Land in their Manor of *Cotes*. *Robert de Albineio*, Son to *Henry*, and his Mother *Cecily*, gave a Rood more in the same Manor. *Robert de Albineio* the younger confirm'd the former Grants. *Richard de Tany* bestow'd on the same Nuns the Land call'd *Blackhide*. 348.

Anno 1338, *Michael*, Abbot of St. Alban's, reviv'd and approv'd certain Rules of the Monastery of *Sope-well*, enjoining them to be more strictly observ'd for the future. 1. That the Commemoration of St. Alban should be kept as usual. 2. That not above three Nuns should sit in Chapter. 3. That Silence be observ'd, according to the Rule of St. *Benedict*, in the Church, the Cloyster, the Refectory, and the Dormitory. 4. That the little Bell be rung for the Nuns to rise, and none to go out of the Dormitory before it rings. 5. That the Garden-Door be not open'd till the Hour of Prime, and in Summer the Garden and Parlour Doors not to be open'd till the Hour of None, and to be always shut when the Bell rings *couverseu*. 6. None to talk in the Parlour without her Coul on, and her Face cover'd with her Veil. 7. Taylors and other Workmen to have a Place 349.

Place assign'd them to work in without the Monastery, and not to be admitted into Chambers or other private Places, and to be Persons of good Repute. 8. Those that are under Penance not to be excluded from the Duties of the Church. 9. The Sick to be kept in the Infirmary. 10. No Nun to lie out of the Dormitory, nor no Guest within it. 11. All the Nuns to be present at the Mass of our Lady.

M E R G A T E

Monastery in Bedfordshire, a Cell of St. Alban's.

350. **W**HEN Geoffrey was Abbot of St. Alban's, one Roger, a Monk of that Place, led a most holy Eremitical Life, near the Village call'd Markate, in the Way to Dunstable. The latter four Years of his Life he had in a Room separated from his own the Virgin *Christina*, whom he instructed in such manner, that she became famous for Miracles, which mov'd
351. the said Abbot to build there a Residence for her, and other Nuns that had resorted to her; and the said Building happening to be burnt, he again rebuilt the same.

Vide Vol. II. p. 872.

S t. N I C H O L A S's

Priory in Exeter, a Cell of Battel Abby.

352. **T**HIS Church, which was first dedicated to St. O-lave, King and Martyr, and then built by the Monks of Battel Abby, and dedicated to St. Nicholas, was given to them by King William the Conqueror. King Henry gave to it the Land of Relifdon, and King John the Land of Bradeham, then worth 50 s. per Annum, free from all Incumbrance, as a free and perpetual Alms.

M A L L I N G

Monastery in Kent.

- T**H E Charter of King Edmund grants to Bishop *Burkyrick* three Plough-Lands at Mealling, free for ever, in Honor of St. Andrew the Apostle.
753. King Edward III. confirms the Grants of King William and King Henry, approving of what *Gundulphus*, Bishop of Rochester, had done, in placing Nuns at Malling, and the Gift of Archbishop *Anselm* to the same of Little Malling, and the Gift of the latter of those Kings to it of the Manor of *Corugerd*.
- When *Gundulphus*, Bishop of Rochester, gave the Nun *Avicia* the Abby of Malling, she swore Subjection to him and his Successors, and never to dissolve the said Subjection.
354. King John confirms to the said Monastery the Grant of the Church of East-Malling, made to it by *Hubert* Archbishop of Canterbury.

T U T B U R Y

Monastery in Staffordshire.

HENRY de Ferraris founded the Monastery of Tutbury in the Year 1080, in Honor of the Mother of God, and for the Use of the Monks there gave *Merfeton*, with 11 Plough-Lands, and the fourth Part of the Meadows. His Wife *Berta* gave the Town call'd *Dubbrigge*. They also jointly gave *Broston*, the Parish of their Castle, the Tithes, and the Fishery. All his Grants were confirm'd by King William Rufus.

Earl Robert de Ferraris, Grandson to Henry afore-said, confirms all the Grants made to this Monastery by his said Grandfather, his Father Robert, his Uncle *Egenulf*, or others; all which are mention'd in his Confirmation.

King Henry confirms the Precept of John Duke of Lancaster, empowering the King of the Minstrels in his Honor of Tutbury to compel all the said Minstrels to perform their Duty at the said Church, on the Feast of the Assumption of our Lady; which Precept is dated the 4th Year of King Richard II.

There was also a Custom that the Stage-Players coming to Mattins on the Feast of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, should have a Bull given them by the Prior of Tutbury, in case they could catch him before he pass'd the Water Done, which was nearest to Tutbury, or else the Prior should give them forty Pence; for which Custom there were to be given 20 Pence to the Lord at the said Feast yearly. See Vol. II. p. 873.

E Y E

Monastery in Suffolk.

RObert Malet founded this Monastery, with the Consent of King William, and gave to it for ever the Church of St. Peter of Eye, with all the Tithes belonging to the same; also the Churches of *Larfeud*, *Badingham*, *Beusey*, *Reneball*, *Bergeby*, *SeElebrock*, and *Welleburn*, with all their Lands and Tithes, the Town of *Stoke*, and many more, free from all Incumbrances, with all the Immunities belonging to the Honor of Eye, as given him by King William the Conqueror, adding a Fair for four Days, to commence on the first of August.

His Sister *Beatrix* gave to the Monks of Eye the little Town of *Radingfeld*.

King Stephen by his Charter confirm'd all former Donations, and added of his own the Churches of *Holiste*, *Dinevet*, *Bordenis*, *Sutton*, *Stadebrock*, and *Wingfel*, with the Market and Toll of *Oreford*, &c. and laying a Curse on all Persons that should presume to invade the Rights of the said Monastery, confirm'd by a Grant of his Son William Earl of *Bologne*, &c.

The Inquisition taken under King Edward II. shows, that this Priory was a Cell to the Abby of *Bernay* in Normandy, so that neither Prior nor Monk could be made there without the Consent of that Abbot; nor could Malet the Founder, or any of his Successors, upon the Vacancy of the said Priorships, receive any Profit from the Monastery, but only place a Porter at the Gate, in Token of Sovereignty, who was

was to be paid, during the said Vacancy, a competent Allowance from the Monastery, and the said Porter, at the installing of a new Prior, to receive only 5 s. or an Ox.

359. King Richard II. having seiz'd on this Monastery and its Revenues in the 8th Year of his Reign, on Account of the War in which he was then engag'd against France, the Monks here being, or at least reputed, Aliens, on Account of their Dependence on the Abby of *Berney* in Normandy, and reduc'd to great Want, so that there was scarce enough to maintain three or four of them, they petition'd the said King, who for 60 l. receiv'd of them, remitted all that was due to the Crown, and declar'd them Natives, restoring to them all their Lands and Rights, to be for the future enjoy'd by them as such, with Liberty to chuse their own Priors, only enjoining that the Monks should be always natural-born Englishmen.

HELENSTOW or ELNSTOW

*Monastery in * Berkshire.*

359. Judith, Wife to *Walewe*, founded a Church in the Town of *Helenstow*, in the Days of King *William* the First, and plac'd Nuns there, dedicating it to the Holy Trinity, St. Mary, and St. Helen. *Milo de Bray* was a Benefactor to it.

360. King Henry granted and confirm'd to the said Nuns the Churches of St. Andrew of *Hicke* and *Wuston*, with all their Lands and Tithes, with all other Lands and Dues conferr'd on the same by all former Benefactors, and particularly by the Foundress, in as free a manner as any other Church enjoy'd its Possessions.

* Note, That Tanner in his *Notitia Monastica* says, the Charters belonging to *Elnstow* or *Helenstow* in Bedfordshire, are in the *Monasticon*, p. 359, erroneously ascrib'd to this in Berkshire.

PENWORTHAM

Monastery in Lancashire, a Cell of Evesham.

357. *Warin Bussel* gave to this Monastery the Churches of *Peneverham* and *Farington*, and *Leiland*, with all that belong'd to them, the fourth Part of his Fishery, and several small Parcels of Land; all which his Son *Richard* confirm'd, making this Church subject to that of *Evesham*. The same was again confirm'd by *Hugh Bussel*, Grandson to *Warin*, and Nephew to *Richard*. There follow in *Dugdale* four short Notes relating to this Monastery, not worth inserting here.

KILBURN

Nunnery in Middlesex, a Cell to Westminster Abby.

IN the Reign of King Henry I. *Herebert* Abbot of *Westminster*, *Osbert* the Prior, and all the Monastery, with the Consent of *Gilbert* Bishop of *London*, gave to the three holy Maids, *Emma*, *Gumild*, and *Christina*, the Hermitage of *Cumeburn*, which had been built by *Godwin*, with all the Land belonging to that Place, upon the same Condition, and with the same Liberties, as *Ethelred* K. of *England* gave *Hamstead* to the Church of *Westminster*; all which was confirm'd by King *Edward*, the said Place having before belong'd to that Town. But this Place was for ever to continue under the Direction of the Monks, who were to chuse an ancient Person of their Number to be the Chaplain to the Nuns; but neither the Abbot nor he, nor any other, to intermeddle with what was given to the said Nuns. The Abbot *Herebert* farther granted to them the Manor of *Knightsbridge*.

Gilbert Bishop of *London* granted the perpetual Spiritual Jurisdiction over these Nuns to the Abbot and Monks of *Westminster*, as Founders. Nevertheless, there afterward arose a Controversy between the Bishop of *London* and the Abbot of *Westminster* about the Jurisdiction over the Nuns, which was thus made up in the Year 1231, viz. That the Bishop might visit the Nunnery, preach and hear Confessions, without exacting any Procurations; and that the Government of the House, placing and displacing of the Abbesses and Nuns, should belong to the Abbot, that being a Cell of his Monastery. This was concerted at *Fulham* in the Year 1231.

HURLEY

Monastery in Berkshire, a Cell of Westminster Abby.

363. *Jeffrey de Magna-villa*, or *Mandevil*, gave to the Church of *Westminster* the Church of St. Mary at *Hurley* in *Berkshire*, with all the Town of *Hurley*, and the adjacent Wood, and all his Lordship, in Woods, Meadows, Pasture-Ground, Corn-Fields, Mills, Waters and Fisheries, &c. excepting the Lands of *Little Waltham*, which he had reserv'd for his own Dwelling. This Donation for the Maintenance of the Monks to serve the said Church, with the Consent and Approbation of King *William* the Conqueror.

364. *William* Bishop of *London* confirms all the Grants made by the aforesaid *Jeffrey*, particularly mentioning the third Part of the Tithes of *Walden*, and those of *Sabrickworth*, *Thorley*, *Wiggesfote*, *Mose*, *Waltham* by *Plesset*, *Efore*, *Mimons*, *Senley*, *Bistex* and *Northal*, and of *Enfield Park*. Most of these *Godfrey*, Prior of *Hurley*, afterwards exchange'd with the Abbot of *Walden* for the Church of *Stratley*.

MALVERN

Monastery in Worcestershire, a Cell of Westminster.

ONE *Aldwin*, an Anchorite, with his Brethren, began to build the House of *Malvern*, in the 18th Year of King *William the Conqueror*. That King and his Son *Henry* endow'd it with Possessions. *Henry de Clare*, Earl of *Glocester*, *Osborn Bridges*, and *Richard Bridges*, were Benefactors to it. *Avicot* in the County of *Warwick* was a Cell to it, where were four Monks.

The aforesaid *Aldwin* had been made a Monk by *Wolstan*, the holy Bishop of *Worcester*, who dissuaded him from going to *Jerusalem*, as he had intended, with an Assurance that the Place of *Malvern*, which he had chosen for his Habitation, would be wonderfully favour'd by God, which *Aldwin* in some measure saw fulfill'd, living to have 30 Monks under him, who were all plentifully supply'd by the neighbouring People, who thought themselves happy in assisting them.

The Grant of King *Henry I.* gives to *Malvern* one Rood of Land at *Baldehal*, and the Land of *Achisey*, for which the Farmer paid 2 s. Rent, two Hides of Land, the one in *Worcestershire*, the other in *Staffordshire*, with the Lands of *Wordesfeld* and *Limberg*, also the Churches of *Tantaraboton*, *Letten*, and many other Particulars to be seen there.

366. The Charter of King *Henry II.* confirms all former Grants made to this Church, and adds of his own the Town of *Langen* in *Glocestershire*, and that of *Fuleford* in *Staffordshire*, &c. This is dated 1127.

AUCOT

Monastery in Warwickshire, a Cell of Great Malvern.

367. *William Burdet*, An. 1159, gave to God and St. Mary of *Malvern*, and to the Monks serving God there, all the Land he had at *Aucot*, with the Mill, and *Schetinton*, with all its Appurtenances. There were to be two Monks the first Year to serve the Church, the next Year two more were to be added, and when the Place was finish'd, more Monks were to be added by the Abbot of *Westminster*. The Prior of *Malvern* was to appoint the Prior of this Place, with the Advice of the Abbot of *Westminster*; but neither of them to diminish the Substance of the Place.

SUDBURY

Monastery in Suffolk, a Cell of Westminster.

368. KING *Edward III.* granted Leave to *Richard Roke* of *Westminster* to bestow on the Abbot and Monks of *Westminster* 76 Acres and a half of Land,

and three Acres and a half of Meadow, at *Sudbury* and *Holegate*, worth yearly 28 s. besides the usual Services due from them, as appear'd upon Inquisition, for the Relief of their Cell at *Sudbury*.

St. NEO T's

Priory in Huntingdonshire, first a Cell of the Abby of Beck in Normandy, afterwards made Native.

ST. Neot was translated from *Neotstoke* in *Cornwall*, formerly a Monastery, afterwards a Parish-Church to *Arnulphsbury* in *Huntingdonshire*, where the Palace of Earl *Elfrid* was, which was afterwards converted into a Monastery, in which there were Black Monks for many Years, till *Anselm*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, brought into it French White Monks. This Monastery was plunder'd and burnt by the Danes, and repair'd by the Lady *Rose*, in the Reign of King *Henry I.*

Gilbert de Clare, after the Norman Conquest, having obtain'd the Lands of *Arnulphsbury* or *Enolvesbury* by Force, turn'd out the Monks, and carrying three of them over into France, brought others from thence, whom he put into Possession of this Monastery.

In the Year 991, St. Neot retir'd with only one Follower, whose Name was *Barry*, into a desert Place in *Cornwall*, about 10 Miles from the Monastery of *St. Petroc*, and from him the Place was afterwards call'd *Neot-Stoke*. Having liv'd there seven Years, he went to Rome, had the Pope's Blessing, and returning home, built a Monastery, and gather'd Monks. His Follower *Barry*, after his Death, carry'd his Body to *Enolvesbury*, now call'd *St. Neot's*, where it lay till the Year 1077, when the Lady *Lewina* translated it to *Croyland*, for fear of the Irruptions of the Barbarians. It was again translated in 1213 by the Abbot *Henry*, and plac'd near the Altar.

Anno 1113, *Robesia*, the Wife of *Richard*, Son to Earl *Gislebert*, gave to God, and St. Mary of *Beck*, and to St. Neot, all the Manor of *Arnulphsbury*. *John* Bishop of *Norwich* confirm'd to those Monks all the Grants made to them till then, which he mentions to be, the Churches of *Cratesfield*, *Oveston*, *Berton*, and *Welle*. Another Charter of his confirms to them the Church of *Revelingham*, with an annual Pension of 20 s. from the same; also the Church of *Birton-Bin-nedic*, and Pension of 40 s. from the same, and some Tithes. *Hugh* Bishop of *Lincoln* confirms the same. *Roger Burnard* conferr'd on it the Churches of *Boscumb*, *Cheldreton*, *Godsford* and *Eddeworth*; *William de Albeneio* the Church of *Cratesfeld*; *Maud*, de *Sancto Lizio*, the third Part of the Manor of *Cratesfield*.

The Bull of Pope *Celestin* enjoins the Bishop of *Lincoln* to protect this Monastery from all Wrong and Oppression, in Regard that the Monks gave freely Meat and Drink to all Persons travelling the great Road on which it stood, and had appropriated certain Revenues for that purpose.

In the Reign of *Henry IV.* and *Henry V.* this Monastery was discharg'd of its Subjection to the Abby of *Beck*, and made an English Priory.

See Vol. II. p. 876.

SELBY

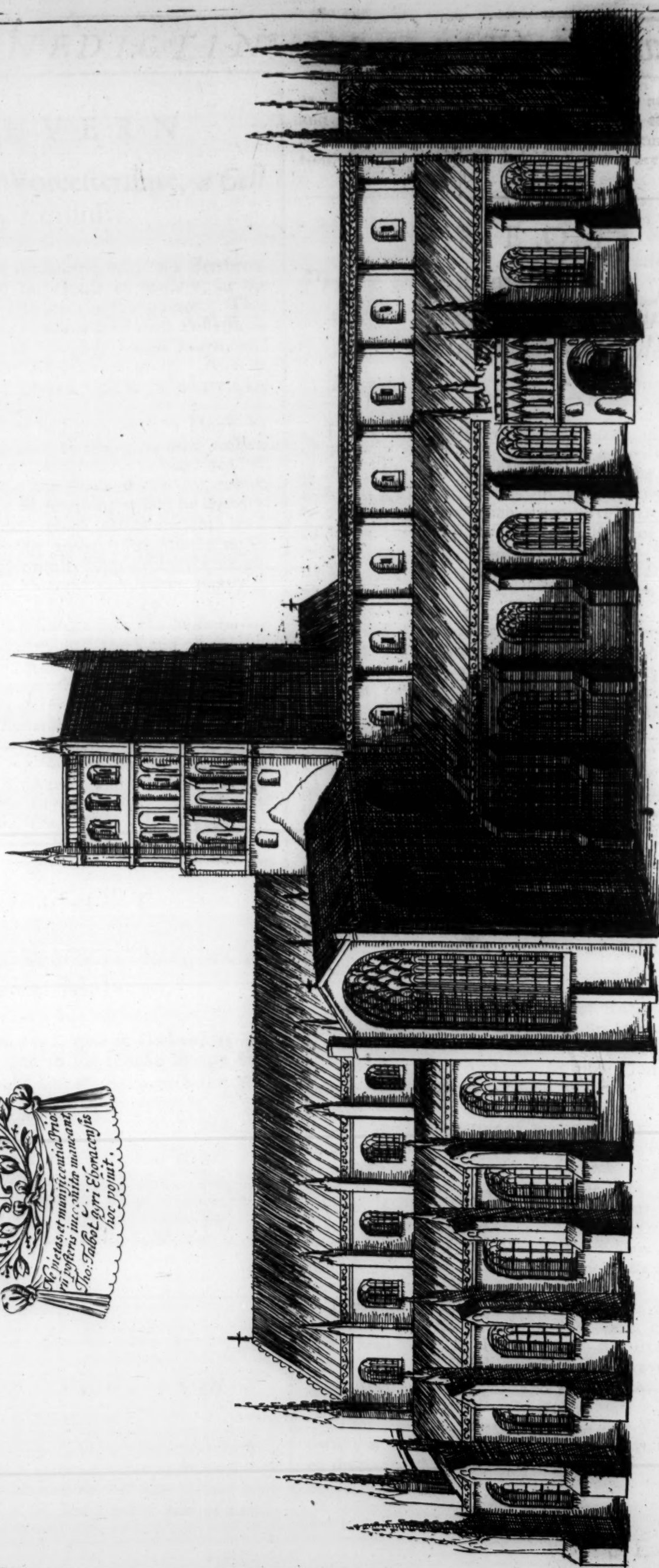
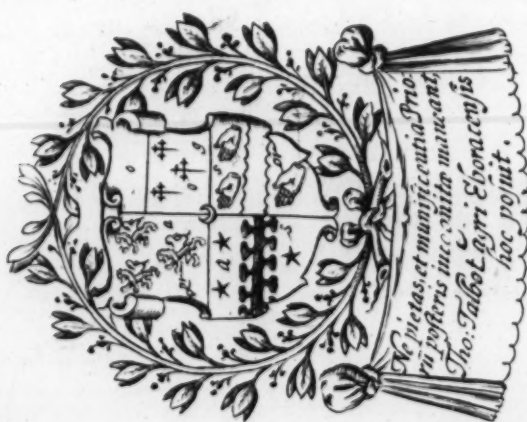
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Selbientis, ecclesiae Monast.

Latus australe.

The South Prospect of the
Conventuall Church of Selby.



D. King delin. et sculpit.

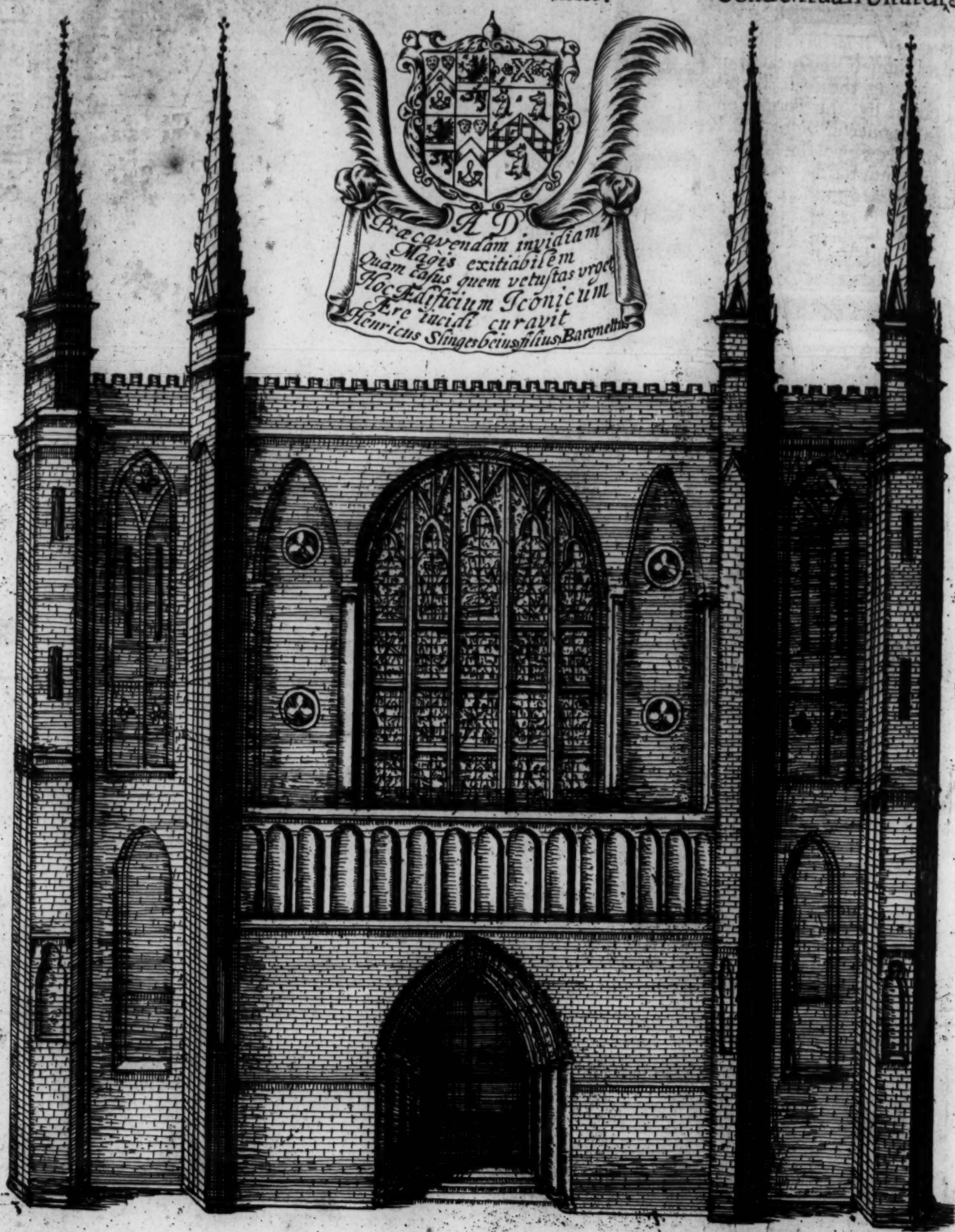
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SELBY

Monastery in Yorkshire.

THE Charter of William the Conqueror, wherein he styles himself the greatest of all the Kings of his Time, ruling the vast Empire of England, which he obtain'd by the Permission and Will of God, first with wonderful Signs and Prodigies, and afterwards overthrowing the English with great Power and Wars, informs us, that he granted Leave to the Abbot Benedict to found the Monastery of Selby in Honor of JESUS CHRIST, and the Blessed Virgin Mary, and St. German Bishop of Auxerre, and gave to it of his own Table the Land of Selby, as also confirm'd the Grant of Crull, an Hundred in Lincolnshire, and Stanford in Hampshire, given by Geoffrey de la Wircbi and Wido de Ranicourt, whose Deeds of Gift are in the Monasticon, as is that of Hilbert de Lascey of the Manor for Hamelton; that of Thomas Archbishop of York for the Churches of Friston and Selby; that of Gilbert Tison, Great Standard-Bearer of England, for two Carucates in Polkethorp, two at Gunelby, and one at Lund; that of Gualerun, Earl of Mellent, for the Town of Stanford; that of Nigellus de Albini for one Carucate at Amecotes; that of the afore-mention'd Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, for two Carucates at Hillum; that of William Paganell for the Land at Drax, on the Bank of the Eyre; that of Giraldus, Archbishop of York, for the Church of Snayth; that of Henry de Lascey, Earl of Lincoln, for the Chapel of Whitgift; that of King Richard, confirming all former Grants; and that of King Edward III. containing the like Confirmation, with an entire Exemption from all Impositions, even of Aids for marrying the King's Daughter, or knighting his eldest Son.

William de Aton for ever granted to the Abby of Selby the free Passage of Selby Water, only reserving the like to himself and his Heirs.

I am inform'd that this Church fell down in the Year 1690.

SHREWSBURY

Monastery in Shropshire.

WHEN King William the Conqueror had subdu'd England, he bestow'd the Province of Shropshire on Roger of Montgomery, who resolv'd to build a Monastery there, with the Consent of the said King William and Archbishop Lanfrank, in Honor of God, and of St. Peter and St. Paul, and to place Monks in the same. To this Purpose they made Choice of a Place where an old Wooden Chapel stood, being a sort of Suburb to the Town of Shrewsbury, divided from it by the River Severn, and call'd Before-yette, that is, before the Gate. The Earl and his Wife join'd in this Work, and brought Monks to the Place, but were prevented by Death from finishing the same. Nevertheless, they for ever granted to this Church the whole Suburb where the Monastery stood, with three Mills, and all the Revenues belonging to the same; the Churches of St. Gregory, Stotesdon, Dudelemb, Covedour, Walinton, Recordin, Edmondon, Hodenet, Arikalon, Tong, Domaton, Raffechurch, and Nes; the Town of Aiton and Burton, the Duties upon Wood carry'd in at the East

Gate of the Town, and the Profits of all the Markets in the County for three Days, at the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula. This was done in the Year 1087.

Siward, a Follower of the Founder, gave to the Monastery his Town of Langfeld, which the Monks afterwards exchange'd with Henry de Say for Branton; the smaller Benefactors were many, whose Names and Gifts may be seen in Dugdale.

Hugh, the Son of the Founder aforeaid, exempted the Monks and their Lands from all Impositions, or Burdens from any Person whatsoever, expressing their Immunities should be such, that no Man after him should be able to add any thing to the same, only retaining this Right, that in case the Abbot of that Place, puff'd up with Pride, should refuse to do Right to his Neighbours, he or his Heirs should compel him to do it; and if a false Coiner belonging to another's Land should be taken on the Land of St. Peter, his Body and Money should be deliver'd up to the Earl; but if he should belong to the Land of St. Peter, only his Body to be deliver'd to the Earl, but the Money to be the Abbot's. The Abbot to do Justice on Robbers if he pleas'd; if not, to deliver their Persons to the Earl, but their Money to be the Abbot's.

King Henry being afterwards possess'd of this County, confirm'd all that had been granted by the aforeaid Earl, adding a Curse upon any that should infringe the same; and King Stephen ratify'd all that had been done before.

See the Foundation-Grant in Dugdale, as also the Deed of the Founder's Son Hugh, for the Immunities above-mention'd. There also follows the Charter of King William the Conqueror, and after some others of less Note; the Grant of William Peverell for Wullorton, Einardefey, and Crugelton; that of Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, for Part of his Lands of Iselbam, and the Churches of Upton, Trokford, and St. Oswald; and the Charter of King Henry III. dated the 11th Year of his Reign, in Confirmation of all Things till then granted to this Monastery.

St. MARY's

Monastery at York.

STEPHEN, the first Abbot of this Monastery, gives the following Account of its Foundation. In the Year of our Lord 1078, and the 12th of the Reign of King William the Conqueror, the said Stephen became a Monk at Whitby, where he was some Time after chosen Abbot, and finding the Monastery expos'd to Pyrates and Robbers, and much more oppress'd by William de Percy, Lord of that Place, he remov'd to Lestingham, with the Consent of the King, to whom it belong'd, where the Monks were still much infested by Robbers. One Alan, a noble British Earl, then taking Compassion of those persecuted Religious Men, gave them his Church of St. Olave near York, with four Acres of Land to build their House, and to remove the Abby to the said Church, as was accordingly done, with the King's Approbation. Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, claiming the said four Acres, still molested the Monks; and tho' the aforeaid Earl Alan made out his Title, never desisted till the King promis'd to give him other Land in Exchange for the same. The Conqueror being dead, his Son King William Rufus confirm'd the Grant of Earl Alan, and gave the Monastery more

more Land to build a Church, and for the Maintenance of the Monks. Count *Alan* also bestow'd on it the Suburbs he had without the City, and put the Advowson of the Abby into the King's Hands, that he might protect and defend it. This was done in the Year 1088. When *Alan* dy'd, the same King gave to the Monastery his Towns of *Clifton* and *Overton*, and to *Thomas*, the Archbishop, the Church of *St. Stephen* in *York*, in Exchange for the four Acres he still claim'd, to which the Abbot *Stephen* added one Hide of Land at *Clifton*, and another at *Keslington*, to content the said Archbishop and his Canons.

Anno 1270, the Abbot *Simon* laid the first Stone of the Foundation of the Choir of the Church of *St. Mary* at *York*, and in 1273 the said Abbot bought the Town of *Button* of *Hugh Nevil*.

King *William Rufus*, Anno 1089, laid the first Stone of this Church, and chang'd the Name of *St. Olave* for that of *St. Mary*. *Ribaldus*, Lord of *Midelham*, bestow'd on it three Plough-Lands at *Esby*; as did *Jeoffrey de Hudwell* the Land call'd *Rambelriding*, and all the Wastes about the Lands belonging to the Monks were theirs.

The Charter of King *Henry II.* grants to this Monastery all the same Privileges and Immunities as were enjoy'd by those of *St. Peter* in *York*, and *St. John* of *Beverley*; and particularly that when *Yorkshire* shall be summon'd to attend the King in the Wars, the Abbot shall be oblig'd to send but one Man, with the Colours of *St. Mary*, &c. Then it confirms all Grants made to it, giving a very long Particular of all the Lands and the Donors, the chief whereof were the Kings *William* the Conqueror and *Rufus*, King *Henry I.* *Alan* the Founder, *Odo* of *Campania*, &c.

The Charter of *William Rufus* mentions many of the said Lands, then the Grants of *Stephen* Earl of *Britain*, and *Conon* Duke of *Britain*, exemplify their own Endowments, and confirm those of their Ancestors.

Anno 1344, *William* Archbishop of *York* making his Visitation, call'd upon the Monks of *St. Mary* to make out by what Right they enjoy'd their many Parish-Churches, Chapels, Portions, Pensions, and Parochial Tithes; and the said Monks produc'd such authentick Evidences, as Bulls of Popes, Charters of Kings, and Grants of Bishops, and all other Sorts of Persons, that the said Archbishop being fully convinc'd of their undoubted Title, gave them a Testimonial thereof under his Hand and Seal, strictly forbidding the least Disturbance to be given to them in the Possession of what they so rightfully enjoy'd.

The Grants of *Bernard de Baillol*, *Odo* Chamberlain to the Earl of *Richmond*, *Robert* Chamberlain to the same, *Ribald* Earl of *Midelham*, *Nigellus Fossard*, *Wigan*, the Son of *Landricus de Honneby*, and *Enisant Murdake*, and the Catalogue of Abbots from the first, to *Alan Deneffe*, who was in the Year 1313, may be seen as in the Margin.

St. B E G A or St. B E E S

Monastery in Cumberland, a Cell to *St. Mary* at *York*.

St. *Bega*, who was born in *Ireland*, first built a poor Monastery at *Coupland*, in the extreme Parts of

England, which continu'd long in the Possession of Nuns. *William Meschines*, Lord of *Coupland*, by his Grant, gave this Monastery to the Church of *St. Mary* at *York*, to which it became a Cell, and was inhabited afterwards by Monks. This was in the Reign of King *Henry I.* and with it the said Donor gave seven Carucates of Land, and the Parish-Church, confirming all other Donations made to the same.

Ranulph Meschines, Son to *William* aforesaid, confirm'd all that his Father had conferr'd on the same, and added his Maror of *Anenderdale*, &c.

William Forz, Earl of *Albemarle*, confirms many Gifts of his Ancestors.

The Charter of *K. Henry IV.* confirms all former Grants, and particularly that of the Town of *Stainburn*.

W E T H E R H A L

Monastery in Cumberland, a Cell of *St. Mary* at *York*.

THE Charter of King *William* the Conqueror grants and confirms to the Church of *St. Mary* at *York* the Cell of *St. Constantine*, with the Manor of *Wetherhal*, and the Chapel of *Warwick*, &c. of the Gift of *Ranulphus Meschines*, Earl of *Cumberland*. (*Tanner* in his *Notitia* says, this was in the Reign of *William Rufus*.)

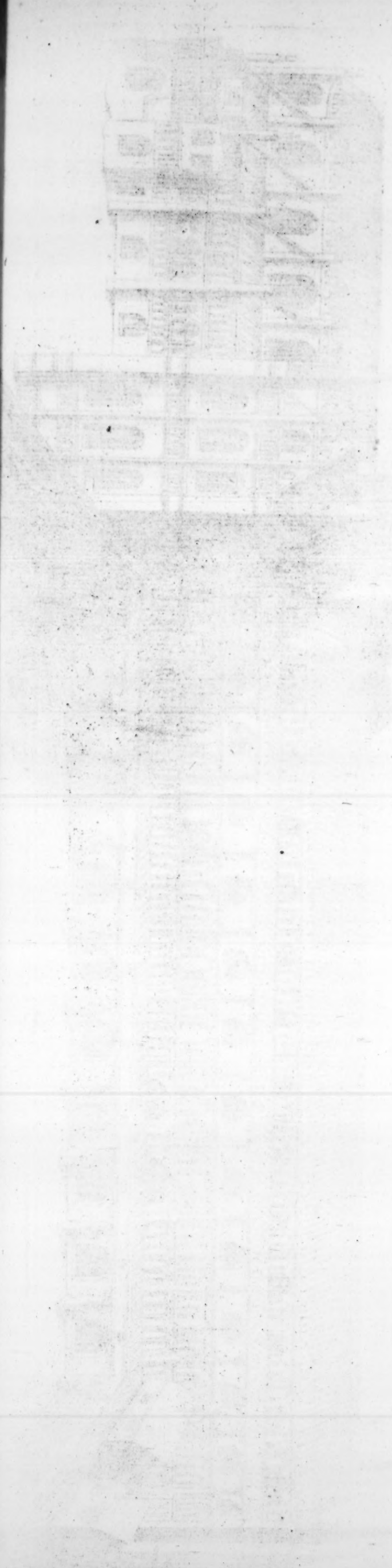
The Grants of *Ranulphus* aforesaid mention the Bounds and Particulars of his Donations to *Wetherhal*, and of that as a Cell to the Abbot of *St. Mary* at *York*. *William*, the Son of *Udard*, adds to it all the Land lying betwixt *Wetherhal* and *Wartlewick*, and two Plough-Lands at *Chorkeby*; Earl *David* the Town call'd *Carcarevil*, and its Church; *William* of *Crogelin* two Plough-Lands of his Town of *Crogelin*: A Bishop of *Carlisle* confirms all former Grants. *David* King of *Scots*, and his Son *Henry*, gave to *St. Mary* at *Wetherhal* a Mark of Silver yearly of the Revenue of the Mill at *Scoteby*, and the Tithes of *Scoteby* Town. *Alexander de Crevecœur* gave *Kircandreas*, with all its Appurtenances, and the Mill of *Culgarth*.

King *William* the Conqueror gave all the County of *Cumberland* to *Ranulphus de Meschines*, the County of *Chester* to his Brother *Jeoffrey*, or rather *Hugh*, and to their Brother *William*, the Founder of *Wetherhal*, the County of *Coupland*, between *Duden* and *Darwent*. These great Men or Earls subdivided their Lands among Barons and Knights, who had their Dependence on them, and accordingly to others, reserving to themselves the Sovereignty, and obliging those who held of them to certain Services for their Feofs, as they themselves held the whole of the King.

However, these Persons afterwards granted such Lands to the Church as they thought fit, free from all Incumbrance of Service, or other Burden, which was always done with the Consent and Authority of the Sovereign, who alone could dispense with those Obligations. Thus were the Lands parcell'd out after the Conquest, and the Tenures rais'd in relation to them.

St. M A R.

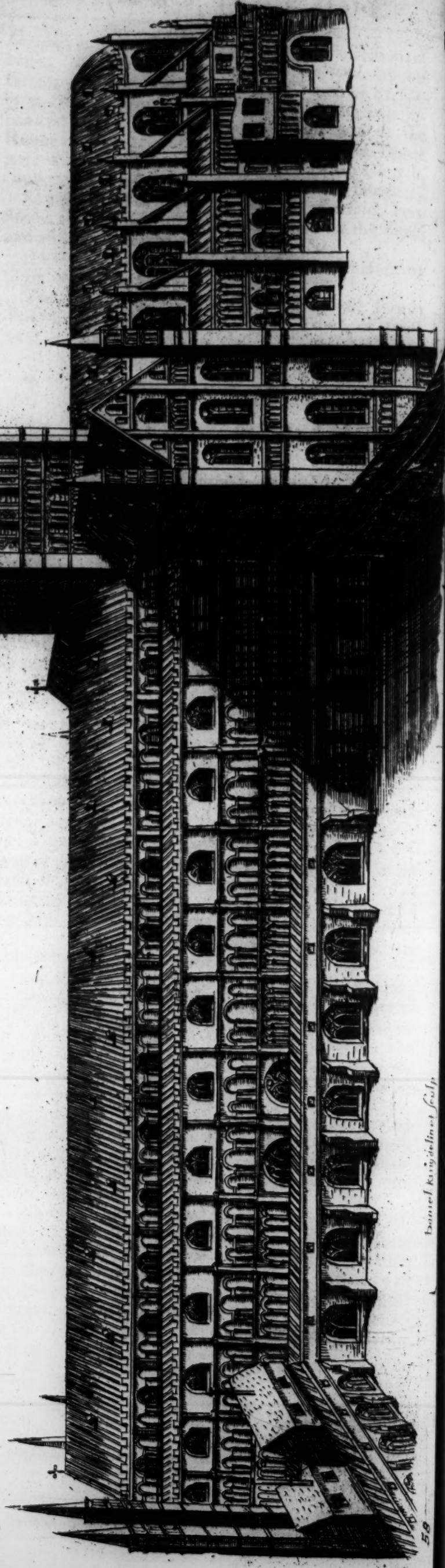
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CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY
NEW YORK
1850

Ngrwicensis Eccl: Cath: II. Page 49.
facies Australis.

The South Prospect of the Cathedral
 Church of Norwich.



Daniel Kingdell sculp.

SELECTED MONASTRIES



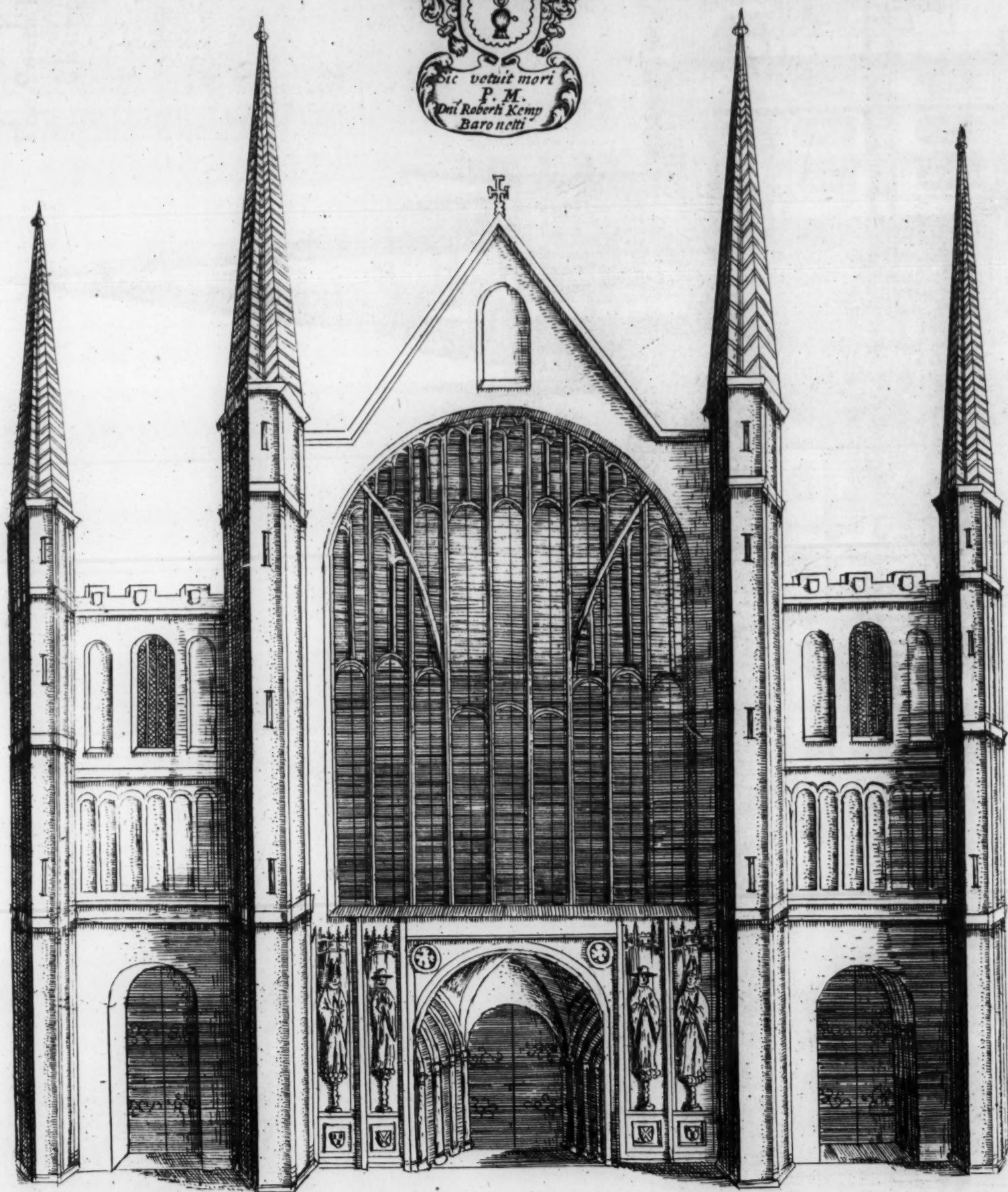
The Wolf-Prophecy of the Cathedral
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I. pag: 49.

Norwicensis Eccl: Cath:
facies occidentalis.
The West Prospect of the Cathedral
Church of Norwich



Daniel King delin: et sculp:

St. MARTIN'S

Monastery at Richmond, a Cell to St. Mary at York.

401. *W*ymar, Sewer to the Earl of Richmond, by his Grant, gave to God, St. Mary at York, and the Monks residing there, the Chapel of St. Martin at Richmond, with one Carucate of Land, four Carucates at Edlingthorp, the Church of Thorenton, and half a Carucate, and four Carucates at Scotton, and the Tithe of his Lordship of Wicra.

Roaldus, the Son of Roaldus, the Son of Alan, Constable of Richmond, gave to them the Services and Homages of Huddlewell.

Pope Eugenius III. Anno 1147, confirm'd the Church of Richmond, and the Chapel of the Castle, with all that belong'd to them.

The Register of Tithes and Portions given to the Cell of St. Martin at Richmond to the Year 1511, may be seen as in the Margin.

402. The Grant of Peter Capel gives to the Church of St. Mary at York 5 l. per Ann. and to that of St. Martin at Richmond 20 Pounds of Wax, and that of Conan Duke of Britany and Earl of Richmond the Tithes of all his Mills.

The Rental of the Possessions of the Priory of St. Martin by Richmond in Yorkshire is very particular.

ROMBURGH

Monastery in Cambridgeshire, a Cell to St. Mary at York.

(Note, That Tanner says, this is erroneously plac'd by Dugdale in Cambridgeshire, and places it himself in Suffolk.)

404. *A*LAN, Earl of Richmond, gave to the Monks of St. Mary at York the Cell of Romburgh, with the Churches of Wisset, Speteshal, Holton, Cove, Banham, and Wilgekeby, and all Things to them appertaining, whose Grant was confirm'd by Everard Bishop of Norwich, Theobald Archbishop of Canterbury, and Jeoffrey Bishop of Ely.

SANTOFT and HENES

in Lincolnshire, a Cell of St. Mary at York.

405. *R*oger de Mowbray gave the Island call'd Santoft, and all he had at Wroth, with several other Particulars of less Note, for a Cell to the Monks of St. Mary at York, leaving his Curse to such as should violate his Donation. Henes was bestow'd on the same

406. Monks by William Earl of Waren.

HEREFORD

Priory, a Cell to the Abby of St. Peter at Gloucester.

*A*NNO 1101, Hugh Lacy gave to the Monks of St. Peter at Gloucester the Church of St. Peter at Hereford, which his Father Walter had built from the Ground, with all that belong'd to it. King William the Conqueror confirm'd to the Church of St. Peter at Hereford as much as belong'd to 4 Carucates of the Lands of Walter Lacy, the Founder, and ten Villains of his ten Towns there nam'd.

In the Reign of King Edward II. William Irby and Thomas Burghul contending for this Priory, the first of them professing to hold it of the King, and the latter of another, the Revenues thereof were much dissipated by them; whereupon the said King directed the Sheriff of Herefordshire to take the said Priory and all its Possessions into his Hands, and the same to keep for him till his Majesty should give farther Order therein.

NORWICH

Monastery and Cathedral in Norfolk, founded Anno 1096.

*S*O say the Annals of Norwich in the Cotton Library. 407. Leland in his Collectanea, Vol. III. p. 73, says, it was in the Year 1094 that the Bishop's See was translated from Thetford to Norwich, and Herebert Lefing there plac'd a Congregation of Monks, famous for their Number and Piety, having furnish'd them with all Necessaries at his own Expence, the said Herebert, who was Abbot of Ramsey, having been made Bishop of Thetford. He repenting that he had got that Bishoprick by Simony, went to Rome, where it was restor'd to him by the Pope, and returning home, he remov'd it, as has been said, to Norwich.

King William Rufus confirm'd the same, and the Purchase made for it of Cowholm near Norwich Castle, Herebert the Bishop dedicating it to the Blessed Trinity, and laying the first Stone in the Year 1096. This Church he procur'd of Pope Paschal to confirm as the See of Norfolk and Suffolk, placing the Bishop's Palace on the North Side of it, and the Monastery for the Monks on the South. He also, for his better Access to the Church and to the Monks, by Exchange, obtain'd of Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, his Palace standing on the West, and the Land of St. Michael belonging to it, afterwards call'd Tum-lond, where once stood a Chapel of St. Michael, which Bishop Herebert remov'd and plac'd on a Hill East from the Monastery, erecting a Stone Cross where the Chapel had stood, and placing St. Michael on it, as a Boundary between the Town and the Liberty of the Church. For which Land, as has been said, he gave others in Exchange to Roger Bigot, that there might be no Pretence to molest the Monks, and procur'd Anathema's from Popes against any that should disturb

disturb their Possession. King Henry I. confirm'd all the Grants of his Brother William Rufus, and the same was afterwards done by King Stephen. In the Year 1209, being the 37th of King Henry III. the Inhabitants of Norwich obtain'd Leave to wall in their Town, which they could not do without inclosing the Lands of others, and particularly Cowholm and the Land of St. Michael, which Bishop Herebert had purchas'd, given to the Church of the Blessed Trinity at Norwich, besides many others: Whereupon there ensu'd many Controversies between the Citizens of Norwich and the Monks of this Monastery, which continu'd till the 6th Year of King John, when all was adjusted at Woodstock.

409. The Charter of Bishop Herebert, dated 1101, mentions all his Gifts to this Monastery, and is sign'd and confirm'd by King Henry I. Pope Paschal's Bull establishes the fixing of the See at Norwich, and forbids any of his Successors removing the Monks from thence, and taking any of their Possessions from them.

410. The Charter of King Henry I. dated 1101, gives to the Monks the Manor of Thorp: Another of the same King bestows the Manor of Eaton, and grants them two Fairs, the one at Linn on the Feast of St. Margaret, and the other at Hoxy on the Feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul: That of King Henry II. confirms all former Donations, and adds some new; and that of King William Rufus mentions the Gift of the Land of St. Michael of Westminster, and that of Tanerham belonging to it.

See p. 1003, among the Addenda, and Vol. III. p. 5.

Dugdale going no farther, the Catalogue of Bishops, with some other Particulars, are added from Heylin, Godwin, and Le Neve.

The present Diocese of Norwich was once divided into two Bishopricks; the one of Suffolk at Dunwich, then on the Sea-Coast, since under Water, and now generally call'd Southwold-Bay; the other of Norfolk at North Elmham, now a poor Village, not far from Repeham. Sigebert, King of the East Angles, returning out of France after the Death of Copwald or Gerpenwald, during whose Reign he had been banish'd into France, and there converted to the Faith of CHRIST, and being plac'd on the Throne, had brought over with him Felix, a Burgundian, and made him Bishop of the East Angles, whom he converted from Idolatry, and plac'd his See at Dunwich aforesaid. His 3d Successor Bifus being old and infirm, divided his Diocese into two Parts, appointing Bedwin Bishop of that Part which is now call'd Norfolk, and placing his See at North Elmham. Both of them lay long vacant afterwards, whilst the Danes ravag'd those Coasts, till after 100 Years of Desolation North Elmham reviv'd, and took the whole Jurisdiction, Dunwich never rising again. However this lasted not long, for Herfastus remov'd the See to Thetford, and Herebert Lesing from thence to Norwich, where it has continu'd to this Time, that is, the See alone, all the Lands belonging to it having been taken away by King Henry VIII. and those of Holm Abby destroy'd assign'd to it by way of Exchange.

The Church of Norwich, as we have seen above, was founded by Bishop Herebert Lesing, in Honor of the Blessed Trinity, and having been almost ruin'd by Fire, was afterwards repair'd by John of Oxford, the 3d Bishop after Herebert; and having again suffer'd by Fire, it was put into the present Condition by Bishop Middleton.

This See has yielded to the Church two Saints, to the Realm five Chancellors, one Lord Treasurer, one Lord Chief Justice, one Bishop Almoner, and one Secretary of State. The Diocese contains the Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and in them 1121 Parishes, and four Archdeacons, being those of Nor-

wich, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Sudbury. The Bishoprick is valu'd in the King's Books at 899 l. 18 s. 7 d. 2 q.

The Catalogue of BISHOPS.

Bishops of the East Angles, their See at Dunwich.

1. St. Felix the Burgundian above mention'd, 636.
2. Thomas Diaconus, 648.
3. Bregilsus, surnam'd Bonifacius, 652.
4. Bifus, or Bifus, 665, by whom this Diocese was divided into two, being those of Elmham and Dunwich.

Bishops of Elmham. Bishops of Dunwich.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Bedwin, 673. | 1. Ecce, or Acca. |
| 2. Northbertus, 626. | 2. Aftwulfus. |
| 3. Headulamus, 720. | 3. Eadfarthus, 734. |
| 4. Edilfredus, 736. | 4. Cutwin. |
| 5. Lamferth, 767. | 5. Aldberth. |
| 6. Athelwolf, 771. | 6. Aglaf. |
| 7. Humfert, 779. | 7. Handulf, 747. |
| 8. Sibba, 785. | 8. Aelphun. |
| 9. Alberd, 788. | 9. Thefrid, or Tedfrid. |
| 10. St. Humbert, 818, after whose Death both Sees lay vacant about 100 Years, by reason of the Devastations of the Danes. | 10. Weremund. |
| | 11. Wilred, the last Bishop of Dunwich. |

In the Year 955, and the Reign of King Edwy, both Sees were again join'd in one, the See at Elmham; the Succession as follows:

Bishops of the East Angles, their See at Elmham.

1. Athulfus, 955.
2. Alfrid, 962.
3. Theodredus, or Theodricus, 967.
4. Athelstan, 983.
5. Algar, 993.
6. Alwin, 1021.
7. Alfrick, 1028.
8. Alifrecus, 1032.
9. Stigand, 1034, translated to Winchester.
10. Grinkettel, 1043. Depriv'd for having been unlawfully advanc'd.
11. Ethelmar, or Egelmar, 1047.

Bishops of Thetford.

12. Herfast, or Arfast, remov'd the See from Elmham to Thetford. Heylin says he was Lord Chancellor: Godwin represents him as a very ignorant Person.
13. William Galfagus, Lord Chancellor according to Heylin. Godwin makes this and the next Bishop to be the same Man; but it is a Mistake, and Le Neve takes Notice of it.

Bishops of Norwich.

14. Herebert Lesing being appointed Bishop of Thetford, Anno 1088, translated the See to Norwich.
15. Everard, 1120.
16. William Turbus, 1151, in whose Time the Cathedral was burnt.

17. John

17. *John Oxford*, 1177. He repair'd the Church begun by his Predecessor, and built several Hospitals.
18. *John Grey*, 1200, an able Lawyer, was Lord Chief Justice.
The See vacant seven Years.
19. *Randolphus*, the Pope's Legate, 1222.
20. *Thomas Blundevil*, 1226.
21. *Randolphus*, 1236.
The See vacant three Years.
22. *William Raleigh*, 1239, translated to *Winchester*.
23. *Walter de Sufield*, 1244, a Man of great Learning and Piety. He built the Chapel of St. Mary in his Cathedral, and in a Time of Dearth sold all his Plate, and gave it away for Relief of the Poor. Many Miracles are reported to have been wrought at his Tomb.
24. *Simon de Wantam*, 1253.
25. *Roger de Sherwing*, 1268, in whose Time a Controversy arising between the Monks and the Citizens of *Norwich*, these last assaulted the Monastery, rifled and set Fire to it, which burnt most of it and of the Cathedral Church; for which Reason King *Henry III.* coming thither, caus'd several of them to be drawn, hang'd and quarter'd, and a Woman to be burnt for having carry'd the Fire to the Gates. King *Edward I.* made them besides pay 3000 Marks, after the Rate of 500 a Year, for repairing of the Church.
26. *William Middleton*, 1278. He rebuilt the Church, burnt as above.
27. *Ralph Walpole*, 1288, translated to *Ely*.
28. *John Salmon*, 1299, was Lord Chancellor. He built the great Hall, and a Chapel at the West End of the Church.
29. *Robert Baldock*, 1325, was Lord Chancellor.
30. *William Ayermin*, 1325. He was Lord Keeper and Lord Treasurer of *England*, says *Heylin*: *Godwin* only says Lord Chancellor.
31. *Anthony de Beck*, 1337, said to have been poison'd by his Servants.
32. *William Bateman*, a resolute Defender of the Church, built *Trinity Hall* at *Cambridge*, as also that of the *Annunciation*, and perswaded *Gonwell* to found that which goes by his Name, and that of *Caius*, who finish'd it. He dy'd at *Avignon* going Embassador to *Rome*.
33. *Thomas Percy*, 1354. He repair'd the Church, much damag'd by a Storm.
34. *Henry Spencer*, 1370, chosen from a Soldier to be a Bishop, and accordingly pass'd over into *Flanders* with an Army, fought a Battel, and burnt *Graveling*, *Dunkirk*, and *Newport*. At home he routed the Rebel *John Lyster*, who call'd himself King, at the same time when *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw* rais'd the Rabble.
35. *Alexander*, Prior of *Norwich*, 1408.
36. *Richard Courtney*, 1413.
37. *John Wakering*, 1416.
38. *William Alnwick*, 1426, Keeper of the Privy Seal, translated to *Lincoln*.
39. *Thomas Brown*, 1436, translated hither from *Rochester*, being then at the Council of *Basil*.
40. *Walter Hart*, 1445.
41. *James Goldwell*, 1472, Secretary of State.
42. *Thomas Jan*, 1499.
43. *Richard Nix*, 1500.
44. *William Rugg*, alias *Reps*, 1536.
45. *Thomas Thirlby*, the first and last Bishop of *Westminster*, translated to *Norwich* 1550, and afterwards to *Ely*.
46. *John Hopton*, 1554.
47. *John Parkhurst*, 1560.

48. *Edmund Freke*, translated from *Rochester*, 1575, afterwards to *Worcester*.
49. *Edmund Scambler*, 1584.
50. *William Redman*, 1594.
51. *John Jegon*, 1602.
52. *John Overal*, 1618.
53. *Samuel Harfnet*, translated hither from *Chichester*, 1619, afterwards to *York*.
54. *Francis White*, translated hither from *Carlisle*, 1628, afterwards to *Ely*.
55. *Richard Corbet*, translated hither from *Oxford*, 1632.
56. *Matthew Wren*, translated hither from *Hereford*, 1635, afterwards to *Ely*.
57. *Richard Montague*, translated hither from *Chichester*, 1638.
58. *Joseph Hall*, translated hither from *Exeter*, 1641.
59. *Edward Reynolds*, 1660.
60. *Anthony Sparrow*, translated hither from *Exeter*, 1675.
61. *William Lloyd*, translated hither from *Peterborough*, 1685, depriv'd for refusing the Oaths to King *William* and *Queen Mary*, 1690.
62. *John Moor*, 1691, translated to *Ely*.
63. *Charles Trimmell*, 1707.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd :

Azure, three Mitres with their Labels, *Or*.

E W Y A S

Priory in Herefordshire,

WAS founded and endow'd by *Harald*, Lord of *Dugd*. *Ewyas*, Anno 1100, and confirm'd by his Son *Vol. 1.* *Robert*, who also gave to it the Church of *Burnbam*, P. 413. and the Tithes of all his Manors which ought to be tith'd; the whole confirm'd by *Theobald* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *John* Bishop of *Salisbury*.

M I D D L E B U R G

Monastery in York, a Cell of Whitby.

Robert de Brus and his Wife *Agnes*, and their Son *Adam*, gave the Church of *St. Hylda* at *Middleburg*, with all that belong'd to it, and two Carucates and two Plough-Lands at *Nekuham*, to the Monks of *St. Peter* and *St. Hylda* at *Whitby*, upon Condition that there should always be some Monks of *Whitby* at *Middleburg*. *William Malebyffe* gave to the Church of *Middleburg* the Lands of *Brachanhoc*.

H A K E N E S S

Priory in Yorkshire.

IN the Reign of King *William Rufus*, the Monastery of *Whitby* being so much infested by the Robbers skulking in the Woods, and Pyrates from the Sea, that there was no Security for the Monks or their Goods,

Goods, *Serlo* the Abbot and his Monks pray'd *William de Percy* to grant them a Place of Abode at *Hakeness*, who gave them the Church of *Hakeness*, for them there to build a Monastery, because *St. Hylda* had formerly founded one in that Place, which they accordingly did, and continu'd there some time, leading a very religious Life. Afterwards a Controversy arising between the said *William de Percy* and his Brother *Serlo* the Abbot, the former would take away all the Lands he had given to the Monastery of *Whitby*: But *Serlo* having Recourse to King *William Rufus*, he order'd that there should be Peace between the two Brothers. However *Serlo*, to avoid all Contention with his Brother, obtain'd of the King six Carucates of Land that were in his own Gift, two of them at *Hakeness*, and four at *Northfeld*, with their Appurtenances.

H O R S H A M

Priory in Norfolk, first a Cell of the Abby of Conches in France, afterwards naturaliz'd.

Robert Fitzwalter and his Wife *Sibil* returning from a Pilgrimage they had made to *Rome*, were robb'd in *France*, and themselves kept Prisoners by the Robbers; but being miraculously deliver'd, and what they had lost restor'd, upon their praying to *St. Faith*, they repair'd to the Abby of *Conches* in that Kingdom, and promis'd to erect a Monastery to the Honor of God and *St. Faith*, taking with them two Monks of the said Monastery for that Purpose. Being return'd home, they began their Foundation at a Place call'd *Kirkescroft*, where the Work they made in the Day being still taken down in the Night, they remov'd it to the Place where it afterwards stood, and was endow'd with Possessions by them, their Heirs, and other pious Persons, and was known by the Name of the Church and Priory of *St. Faith at Horsham*. The Genealogy may be seen in *Dugdale*. The Founder's Grant gives it to the Monks of *Conches*, and endows it with the Churches of *Horsford*, *Keydone*, and *Mor*, the Tithe of *Alreton*, *Wibeton*, *Wilverdeston*, *Helmingham*, *Flemeworth*, *Woodton*, *Semer*, *Bikebrom*, *Resham*, *Forle*, *Waling*, *Shanton*, *Surlingham*, *Stokes*, *Hertham*, and *Hoe*, and the Land of *Rudham*. This was in the 6th Year of King *Henry I.*

Pope *Alexander* by his Bull, dated 1163, confirms this Monastery and all the Donations made to it. The Subjection to the Monastery of *Conches* was discharg'd in the 14th of *Richard II.* when it was made an *English* Priory.

R A D I N G F I E L D

Priory in Suffolk.

417. **M**anasses, call'd *Comes Gifnensis*, and his Wife *Emma*, granted to *St. Andrew* at *Radingsfield*, and to the Nuns there, the Manor of *Radingsfield*, with all its Appurtenances. This was in the Year 1120.

R E A D I N G

Monastery in Berkshire.

There was formerly a Nunnery at *Reading*, which having been many Years destroy'd, King *Henry*, for the Penance enjoin'd him, resolv'd to restore it, and adjoin'd to the same two Monasteries before ruin'd, being those of *Leominster* and *Chelsey*, and plac'd it between the two Rivers of *Kenmet* and *Thames*, in Honor of the Mother of our Lord and *St. John* the Evangelist, on such a Spot of Ground, that it might be a Place of Entertainment for almost all Persons travelling to the most populous Towns in *England*. King *Henry* endow'd this Monastery with many Possessions, and plac'd in it the Hand of *St. James* the Apostle, as also 200 Monks. This was done in the Year 1126.

The said King's Foundation-Charter mentions the former Destruction of the three Abbeyes of *Reading*, *Chelsey*, and *Leominster*, and his rebuilding of *Reading*, and giving to it that Town, *Chelsey*, and *Leominster*, free from all Incumbrances, with the Power of trying Malefactors, with an Obligation to entertain the Poor and all Travellers. This Part *Malmesbury* testifies was so well perform'd, that there was always more expended upon Strangers than upon the Inhabitants, the Monks being a great Example of Piety.

King *Henry II.* by his Charter, confirm'd all the Grants made by King *Henry I.* and all other Benefactors to his Time.

Hugh, Abbot of *Reading*, declares by his Deed, that whereas King *Henry* had appointed all Persons to be entertain'd there, he found that the same was perform'd in decent Manner towards the Rich, but not according to the King's Intention towards the Poor; which Miscarriage he, as Steward of that noble Charity, was resolv'd to correct. For this Reason, and for the Relief of the Poor and Pilgrims, he built an Hospital without the Gate, that such as were not admitted to the upper House might be there well entertain'd, and gave to the said Hospital the Church of *St. Laurence* for ever, for maintaining of 13 poor Persons in Diet, Cloaths, and other Necessaries, allowing the Maintenance for 13 more out of the usual Alms.

Abbot *Aucherius* built the Hospital call'd of *St. Mary Magdalen*, near *Reading* Church, for poor Lepers, allowing them a Maintenance and other Necessaries. Every Leper was allow'd half a Loaf a Day, half a Gallon of middling Beer, 5 d. a Month for Meat, 7 d. for their Servants, and every Year a Cloak, a Vest, and a Mantle, two Shirts, and all other Woolens, with many other Particulars there mention'd.

The Rules of the Lepers Hospital were, That if any Brother was found guilty of Adultery, or struck another in Anger, he was to be expell'd. They were to rise at the first ringing of the Bell to go to Church. He that gave another the Lye, was to fast the whole Day upon Bread and Water. If he repented it, he was to fast the second Day; and if he was still angry the third Day, to lose the Charity for forty Days. None to go abroad without a Companion. If any thing were given to one abroad, it was to be in common, unless given particularly by Kindred or Friends. None to go abroad without Leave, or into the Laundress's House without a Companion.

LEOMINSTER

Priory in Hereford, a Cell to Reading Monastery.

THIS was once a Nunnery, founded by Merwald, King of Mercia, who endow'd it with all the Land thereabout, saving only the Lordship of *Kingsland*. It is said, that this Place was in *Welsh* call'd *Llanlienny*, signifying the Place of Nuns; and that King Merwald having given a Piece of Bread to a Lion that came tamely to him as he sat at Supper, from that Accident call'd the Monastery *Leominster*. This Nunnery having been destroy'd by the Danes, King Henry I. as has been said above, gave all the Lands belonging to it to the Abby of *Reading*, to which it became a Cell, which was confirm'd by Hugh and Richard, Bishops of *Hereford*.

RINDLEGROS

Priory in Scotland, a Cell to Reading,

422. WAS founded and endow'd by David King of Scotland, and given as a Cell to Reading, who (among other Things) gave to it all the Tithes of the County of *Perth*.

MAY

Priory in Scotland, a Cell to Reading,

WAS likewise founded by the aforefaid King David, and confirm'd and augmented by the Kings Malcolm and William: But tho' Dugdale makes it a Cell to Reading, as above, the same does not appear by the Charters of the said David and William there produc'd, and the latter specifies it did belong to the Monks of *Clugni*.

SHIRBURN

Monastery in Dorsetshire.

423. WHEN the Episcopal See was remov'd from *Shirburn* to *Salisbury*, that Church was taken from the Canons and given to Monks, the Body of the same being the Parish-Church. The Monks and Townsmen being at Variance, a Butcher broke the Font, and then the People fir'd the Church; but Abbot Bradford oblig'd them to contribute towards rebuilding of it.

424. King Henry II. by one Charter, adjudges to the Monastery the Dominion of *Bradford*, and by Grants confirms to it the Church of *Stapelbrig*.

CADWELL,

in the Diocese of St. David's in Wales, a Cell to Shirburn.

ROGER Bishop of *Salisbury*, as appears by the Foundation-Charter, gave to the Church and Monastery of *Shirburn* one Carucate of Land at *Cadwell*, and all that which was call'd *Solomon's Mount* extending to the Sea, free from all Impositions. This Deed was verify'd in *London* by Geoffrey Coker, Abbot of *Cadwell*, in the Year 1301, as is attested by David, Bishop of *St. David's*.

The Deed of Richard, the Son of William, gave to *Shirburn* Monastery the Churches of *St. Ismael* at *Pen-nalt*, of *All-Saints* at *Cadwell*, and *St. Elthut* at *Penbray*, all in the Diocese of *St. David's*, with all that appertain'd to them. That of Maurice of *London* grants to *Cadwell* and *Shirburn* 12 Acres about the Church of *St. Cadoc*. The Bull of Pope Alexander III. dated 1163, confirms all Donations made to the Monastery of *Shirburn*. 425.

CARHOW

Nunnery in Norfolk.

KING Stephen gave to God and the Church of *St. Mary*, and *St. John* of *Norwich*, and the Nuns there serving God, all the improveable Land he had about *Norwich*, being the Value of 25 s. a Year, and the Meadow adjoining to it, where he founded the Church of *Carhow*. This he confirm'd by his Charter, as did King John and King Henry III. 426.

It was return'd by Inquisition, An. 10 Edward III. 427. that the Nuns of *Carhow* should hold 34 Messuages, 80 Acres of Arable, 6 of Meadow, and 12 of Turf, with their Appurtenances, at *Wroxham*, *Radbeith*, *Croftweit*, *Befton*, *Bastwick*, *Blafeld*, and *Randworth*, as Parcel of their Manor of *Wroxham*.

GRENDALE

Priory in Yorkshire.

AVICIA, Priorefs of the Nuns of *St. Mary* of *Grendal*, let to Ralph, Prior of *Gifebum*, and his Convent, certain Lands given to the said Nuns by *Engeram de Bovington*, to hold at the yearly Rent of four Quarters of Corn. Richard Percy, then Patron of this Nunnery, granted the Advowson thereof to Richard Malebisse, and his Heirs for ever. 428.

CLERKENWEL

Priory in Middlesex.

JORDANUS, the Son of Radulphus, the Son of Brian, gave to God, to *St. Mary*, and all Saints, and to Robert his Chaplain, in Alms for himself and his Wife, 429.

Wife, &c. 14 Acres of Land in the Field by the Clerk's Well, free from all Incumbrances, so as that the Knights Hospitallers might claim nothing of them, he engaging to give them 13d. yearly. He also gave to the said Robert a Place to make a Mill, and all this to the end that he should there build a Place to serve God. In another Deed the Donor expresses that he gave as above, that it should be bestow'd on Grey Monks or Nuns.

429. *Maud Ros*, the Daughter of *Richard de Canvil*, gave to this Nunnery a Mark yearly upon her Mill of *Hildrikesbam*, confirm'd by her Brother *Gerard de Canvil*, and Count *Alberic*. *Henry of Essex* conferr'd on it the Church of *Walde*, confirm'd by *Richard Bishop of London*. *Hugh Nevil* bestow'd on it the Church of *Totbam*; *William St. George* the Lands of *Hafelingfeld*; *Aured of Lincoln* 20s. yearly of the Chapel of *Way*; *Malcolm King of Scots* 27 Acres of Land at *Hangre of Troteham*, confirm'd by *Robert*, the Son of *Sewin*; 430. *William de Mandeville*, Earl of *Essex*, 100 Shillings yearly in Land at *Edelmeton*; *Margaret de Redevers* 50 Shillings yearly; *Henry Foliot* and his Wife *Lucy* confirm all the Nuns of *Clerkenwel* had at *Clerkenwel*, and other Parts of his Lordship, as far as *Holborn*, *Aldersgate*, &c. *Reginald de Ginge*, and his Wife *Emma*, 431. confirm to them the Garden and Messuages between *Smithfield-Bars* and the Garden of the Knights Hospitallers. *Lucy de Muntency*, the Founder's Daughter, confirms all her Father's Grants. *William Martel* bestows on the Nuns *Little Blenford*, with the Advowson of the Church of that Town; *Geoffrey*, the Son of *William Martel*, a Mark yearly at *Winchester*; *Maurice de Gant* all the Revenue of his Manor of *Derstey*. *Ernald*, Prior of *St. Giles's*, confirms the above Grant of the 10 Acres at the Clerk's Well, and King *Henry II.* all Grants whatsoever made to the said Nuns.

WROXHALL

Priory in Warwickshire.

433. *Hugh*, Lord of *Hatton* and *Wroxhall*, which he held of the Earl of *Warwick*, going to the Holy War, was there taken Prisoner, and kept seven Years in miserable Thralldom by the Infidels. Then calling to mind that his Parish-Church at home was dedicated to *St. Leonard*, by whom he had been told many Miracles were perform'd; he therefore, as the ancient Manuscript informs us, made earnest Prayer to the said Saint, that he might by his Intercession be deliver'd from Captivity. The Saint then appear'd to him in his Sleep, bidding him go home and build a Monastery for Nuns of the Order of *St. Benedict*, and then vanish'd. *Hugh* awaking, thought this had been a Dream; but the Saint appearing to him afterwards when he was awake, he made a Vow to perform what had been enjoin'd him, and on a sudden was carry'd away and set down with his Chains in *Wroxhall Wood*, by his own Manor of that Name. There meeting with a Shepherd, he ask'd him, what Place that was, and several other Questions about his own Family; which being all answer'd to his liking, he bid the Shepherd call the Lady and her Children. She came, and not knowing him, he produc'd half a Ring he had broke with her at parting; whereupon they embrac'd, and went together to the Church to return Thanks to God, our Lady, and *St. Leonard*. He resolving to perform his Vow of building a Monastery, Stones are also said to have been miraculously brought to show the Place where it should stand. There it was accord-

ingly erected, and two of the Founder's Daughters, call'd *Cleopatra* and *Editha*, were made Nuns.

King *Henry I.* granted to these Nuns 10 Marks yearly out of the Exchequer, and confirm'd all the Donations made to it by the Founder and others, as appears by Enquiry made the first Year of the Reign of King *Edward III.*

COLN

in Essex, a Cell to Abingdon.

Albericus de Vere made a Deed to confirm the Donations made by his Father to God, *St. Mary*, and the Monks of *Abingdon* at *Coln*, viz. the Church of *St. Andrew* at *Coln*, the Mill of *Coleford*, the Pasture at *Mers*, an Acre of Meadow and a Rode at *Bradmead*, and the Meadow at *Kinturn* and *Linland*, and *Dodepsfko* and *Littlebeg*, &c.

Godfrey de Vere, the Son of *Albericus*, gave to the Monastery of *Abingdon* the Church of *Kensinton*, confirm'd by King *Henry*. The same *Godfrey* pass'd a Deed for the Monks of *Abingdon* to have a Residence at *Coln*, and the same King *Henry I.* confirm'd the Subjection of the Priory of *Coln* to the Abbot of *Abingdon*, with all Grants made to it by the Founder and others.

Faritus, Abbot of *Abingdon*, accordingly took Seisin of *Coln*, and *Albericus* the Founder, before his Death, became a Monk there.

In the Year 1311, an Agreement was made between *Richard* Abbot of *Abingdon*, and *John* Prior of *Coln*, importing, that the Prior and Monks of *Coln* might receive Clerks from any Parts whatsoever to be made Monks in their Monastery; that no Monk of *Abingdon* should be sent to reside at *Coln*, but that such Monks as had come from *Abingdon*, might return thither if they thought fit within three Years; that the Monks of *Coln* might chuse their own Prior, to be approv'd by the Abbot, unless he could show just Cause of Exception. All this was stipulated with the Consent and Approbation of *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, their Patron; and in Return for these Liberties, the Prior and Monks of *Coln* entirely resign'd all their Right and Title to the Church of *Kensinton* to the Abbot and Monks of *Abingdon*.

See Vol. II. p. 877.

CANEWELL

Monastery in Staffordshire.

Eva, Daughter to *Hugh* Earl of *Chester*, and Wife of *Geoffrey Ridell*, by the Authority of *Roger* the Bishop, and *Ranulf* Earl of *Chester*, her Kinsman, founded a Church at *Canewell* in Honor of *St. Mary* and *St. Giles*, and of all Saints, to be serv'd by Monks, and gave them in Alms the Plough'd Lands of *Stichesley*, a Meadow call'd *Litmersy*, and the Mill of *Faresley*, with four Roods of Land in her Manor of *Dunton*, and one Rood given by *Osbert* her Chaplain, as also the Mill call'd *le Corte*.

By another Grant she bestows on them a Mansion at *Draiton*, the Meadow call'd *Lithemers*, and the Mill of *Faresley*; also the Churches of *Dunton* and *Rachadale*, and five Roods of Land in *Dunton*, with the Meadow adjoining.

Radul-

Radulfus Bassett confirm'd all the said Grants in two several Deeds, as did his Son and Grandson, both of the same Name, and Walevan Earl of Warwick confirm'd his Father's Gift of three Roods of Land at Hull.

F A R W E L L

Monastery in Staffordshire.

Roger Bishop of Chester, at the Request of Roger, Geoffrey and Robert, Anchorites and Brothers of Farwell, with the Consent of the Chapter of Lichfield, gave to the Nuns, and Women devoted to the Service of God, the Church of St. Mary at Farwell, with all its Appurtenances, and all that lies between the Brook of Chistaley and Blackfille, with many other Particulars mention'd in his two Grants.

King Henry I. conferr'd on the said Nuns three Carucates at Farwell, one at Pipe, and one at Hamerwich, besides 40 Acres of the Waste of Canod, mention'd in two several Grants.

P I N L E Y

Nunnery in Warwickshire.

Alured Bishop of Worcester confirm'd the Grants made by his Predecessors S. and J. to the Nuns of Pinley, of all the Land of Pinley, as given to them by R. de Rilardington. He also ordain'd, that the Order of Nuns there establish'd should continue for ever, with an Anathema to the Violators of his Grant.

S T R A T F O R D

Nunnery (Dugdale mentions not where, but Tanner calls it Stratford-Bow, and places it) in Middlesex.

This Nunnery was dedicated to St. Leonard, and King Stephen confirm'd to it the Donation made by Christiana de Sumery, and her Sons, of the Lands of Haselingsfeld, &c. King Richard also confirm'd to it the Grant of Northam Church, given to it by Galiena, and her Son Bartholomew de Daumartin.

Thus Dugdale. Tanner tells us, it was founded by William Bishop of London, in the Reign of King William the Conqueror; but quotes no Authority.

F R E S T O N

Priory in Lincolnshire, a Cell to Croyland.

Alan de Creun, his Wife Muriel, and his Son Maurice, gave to the Abby of Croyland the Church of Freston, the Church of Rutterwyke, that of Toft,

that of Warneburn, that of Stonesby, and that of Burton, with all his Tithes; the said Churches, the Tithes and their Lands, to be subject to the Church of St. James at Freston, as a Cell to Croyland. The same Alan by another Grant gave more, three Hides of Land at Crudeball, and the Church of Warburn. The Genealogy of the said Family may be seen in Dugdale. 444.

St. D O G M A E L's

Priory in Pembrokeshire, a Cell of St. Martin at Tours.

THE Monks of St. Dogmael, belonging to St. Martin of Tours, were of the Order of St. Benedict, founded by Martin de Turribus, the first Norman that conquer'd the Country about it call'd Kemes, and lies bury'd there.

The Charter of King Henry I. confirms all Grants made to it by Robert, the Son of the said Martin, whose Deed is therein inserted, and imports, that in regard to the Monks there, he procur'd an Abbot (so it calls him) to be set over them by the Abbot of Tours, and gave the ancient Church of St. Dogmael, with the Land adjoining to it, call'd Landodog, in the Province of Kemes, on the River Theve, with the Fishery, and in England the Manor Ratreu. 445.

W A L D E N

Monastery in Essex, founded Anno 1136.

Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, the Founder of the Abby of Walden, was Grandson to Geoffrey, who took his Surname from a great Town belonging to him by Inheritance, and renown'd for his Feats in War. Geoffrey and William, Sons of the Founder, confirm'd all their Father's Grants to this Abby. Beatrix de Say, Sister to the said Founder, and Wife to William de Say, her Nephews Geoffrey and William aforeaid dying without Issue, was Heiress to all their Estate, and had it confirm'd to her Husband, and from them is descended the Family of the Bohuns, once Earls of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton. 446. 447.

This Monastery, founded as above by Geoffrey de Mandeville, was dedicated to the Invocation of St. Mary and St. James the Apostle, the Bishops of London, Ely and Norwich, being present at the blessing of the Church-yard, perform'd in the Year 1136. The Earl also was present, and they chose the Place for the Monastery on the West Side of the Town, where four great Roads met, in the Angle between two Waters, the one running down from Newport, and the other from the Castle, to the end the Monks might be in the Way to entertain Passengers, and use Hospitality. The Ground being consecrated, the Founder nam'd what he design'd to bestow on the Monastery, viz. the Churches of Walden, Waltham, Estre, Sabriteswerd, Thorley, Godelustun, Enefeld, Edelmestun, Mimmes, Senley, Northal, Chissel, Chippenham, Digenswell, Almodesham, Stratley, Kaingebam, Ainbo, and Cuntun. 448. 449.

Robesia, Widow to the Founder, built a Nunnery at Chicksand, to which she endeavour'd to apply whatsoever she could any way divert from her Husband's Mo- 450. 451.

- naftery at *Walden*. *William*, the second Son of the Founder, who succeeded his Brother *Geoffrey* in the Estate, was no less unkind to the Monks than his Mother, till having perform'd a Pilgrimage to *Jerusalem*, at his Return he became more favourable, supporting the Monastery against such as would offer it any Wrong, but bestowing nothing of his own, till at his Death he bequeath'd to his Monastery of *St. James at Walden* the one half of his Lordship at *Walden*, besides many Vestments and other Moveables. After his Death, *Geoffrey Fitz-Peter*, the Son of *William Say*, by *Beatrix*, Aunt to the aforesaid *William*, got Possession of his Barony, and dispossess'd the Monks of what the said *William* had given them, which he kept till after the Coronation of King *John*. Being made Earl of *Essex*, he restor'd some Part of their Lands, and confirm'd them to the Monks, having first slighted the Judgment given against him in the King's Court, and afterwards the Commands of the Pope.

459. The Grant of *Geoffrey de Mandeville* mentions all the Churches above nam'd by him given to his Monastery at *Walden*, besides 120 Acres of arable Land at *Walden*, 100 of the Wood of *Kebworthley*, the Meadow call'd *Fulfen*, a Mill at *Walden*, and another at *Enfield*, with all their Appurtenances on the Land and Water, the Hermitage of *Hadeley*, &c. Here is also
460. the Grant of *William de Mandeville*, the Son of *Geoffrey*, of half his Lordship of *Walden*; the Confirmation of the same by *Beatrix de Mandeville*, her Grant of the Church of *Eskenham* to this Monastery; the Confirmation of *Geoffrey de Say* of all that *William de Mandeville* had given to it; the Confirmation of *Maud de Mandeville* of all the former Grants; the Grant of *Beatrix de Say* of the one half of the Marsh call'd *Staplewell*; the Grant of *Maud de Say*, the Daughter of *William de Say*, of the Advowson of the Church of *Eskenham*; the Grant of *Harwisia de Boville*, Daughter of *William de Eocland*, of the Mill of *Eskenham*; that of *Geoffrey Fitz-Geoffrey*, Lord of *Kikeling*, of the Advowson and Patronage of the Church of *Kikeling*; the
462. Charter and Confirmation of King *Stephen* of all the Liberties, Immunities and other Things granted by *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, Earl of *Essex*, the first Founder of the Monastery at *Walden*.

- Robert *Buron*, his Wife *Beatrix*, and their Son *Roger*, gave to God and *St. Guinwalvens*, and to the Monastery and Abbot of *Mustrol*, 80 Acres of Land, with the Farm in which the Chapel was founded, at a Place call'd *Cokenach*, and the said Abbot and Monastery of *Mustrol* made over the said Lands of *Cokenach*
463. to the Monastery of *St. James at Walden*, only reserving to themselves 10 Shillings a Year to be paid at *Whitsuntide*. Robert *Buron*, the first Donor of the said Lands, confirm'd this Transaction between the two Abbots.

The Charter of King *Henry II.* confirms all the Donations made to *Walden* by Earl *Geoffrey*; and that of King *Edward III.* grants Leave to *William de Bohun*, Earl of *Northampton*, to bestow the Advowson of the Priory of *Bereden* in *Essex* on the said Monastery.

BROMFIELD

Priory in Shropshire.

464. ANNO 1155, the Canons of *Bromfield* gave their Church and themselves to the Monks of the

Church of *St. Peter at Gloucester*, through the Hands of *Gilbert Bishop of Hereford*, and by the Authority of *Theobald Archbishop of Canterbury*, and Legate of the Apostolick See.

The Grants of *Henry II.* and *Henry III.* confirm the said Church to the Monks, with all its Possessions, as particularly the Lands and Towns of *Haverford*, *Dudinghope*, *Efford*, *Felton*, *Burgehey*, *Lethewir*, *Bromfield*, *Halenton*, and the Woods of *Monkree*, *Ailricheswood*, *Canerwood*, *Dudinglope*, *Efrugge*, with the Land and Pasture of *Reneth*, &c.

BRET FORD

Monastery in Warwickshire.

Geoffrey de Clinton gave to God 150 Acres of his Land at *Bretford*, with a Meadow, with all other Necessaries for founding a Nunnery; and by another Grant he added all the Lands between *Museweldefich*, *Fosse*, the River *Afne*, and the Wood of *Burdloge*, with the Common of *Brandon*; and by a third, with the Consent of the Nuns, he gave the said Lands to the Church and Canons of *Keningword*.

TALLACH

in the Bishoprick of St. David's in Wales.

THE Charters of King *Edward II.* in the 17th Year of his Reign, and of King *Edward III.* in his 5th Year, confirm the Grants made by *Rees* the younger, Son of *Rees* the younger, to the Abbot and Monastery of Monks serving God, *St. Mary*, and *St. John Baptist*, at *Tallach*, of many Lands and Possessions; the Particulars whereof therein mention'd are so many, that we must refer for them to the *Monasticon*.

BLITHBURY

Priory in Staffordshire.

Hugh Malveysin gave to the Monks and Nuns residing there the Place call'd *Blithbury*, with all its Dependencies, for the Service of God and *St. Giles*, which Grant was confirm'd by another of *Hugh de Rideware*; and *William Malveysin* having taken some Lands from those Nuns, restor'd and confirm'd them, mentioning them to be those near *Blokelake*, extending from *Pole* to *Blith*. *William*, the Son of *William de Rideware*, confirm'd to the said Nuns that Part of *Himersfiche*, which they had till then enjoy'd with him. Lastly, *Renner*, the Son of *Edricht de Wolfeley*, conferr'd on them all the Lands of *Gauley*.

EDWARD

EDWARDSTON

Monastery in Suffolk, a Cell to Abingdon.

Hbert de Monte Canesi, Lord of Edwardston, bestowed on the Monastery of Abingdon the Church of that Town, and confirm'd the said Grant in the 15th Year of King Henry I. as appears by his Charter, adding to it the Tithes of Stanreton and Stanesfield, &c. Radulphus, Archbishop of Canterbury, ratify'd the same.

DEPING

Priory in Lincolnshire, a Cell to Thorney.

Baldwin Wac granted to God and St. Mary, and the Church of Thorney, the Church of St. James at Deping, all Frekenhal, Stainhill Park, Riecroft, Scotepark, Lutlepark, &c. Pope Innocent confirm'd the same.

ALCESTER

Priory in Warwickshire. (Tanner calls it Alnecester, or Alcetur.)

IN the Year 1140, Ralph Boteler founded and built up the Church of St. Mary de Insula, or St. Mary's Isle, in Honor of the Holy undivided Trinity, and in Praise of the glorious Mother of God, Mary, of St. Anne her Mother, of St. Joseph, our Saviour's Forster Father, and of St. John Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, and of all Saints, and with the Consent of King Stephen, and the Approbation of Theobald Archbishop of Canterbury, &c. appointing Simon the first Abbot thereof, upon Condition that the Prior of Worcester and the Abbot of St. Mary's Isle live in perfect Charity as Brethren, and that both Monasteries should be as one House; and when the Abbot dy'd, another should be chosen by both Monasteries out of either of them; and for the Sustenance of the Monks, he bestowed on it the said Island, and all his Lordship of Cokemeuse, and all he had at Pechevurd, as also all the Lands of Waitford, Cunbrug, and Blinthesfeld. When the Abbot dy'd, all the Possessions of the Monastery were to remain entire in the Hands of the Prior and Chapter of St. Mary, and whosoever was chosen Abbot, was not to waste the Revenues of the Monastery on his secular Relations, but to take Care to entertain the Poor, Pilgrims and Travellers. He was not to let the Lands upon Tenures to Soldiers, unless such as serv'd under the Banner of CHRIST; and to be cautious not to receive Boys, but only ripe and discreet Laymen or Clergymen. None to hold any thing of the Monastery in Fee, but upon yearly Rent; and none to hold any Office by Inheritance in the Abbot's House, or the Monastery, or its Possessions, but that all may be remov'd at the Will of the Abbot and Monks. If any shall knowingly presume to infringe, lessen, or alter this Foundation and Donation Decree, may the great

Judge contract and root him out with his Power, that he may remain without any Inheritance in Misery and Hunger. But if any shall preserve the said Church, with its Immunity and Possessions, may the God of all establish him in all Good, and keep him for ever.

Robert Earl of Leicester confirm'd all that the Founder had granted. William Boteler, Lord of Wemme, 472. conferr'd on this Church 60 Acres of his Waste at Hynestock, with the Parish-Church of that Town.

A Controversy arising between the Monks of Alcester and the Bishop, the latter pretending to have a Right to chuse an Abbot for Alcester, T. Archbishop of Canterbury and other Prelates declar'd, that those Monks ought to have a free Election among themselves. King Stephen confirm'd all that had been given to this Monastery by the Founder, as did King Henry II. whatsoever had been granted to it by him or any other Benefactors, and authoriz'd them to chuse their own Abbot from among themselves in their Chapter. The same King repeats in another Charter a Confirmation of other Donations. 473.

King Edward IV. in the 5th Year of his Reign, finding this Monastery quite run to Decay, inasmuch that for a long time there had been none in it but only the Abbot, and the Revenues so much impair'd, that they were insufficient to maintain the Number of Monks appointed, and to relieve the Poor, consolidated and appropriated it to the Abby of Evesham. 474.

LINGEBROOK

Priory in Herefordshire.

UPON Inquisition taken the 24th of Edward III. it appears, that it was not any Detriment if the King did permit Adam Esger to bestow his Manor of Brokkeswodepower on the Priorels and Convent of Lingebrook, to be held by them, to keep the Anniversary of the said Adam yearly.

NUNKELLING

Abby of Nuns in Yorkshire.

Agnes de Archis gave and granted to God, to St. Mary, to St. Helen, and to the Nuns at Killing, the Church of that Town, and three Carucates of Land, &c. confirm'd by Richard of St. Quintin, William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, Alice, Daughter to the aforesaid Agnes, and by William and R. 475. Archbishops of York.

SANDWELL

Monastery in Staffordshire.

William, the Son of Guido de Offney, having founded an Hermitage at Bromwich, near Sandwell, and bestowed it on the Monks, with Lands for their Maintenance, Gervais Paganellus, Lord of the Honor of Dudley, to which these Lands belong'd, confirm'd the same.

P

MONK-

MONKTON

Nunnery in Yorkshire,

476. **W**AS founded by *William de Arches* and his Wife *Ivetta*, to the Honor of God and St. Mary, endowing it with all their Land of *Monkton*, which was confirm'd to them by *Henry Murdac*, Archbishop of York, who dy'd Anno 1153.

HALISTANE

Nunnery in Northumberland.

Richard Bishop of Durham united the Church of *Crestanfer* and the Chapel of *Harbotel* to the Church of *Halistane*, and the Nuns serving God, appointing a Vicar to be kept there for the Cure of Souls. King *Henry III.* confirm'd to the Nuns the Lands granted them by *Alesia de Alneto* at *Hedreston*, all the Wood of *Baldiweneswood* by *Roger Bertram*, &c.

DUNSTER

Monastery in Somersetshire.

477. **T**his Monastery was dedicated to the Honor of St. George, and founded and endow'd by the Ancestors of *John de Mokun*, Lord of *Dunster*, who confirm'd whatsoever they had granted to it, as the Church of St. George at *Dunster*, and all the Tithes and the Town of *Alcombe*, &c. the which were also ratify'd by King *Edward III.* in the 3d Year of his Reign.

MARGAN

Abby in Wales.

IN the Year 1147, *Robert Earl of Gloucester* founded the Abby of *Margan*, and built the Castle and Tower, and the Priory of St. John at *Bristol*, dy'd the same Year, and was bury'd in the said Priory.

King *John* confirm'd to the Church of St. Mary at *Margan*, and the Monks there serving God, all the Grants made to them, as the Lands of *Avene* and *Kenefeg* by *Robert Earl of Gloucester* and his Son *William*, &c.

BLACKBURG

Monastery in Norfolk.

478. **R**oger de Scales and his Wife *Muriel* gave to God and St. Mary, and St. Catherine, Virgin, and to the Monks serving them, at the Place call'd *Shiplade*, 71 Acres of Land about *Middleton*, *Blackburg*, *Halegh* and *Halgh*, free from all Incumbrance, confirm'd by another Grant.

HENWOOD

Nunnery in Warwickshire.

KAtelbern de Langedon gave to God and St. Margaret, Virgin, and to the Nuns at *Estwell*, (so it was then call'd) the said Place of *Estwell*, and all the Woods and Plains about it from *Kinewoodsbeth* to *Coleford*, to the Place where *Merebroth* Water falls into the *Blithe*. He also granted them to hold their Court, as he did his, that their Cattle might graze among his, or where his might graze in case he should have none, and to cut down all the Timber they should want for building in his Wood of *Langedon*.

The Bull of Pope *Innocent* confirms to this Nunnery the Advowson and Patronage of the Parish-Churches of *Chorlton* and *Odemore*, in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, given to it by King *Richard*, and those of *Everdon* and *Daventre* by King *Henry IV.*

St. RADEGUNDIS

Nunnery near Cambridge.

THE Charter of King *Stephen* confirms to the Nuns of St. Mary at *Cambridge* the Grant made to them by *William*, a Monk and Goldsmith, of two Roods of Land and fix of Meadow at *Spelford*; as also the Grant of *Constantia*, Wife to Earl *Eustace*, his Son, to the said Nuns, of all the Fishery and Water belonging to *Cambridge*.

That of King *Henry* to the Nuns of St. *Radegundis* only grants them Leave to make an Inclosure. By an Inquisition taken at *Cambridge* 3 *Edw. I.* it appear'd, that the Nuns of St. *Radegundis* at *Cambridge* held a Place at *Greencroft*, where they dwelt, and where their Church was founded, containing 10 Acres of Land, which they had of the Gift of *Malcolm King of Scotland*, as a perpetual Alms, to build their said Church; but how that King came by the said Land, they knew not. The said Nuns had also four Acres at the same Place of the Gift of *Nigellus Bishop of Ely*. Lastly, they had five Acres between their Monastery and *Greencroft*, being the Donation of *Eustace*, once Bishop of *Ely*.

LANGLEY

Nunnery in Leicestershire.

BY Inquisition taken at *Bredon*, 34 *Edward I.* it was found, that this Nunnery, founded by the Ancestors of *Robert de Tatesale*, does exist, and that the Nuns have a Right to chuse their own Priorefs, and did not use nor ought not to receive one from the said *Robert* or his Ancestors, who only in the Vacancy of a Priorefs us'd to place a Lad to keep the Door, who claim'd nothing for the same but his Diet.

Langley St. Mary, a Nunnery founded by Sir *William Pantulph* and *Burgia* his Wife.

SANDELFORD *or* SAND-
FORD*Priory in Berkshire.*

Goffrey Earl of Perth, and his Wife *Maud*, founded this Priory in the Reign of King *John*, for Canons of *St. Augustin*, and dedicated it to *St. John Baptist*, says *Tanner*.

Dugdale gives us King *Edward I.*'s Grant for free Warren in all the Lands of this which he says was a Nunnery, and adds, that *Sayer* of *St. Andrews* gave to it a Revenue of five Shillings a Year in his Town of *Littlemore*.

SETON

Nunnery in Cumberland.

Henry Duke of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, Lincoln and Leicester, Seneschal or Lord High Steward of England, being inform'd this Monastery was so poor, that it could not maintain the Priores and Nuns, in Honor of God and *St. Leonard*, bestow'd on it the Hospital of *St. Leonard* at Lancaster, as a perpetual Alms, with all the Lands and Possessions belonging to it, and the Chantry that was in it. Upon Inquisition it was found, that this Hospital of *St. Leonard* had been founded by King *John* for one Master, a Chaplain, and nine poor Men, three of them Lepers, the rest sound. Each of them to have a Loaf every Day, and Pottage three times a Week.

ANKERWICK

Nunnery in Buckinghamshire,

WAS founded by *Gilbert* and *Richard Muntfichet*, Knights. King *Henry I.* by his Charter, dated the 41st Year of his Reign, confirm'd the Grants made to it by them and others of all the Lands of *Ankerwick*, &c.

WINTENEY

Nunnery in Hampshire.

Richard, the Son of *Richard de Heveard*, confirm'd the Grant made by *Richard Makerel* to God, and the Church of *St. Mary* at *Wintenev*, and to the Nuns there serving God and *St. Mary*, and *St. Mary Magdalen*, of a Rood and a half of Land at *Sudetrope* and *Esland*: Confirm'd by King *Edward I.*

SNELLESHAL

Priory in Buckinghamshire.

Ralph Martel gave to the Church of *St. Leonard* of *Snelleshal* the Lands of *Snelleshal*, with the Right of *Husbot*, and *Haybote*, and the Chapel of *Toteko*; *Geoffrey Gibberwin* all his Tenement at *Wylye*; *John Culverton* his Meadow of *Walmede*, &c. all confirm'd by King *Henry III.*

BIRKENED

Monastery in Cheshire.

Hamo Mussel gave to *St. Mary* and *St. James*, and the Monastery of *Birkened*, half an Acre of Land at *Donkam*, and an Acre at *Lacheker*, with the Advowson of the Church of *Bowdon*; and in another Deed the Liberty of chusing their own Prior; confirm'd by Pope *Alexander*. 484.

MARRIG

Nunnery in Yorkshire.

THE Charter of King *Edward III.* mentions that of King *Henry*, and both of them confirm all Grants made to this Nunnery, and among them take Notice of that of *Roger de Asco*, who gave to it the Church of *St. Andrew* of *Marrig*, with one Carucate of Land there; *Conan de Asch* the Vicarage of *Ulvelundis* in the Territory of *Marrig*; *Maud*, the Daughter of *Robert Chamberlain*, three Plough-Lands at *Fletham*; *Roger Branch*, and *Constance* his Wife, all their Land at *Engedaile* and *Wywestenkirk*; *Alice*, the Daughter of *Roger de Gaytenby*, one Plough-Land at *Athagecuton*, with many more.

STYKESWOLD

Nunnery in Lincolnshire.

UPon Inquisition taken in the Reign of King *Edward I.* it was found, that the Master and Nuns of *Stykeswold* held several Lands of the Gift of *Lucy*, Mother of *Ranulph* Earl of *Chester*, and others, which they had so held for the Space of 100 Years. 486.

STODELY

Nunnery in Oxfordshire.

Bernard de Santo Walerico granted to the Church of *St. Mary* of *Stodely*, and to the Nuns there serving God, half an Hide of Land at *Horton*, which is confirm'd

firm'd by his Son *William*, with Leave to chuse their own Priests, with his Approbation, or that of his Steward, if he happen'd not to be in *England*, and at his Return the Priorefs was to appear before him at his Court at *Oxford*, to pay the Homage she ow'd him.

487. *Thomas de Santo Walerico* gave these Nuns three Shillings a Year at *Bechly*, Anno 1257, also a Load of Wood weekly for Fuel out of his Wood of *Horton*. *Robert*, Lord of *St. Walerick*, gave them the Church of *Bechly*, Anno 1227. *Richard*, King of the Romans, granted them the Breadth of 12 Feet in Land quite round their whole Priory.

Godfrey de Craucumb bestow'd on them all his Manor of *Craucumb*, with the Advowson of the Church.

KIRKELEY

Nunnery in Yorkshire.

- Reiner Flandrensis*, the Son of *William Flandrensis*, granted to *St. Mary* and the Nuns of *Kirkeley* the Place where they were, viz. *Kuthelag*, and *Hedneftley*, besides 12 Acres of Land to be held of him and his Heirs. *William Earl of Warren* confirm'd the same, as does the Charter of the 20th of King *Henry III.* many Donations.

STANFORD

Priory of St. Michael in Lincolnshire.

IN the Reign of King *Henry II.* *William Bishop of Peterborough* built a Monastery of Nuns in Honor of God and *St. Michael*, and brought into it 40 Nuns living religiously and regularly at *Stanford*, and by his Grant gave them for ever the Church of *St. Michael*, with all its Possessions.

King *John* confirm'd his Grant. *Lucy*, the Wife of *William Humet*, bestow'd on it half a Mark of Silver yearly, charg'd upon her Lands at *Bradcroft*.

489. The Priorefs and Nuns of this Monastery, by their Act and Deed, acknowledge their Subjection to the Abbot of *St. Peter* at *Peterburgh*; that their Prior, who had Charge of their Affairs, was to be plac'd and displac'd by the said Abbot, no Priorefs to be chosen without his Leave, and he to dispose of their Revenues during any Vacancy, and the Monastery to be entirely at his Disposol, and to pay him a Mark yearly as an Acknowledgment.

WYRTHORP

Nunnery in Northamptonshire.

Thomas de Holland, and *Jane* his Wife, Kinswoman to King *Edward III.* in the 28th Year of his Reign, being Patrons of the Nunnery at *Wyrtborp*, and finding it so impoverish'd and decay'd, by reason of the Pestilence and other Calamities, that there was but one Nun left in it, with the King's Consent,

and by the Authority of the Bishop, they annex'd it for ever to the Nunnery of *St. Michael* at *Stanford*, and the Nun that had remain'd in it remov'd thither.

IVINGHO

Nunnery in Buckinghamshire.

KING *Edward I.* in the 8th Year of his Reign, granted and confirm'd to the Priorefs and Nuns of *St. Margaret* of *Ivingho* all the Lands of *Merenwe*, which they held in Fee of him, and which had been recover'd of them, to be held by them for ever.

WABURN

Priory in Norfolk,

WAS founded by *Ralph Meyngaryn*, Knight, from whom descended, by the Mother's Side, *John de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*.

CAMPESS or CAMPSEY

Nunnery in Suffolk.

Teoband de Valoines made a Donation of all his Land at *Campess* to his Sisters *Joanna* and *Agnes*, for them there to build a Nunnery, in Honor of God and the glorious Virgin *Mary*, which Donation was confirm'd by King *John*.

John de Framlyngham, Clerk, bestow'd on it his Manor of *Carlton*, near *Kelesbal* in *Suffolk*, and the Advowson of the Church of that Town, on the Nuns of *Campess* for ever.

King *Edward III.* granted Leave to *Maud*, Countess of *Ulster*, his Kinswoman, and Sister to *Henry Earl of Lancaster*, to found a Chantry of five Chaplains in the Chapel of the *Annunciation* of the Nuns of *Campess*; for endowing whereof, she gave to the said Monastery a Messuage at *Ash*, and the Advowsons of the Churches of *Burgh* in *Suffolk*, and *Hargham* in *Norfolk*. But these Priests waiting the Revenues, and not performing the Duties of the said Chantry, the same was afterwards transferr'd to a Place call'd *Bruseyerd Kokhal*, where was erected a Monastery of Nuns of the Order of *St. Clare*, who were endow'd with all the Revenues belonging to it. This was in the 30th Year of the said King.

DENNEY

Abby in Cambridgeshire.

IN the last Year of *Nigellus*, Bishop of *Ely*, being the Year 1169, one *Robert*, Chamberlain to the Earl of *Britany*, being sick to Death, receiv'd the Habit of Religion of the Monks of *Ely*, and gave to them for ever the Cell of *Denney*, which he had founded, and they were in Possession of, and confirm'd it by Deed, and then the Monks of *Ely* purchas'd of

of *Albricus Picot* his Part of *Denney*, *Elmeney* still remaining to them, with the Land given them by the Father of the said *Albricus* in the Town of *Beche*, being six Acres.

The aforesaid Bishop *Nigellus* confirm'd the same. The Charter of King *Edward III.* dated *Anno 1341*, confirms the Grant made by *Mary* of *St. Paul*, Countess of *Pembroke*, by which she conferr'd all the Manor of *Denney* on the Nuns of *St. Clare*, or the *Minorettes*; and by another Charter the said King confirms to the same Nuns the Manor of *Strode*, of the Gift also of the aforesaid *Mary* of *St. Paul*: His 3d Charter confirms to them the Advowson of the Abby of *Waterlache* of the same Order, and from the same Benefactress. King *Henry IV.* ratify'd those and all other Grants made to this Monastery.

See Vol. II. p. 883.

SEWARDSLEY

Nunnery in Northamptonshire.

Simon de Pinkeny, Son of Richard de Pinkeny, granted to these Nuns a Discharge of four Shillings per Annum, which they us'd to pay him for four Roods of Land his Grandfather Robert de Pinkeny gave them at *Esicry*.

King *Edward III.* granted Leave to the Abbess of *Sewardsley* to receive of *William St. John* the Manor of *Estneston* in *Northamptonshire*, in Exchange for six Messuages and four Roods of Land at *Esfeby*.

LITTLE-MAREIS

Nunnery near Yedingham in Yorkshire.

Roger de Clerc granted to the Nuns of *St. Mary* of *Little-Mareis* for ever all the Land of *Little-Mareis*, and two Plough-Lands at *Wiltun*. King *Henry II.* confirm'd the same. The Church of *Yedingham* was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin in the Year 1241, and several Indulgences granted to it. Richard de Breuse, Patron of this Monastery, granted the Nuns the Liberty of chusing their own Priorefs. Ralph de Clerc confirm'd to the Nuns of *Little-Mareis* the Lands of the same Name; his Son Ralph confirm'd the same: The like was done by King *Henry III.* and *Hugh Gubuyne*, Knight, conferr'd on them all his Land of *Yedingham*, in the 41st Year of the said King *Henry*. There is a Particular of Loaves to be deliver'd out, not worth inserting here.

NUNBURNHAM

Nunnery in Yorkshire,

WAS founded by the Ancestors of *Roger de Merlay*, Lord of the Barony of *Morpath*; and it was found by Inquisition, 38 *Henry III.* that these Nuns held half a Carucate of Land there in Fee of *Thomas Graystoc*.

LYTHAM

Priory in Lancashire, a Cell to Durham.

THE Charter of King *Edward III.* sets forth, 499. that *Richard*, the Son of *Roger*, gave to *St. Cuthbert* and the Monks of *Durham* all his Land of *Lytham*, and the Church of that Town, to build an House of their Order, and King *John* granted his Consent.

CHIRBURY

Monastery in Shropshire.

WAS first at *Suede*, and remov'd to this Place, 500. which proving inconvenient, King *Edward I.* in the 9th Year of his Reign, granted them Leave to return to *Suede*.

ARDEN

Nunnery in Yorkshire.

Peter Hoton founded the Abby of *St. Andrew* at *Arden*, endowing it with several Lands and Tenements, all confirm'd by *Roger Mowbray*, Lord of the Soil, as appears by his Grant, mentioning three Carucates at *Arden*; the same again confirm'd by the Heiress of *Peter Hoton* aforesaid.

King *John* confirm'd the Grant of *Ralph de Belvar* of 60 Perches square at *Holm*. In the Reign of King *Henry IV.* the Priorefs owning that a Messuage and three Carucates she held at *Arden* were the Right of *Philip* and *Elizabeth Carlton*, they granted the same to the Nuns for ever.

DAVINTON

Nunnery in Kent.

KING *Henry III.* in the 39th Year of his Reign, confirm'd to the Priorefs of the Nuns of *St. Mary Magdalen* of *Davinton*, and the Nuns there, all the Lands of that Place, with the Mill on them, and others at *Monkton*, the Gift of the Son of *Hamon*; as also *Offpreng*, the Gift of *Gervase Resevil*, with many more.

FOSSES

Nunnery in Lincolnshire.

KING *Henry III.* in the 21st Year of his Reign, gave for ever to the Nuns of *Foss* without *Torksey* 120 Acres at that Place, for which they had before paid

paid him twenty Shillings and seven Pence yearly. King John discharg'd them from their usual Payment of two Marks a Year to the Exchequer.

WALLINGWELL *Monastery in Northamptonshire.*

Ralph de Cheurolant gave to St. Mary, the Mother of God, for ever, a Place in his Park of Carlton, to be call'd St. Mary of the Park, there to build a Religious House, and with it the Brook to build Mills, and Pasture in the Park for Cattle and Swine, with Lands and free Passage.

St. CATHERINE'S *Nunnery without Exeter in Devonshire.*

503. **K**ING John, by his Charter, confirm'd to these Nuns the Manor of Wypleton, given them by William Trassey, and the Land near it by Henry Pomery, with all Things belonging to the same.

FLAMSTED *Nunnery in Hertfordshire.*

THE Charter of King Henry III. sets forth, that Agatha, who had been the Wife of William Gatefden, gave to the Church of St. Giles at Flamsted, and to the Nuns there, all the Land she had at Hamelamsted, to be held of the King, paying to him and his Heirs one Pound of Cummin yearly, at the Feast of St. Michael, in Discharge of all Services and Exactions.

Isabel, the Daughter of Bernard, the Son of Nicholas, conferr'd on these Nuns all the Land she had at Edelesbure.

CRESSEWELL *Monastery in Herefordshire.*

504. **K**ING Edward III. in the first Year of his Reign, confirm'd to the Nuns at Cresswell all Donations made to them, as had been done before by King Henry III. whose Charter is also inserted, and therein Mention made, that Walter Lacy gave to the Brothers of the Order of Grand Mount at Cresswell 204 Acres of Land in his Wood of Ham, &c. as also that the said Brothers be exempt from all Services and Duties to the King, and that they enjoy all the Gifts of Isabel Lacy, once the Gift of Gilbert de Lacy.

DERBY

Nunnery in Derbyshire.

KING Henry III. granted to these Nuns, call'd de Pratis at Derby, an Augmentation of 100 Shillings a Year for their Maintenance out of the Fee-Farm of the Town of Nottingham.

By Inquisition 15 Edward I. it appear'd, that the Abby of Derby receiv'd yearly of several Tenants in Derby 14 Pounds and six Marks of Silver for three Water-Mills upon Hoddebrook; as also that the Garden and Curtilage, and the Place on which the Abby was founded, were worth 20 s. per Annum, and that there were four Carucates of Land, each containing 60 Acres.

LAMBLEY

Nunnery in Northumberland.

KING John, in the 2d Year of his Reign, confirm'd the Grant made by Adam de Tindale, and his Wife Helewis, to God, St. Mary, St. Patrick, and the Nuns of Lambley, the Place of the Abby on the Tine, and the Chapel of Sandburnesele, with four Acres in the same Place, and the Tithes; as also the Donations of Brenerings and Sandburnesele made by Helias, Nephew to the said Adam.

STEINSFIELD

Nunnery in Lincolnshire.

Henry, the Son of Henry Percy, was the first Founder of Standleey, vulgarly Stanfeld; the Revenue was 220 Pounds. Formerly there were Brothers in it.

Walter, Archbishop of York, in his Charter, declares, that the Master, Priorefs and Nuns of Steinsfield, endeavouring to convert the Church of Giseburn to their own Use, by Authority of Popes, he had assign'd them half a Carucate of Land at Swindene, and the Tithes of other Places, so that they should not claim any more of that Church on Account of Indulgences or Concessions, still reserving to them the Right of Patronage.

Upon parting the Lands of William Perry between William Earl of Warwick and Jocelin of Louvain, the Abby of Steinsfield fell all to Jocelin, whence it is likely that William Perry was the Founder thereof. These Nuns had the Churches of Quadring in Lincolnshire, and Gisburn in Yorkshire, for their own Use. King Edward I. granted them free Warren in all their Lands of Steinsfield and Appley in Lincolnshire.

BENEDICTIN MONASTERY



THE MONASTERY OF BENEDECTIN

IN THE COUNTY OF HEREFORD

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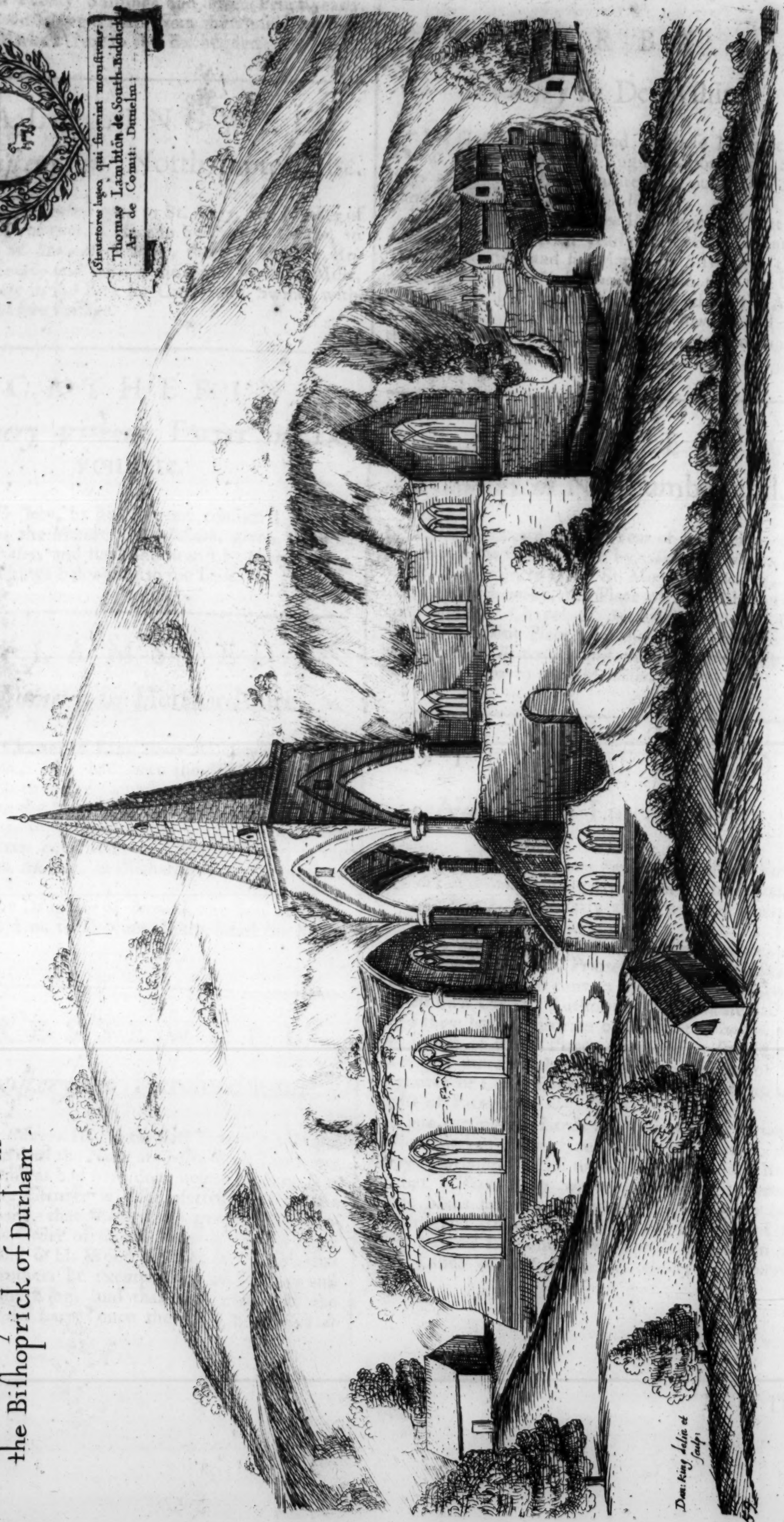
IN THE COUNTY OF HEREFORD

Finchale Cœnobium in
Episcopatu Dunelmensi,
The Priory of Finchale in
the Bishoprick of Durham.

Page 63



Structores lugeo, qui fuerint monasterii:
Thomas Lambton de South-Biddick
Ar. de Comit. Dunelm.



Dm: King Julia et
Jany

MODBURY

Priory in Devonshire.

A Controversy arising between *Ida*, the Wife of *James Erton*, Knight, and *Richard de Campo Arnulph*, about the Manor of *Modbury*, and the Advowson of the Priory there, at last the said *Ida* resign'd to *Richard* aforesaid all her Right to that Manor, &c.

CHESTER

Nunnery.

R *Anulph*, Earl of *Chester*, founded this Monastery of Nuns, and endow'd the same.

ROSSEDALE

Nunnery in Yorkshire.

THE Charter of 2 *Edward III.* sets forth, that *King John* had confirm'd to God, *St. Mary* and *St. Laurence* at *Rossedale*, and to the Nuns there serving God, the Donation of *Robert de Stutevil*, of the Vale of *Rossedale*, and the Meadow of *Baggethwait*, and the Bark of his Wood at *Crepton*, with the Confirmation of *Eustace de Stutevil* of the same, and of *Thomas Wake*, Lord of *Lydel*; the Grant of *Sibilla de Valoniis* of the Church of *Troppenbou*; that of *Alan Malekake* of all his Land from *Abuleffard* to *Tordrane*; the Confirmation of his Son *William*; the Donation of *William Bolcheck* of two Plough-Lands at *Newton*, confirm'd by his Son *Roger*, and his Daughter *Robesia*; that of *Adam*, the Son of *John Newton*, of one Plough-Land at *Newton*; that of *Roger de Laiston* of two Plough-Lands at *Farmanebey*; that of *Robert de Carwindelaw* of three Plough-Lands at *Calthorn*, with that of one other Plough-Land there; that of *Maud*, the Wife of *Americus de Scardeburgh*, of six Jars of Oil yearly; and that of *Terry de Rubwik* of two Acres of Meadow at *Skelton*.

PEMBROKE

Priory.

Walter Marshal, Earl of *Pembroke*, bestow'd on the Monastery and Monks of *St. John the Evangelist* and *St. Nicholas* at *Pembroke* one Plough-Land, and one Croft of his Manor of *Martin's Castle*, with the Tithes of the Mills of *Pembroke* and *Tynbek*.

St. CLEMENT'S

Nunnery near York.

Thurstan, Archbishop of *York*, granted to the Nuns of *St. Clement* the Place on which their Monastery was built, with two Carucates of Land in the Terri-

tory of *York*, and 20 Shillings a Year of his Fair at *York*; six Perches of Land at *Sudewell*; the Tithes of a Mill at *Buchekil*, and three Shillings from another, &c. This was confirm'd by the Dean and Chapter of *York*, as were this and all other Donations by *King Henry III.* 511.

Anno 1192, *Geoffrey*, Archbishop of *York*, gave the Priory of *St. Clement* at *York* to the Abby of *Godefrave*; but the Nuns of *St. Clement*, who had always been free, would not consent, and appeal'd to the Pope.

CHESTHUNT

Nunnery in Hertfordshire.

KING *Henry III.* gave and confirm'd to the Nuns of *Chestbunt* all the Lands and Tenements which the Canons of *Cathal*, whom he had remov'd, were once possess'd of. 512.

FINCHALL

Monastery in the Bishoprick of Durham.

Godrick de Finchall liv'd and dy'd Eremitically, in a solitary Place not far from *Durham*, upon the River *Wire*. *Ranulphus*, Bishop of *Durham*, confirm'd to the Monks of *Durham* this Hermitage of *Finchal*, with all Things appertaining to it.

Hugh, Bishop of *Durham*, confirm'd the same, adding some Liberties. 513.

St. JAMES'S

Priory at Bristol, a Cell to Tewksbury.

KING *Henry IV.* confirm'd to the Church of *St. James* at *Bristol* all that had been conferr'd on it by *William*, Earl of *Glocester*, viz. the Land of *Esfeleg*, and the Fair at *Bristol* in *Whitsun Week*, and the Tithe of his Mills of *Newburgh* in *Wales* of the same Town, and of his Mills at *Runne*, *Leovench*, &c.

BUNGY

Priory in Suffolk.

THE Charter of *King Henry II.* dated the 13th Year of his Reign, confirms to the Nuns at *Bungy* the Grant of *Roger de Glanvil*, and *Gunarel*, the Countess his Wife, of the Church of *Bungy*, and 10 Shillings of the said *Roger's* Mills in that Town; as also the four Churches of *All-Saints* at *Metingham*, *St. Margaret* at *Ilketeleshal*, *St. Andrew* and *St. Laurence* at the same Place; all the Lands of the said Countess at *Weston* and *Weynesford*, 24 Acres at *Cone*, and the Wind-mill, with many other Particulars. 514.

The Grant of *Roger*, Earl of *Norfolk*, gives to these Nuns his Mill at *Waineford*. 516.

SILLEY

SILLEY

Isle, belonging to Cornwall, a Cell to Tavistock.

KING Edward III. in the 9th Year of his Reign, granted Leave to the Monks of *Tavistock* to place two Secular Priests Chaplains, to officiate for them in the Isle of *Silley* during the Wars with *France*, the said Island belonging to them.

King *John* forbid putting the Canons of *Silley* into any Tenement of theirs, unless by himself or his Lord High Steward.

ROWNEY

Monastery in Hertfordshire.

ANNE Selby, Prioress of the Monastery of *St. John Baptist of Mundene*, alias *Rowney*, and the Nuns of the same, finding their Revenues insufficient for their Maintenance and the necessary Repairs, and to comply with *John Fray* their Patron, who would apply the said Revenues to the pious Uses for which they were design'd by the Founder, surrender'd into his Hands the said Priory, with all the Possessions belonging to the same.

517. King *Henry VI.* in the 37th Year of his Reign, granted Leave to the said *John Fray* to convert the said Nunnery into a Chantry of one Priest: This Priory having been first founded by *Conan Duke of Britany*, and *Earl of Richmond*.

NUN-EATON

Nunnery in Warwickshire.

518. **R**obert Earl of *Leicester*, as appears by his Deed, founded this Monastery of Nuns, of the same Order as those at *Font-Ebraud*, and put to it *Eaton*, with its Appurtenances, excepting what the Canons of *St. Mary of Leicester*, and the Nuns of *Casa Dei*, held. He also granted to it 25 Shillings yearly at *Hensebery*, and all he had at *Welles*, confirming other smaller Donations made to it. His Son *Robert* confirm'd his Grant, as did King *Henry II.*

519. *William Earl of Gloucester* conferr'd on the Nuns of *Eaton* the Church of *Mapeldresbam*, and the Chapel of *Petrefeld*.

520. The Abbess and Nuns of *Font-Ebraud* gave these Nuns full Liberty to receive and entertain as many Sisters as they should think fit, and could maintain, without being oblig'd to ask their Consent, and to make use of what Revenues they had, or might afterwards have, without being liable to allow any thing to the said Monastery of *Font-Ebraud*, unless they should think fit so to do in Charity to their Mother Monastery.

Pope *Alexander III.* by his Bull, confirm'd all their Possessions and Immunities.

LUFFELD

Monastery in Northamptonshire, a Cell to Westminster.

(Note, That *Tanner* says, this Monastery was in *Buckinghamshire*.)

Robert Earl of *Leicester* gave to the Servant of God, *Malger* the Monk, the little Land between *Lunbreod* and *Capeley*, to build Mansions and an Oratory there, and part of *Cerneley*.

King *Henry I.* enjoins, that no Disturbance be given to the Monks of *Luffeld* in their Persons or Possessions. Queen *Maud* gave Orders, that the said Monk *Malger* should be assisted. King *Edward I.* gave to the Church of *St. Mary* at *Luffeld* and the Monks there the Hermitage in the Wood of *Flechamsted*. Pope *Alexander III.* confirm'd to these Monks all their Possessions, particularly the Church of *St. Mary* at *Lodeford*, the Place of *St. Mary*; the Chapel of *St. Thomas Martyr*, the Place of *St. Mary* at *Flechamsted*, that of *St. Mary* at *Chorley*, that of *Bradewell*, the Town of *Everfaw*; their Lands at *Langport*, *Woven-dun*, *Salden*, *Lechamstude*, *Westbury*, *Redford* and *Selvestoe*, with their Tithes at *Salden*, &c. forbidding any to molest or lay any Impositions on them, and allowing them a Burial-place, and the chusing of their own Prior, with a Curse on the Infringers thereof, and a Blessing on such as shall defend the same. This Bull is dated 1174.

Ralph de Cabienes gave to this Monastery the Church of *Dodford*, confirm'd by *A. Bishop of Lincoln*. *Hugh*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, confirm'd the Grants of the said *Ralph*, of the Church of *Flombery* by *Hamon*, the Son of *Memphilin*, and half the Church of *St. Mary* of *Beckhampton* by *Richard*, the Son of *Nigellus*. *Hugh* of *St. Martin* conferr'd on it the Church of *St. John Baptist* at *Lillingston*; *William*, the Son of *William de Stratford*, the Church of *Stratford*; *Robert*, Archdeacon of *Buckingham*, the Chapel of *Everfaw*; *Robert Fitz-Nigel* the Church of *Beckhampton*; *Richard Chainy* the Church of *Dodford*; *Hamon*, the Son of *Manselin*, the Tithe of his Household; *William*, the Son of *Hamon de Wolverington*, the Church of *Thornewburgh*, and 10 Shillings yearly of his Mill at *Wolverton*. *John*, the Son of *John*, Lord of *Wolverington*, confirms the Grants of his Father and others at *Thorburgh* in *Buckinghamshire*, saving to himself all his Rights on the Castle of *Northampton*, by which it appears, that the Lands of this Monastery were both in *Buckingham* and *Northamptonshire*, which may reconcile the Difference above noted between *Dugdale* and *Tanner*. King *Henry III.* in regard that this Monastery had been founded by his Predecessors Kings of *England*, allow'd them Fuel for five Years out of his Forest of *Whittlewood*.

WIBBERFOSS

Nunnery in Yorkshire,

WAS dedicated to *St. Mary*, and founded by *Alan de Catton*, who, besides other Things, bestow'd on it all the Land of one Fee, with the Meadow

dow upon *Derwent Catton*. All the Donations made to it were confirm'd by the Charters of *Henry II.* and *III.*

GODSTOW

Nunnery in Oxfordshire.

525. *A*lexander, Bishop of *Lincoln*, in the Year 1138, consecrated this Church, which had been built from the Ground by the Priorefs *Editba*, in Honor of *St. Mary* and *St. John Baptist*. The Consecration was perform'd in the Presence of King *Stephen* and Queen *Maud*, with many Bishops, Earls, Barons, and other great Men, who all at the same time made their Donations to it, as the aforesaid Bishop testifies, viz. King *Stephen* gave the yearly Value of 100 Shillings in Land at *Walton*, his Queen *Maud* 10 Marks, his Son *Eustace* 100 Shillings in Money, till such time as he had Lands; *Theobald*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, 100 Shillings and Land; the aforesaid Bishop of *Lincoln* 100 Shillings of the Toll of *Bannebery*; *Robert*, Bishop of *Exeter*, 40 Shillings upon the two Churches of *St. Mary* at *Glocester*, and that of *Ferendon*; *Roger*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, the Mill call'd *Rotemil*, with the Land about it, and so the rest, King *Stephen* confirming the same, as did the Archbishop of *Canterbury* and the other Bishops; and *Albericus*, the Pope's Legate, releas'd the Benefactors of a Year's Penance enjoin'd them, and 40 Days yearly to all such as should visit the said Church on the Festival of *St. Prisca*, or *St. John Baptist*. All the above Grants are also specify'd in King *Stephen's* Charter.

526. *Thomas St. Walerick* confirm'd the Grant made by his Father *Bernard* to King *Henry* of the Town of *Wulgaricot*, which the said King *Henry* had conferr'd on the Nuns of *Godstow*. *John St. John* gave them the Land of *Godstow*; *Vincent Witham* that of *Mideley*. King *Richard's* Charter of the first Year of his Reign confirms all former Grants.

528. In the Year 1191, *Hugh*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, visiting the Religious Houses in his Diocese, and coming into the Church of the Nuns of *Godstow*, which is between *Oxford* and *Woodstock*, saw a Tomb in the middle of the Choir before the Altar cover'd with Silks, and set round with Lamps and Wax Candles, and asking whose Tomb that was, understood it to be that of *Rosamund*, Mistress to King *Henry II.* and that for his Sake she had done much Good to the Church. The Bishop answer'd, Take her away from hence, because she was a Strumpet, and bury her without the Church among the rest, lest the Christian Religion be vilify'd, and that other Women, deterr'd by her Example, may avoid unlawful and adulterous Embraces. This was done accordingly.

Rosamond's Tomb at *Godstow* Nunnery, says *Leland* in his Itinerary, was taken up lately: It is a Stone with this Inscription, *Tumba Rosamundæ*. Her Bones were clos'd in Lead: When it was open'd, there was a very sweet Smell came out of it. There is a Cross hard by *Godstow* with this Inscription:

*Qui meat hac oret, signum salutis adoret,
Utque sibi detur Venia Rosamunda precetur.*

LILLECHURCH

Nunnery in -----

KING *Henry III.* granted and confirm'd to the Nuns of *Lillechurch* the Manor of that Name, with all its Rights and Appurtenances, as also the keeping of a Fair there for three Days yearly at *Michaelmas*; and by another Grant, the same King forgives them the Acknowledgment they were wont to make for the same.

TYKEHEAD

Nunnery in Yorkshire.

KING *John*, in the 5th Year of his Reign, confirm'd all Grants made to the Church of *St. Mary* at *Tykehead*, and to the Nuns, viz. that of the Place call'd *Tykehead*, with four Plough-Lands at *Cottunwick* by *Roger*, the Son of *Roger*, &c. *Emma Hay* confirm'd the Gift of one Plough-Land at *Cottunwick*, and one Toft at *Cross* by *Pigot*. *Hugh de Boulton* gave to it all the Land he had in the Castellany and Bailiwick of *Queldric*. 529.

In the Year 1264, the Canons of *Ebretton* and the Nuns of *Tykehead* exchange'd certain Lands and Houses, about which they had been at Variance before.

Robert Ask, Knight, the Founder of this House, gave these Nuns seven Shillings and four Pence a Year to keep the Anniversary of himself, his Wife and Children; and in case they did not perform the said Anniversary diligently, and with Reverence, the said Sum was to return to his Heirs. Dated Anno 1521.

HUNTINGDON

Nunnery.

Sister *Emma*, Priorefs of *St. James* without *Huntingdon*, being dead, *Helen Wells*, a Nun of the same Monastery, was chosen Priorefs by the other Nuns, *Richard Foxton*, Steward to the Lady *Dervorgul*, the Patroness, giving his Consent for his said Lady. 530.

CLIVE

Monastery in Somersetshire.

William de Romara gave all his Lands at *Clive*, with all their Liberties, except the Service of his Soldiers, to build an Abby, by the Hands of *Hugh*, Abbot of *St. Laurence* at *Revesby*. By another Deed the said *William* confirms the said Lands of *Clive*, with all belonging to them, only reserving to himself the free Men thereof.

R

King

531. King John confirm'd the above Donation, and that of his Chamberlain *Hugh de Burgo*, of the free Tenure of the said *Clive*, and of the Church of *Hammel*. *Richard*, Earl of *Poitou* and *Cornwal*, confirms to the Monks of *Clive* the Lands of *Pachewill* and *Treglaston*, the Gift of *Hubert de Burgo* aforesaid, and those of *Pundstoke* the Gift of *William de Pundstoke*, with all other Donations in *Cornwal*.

532. The Deed of *Hubert de Burgo* aforesaid bestows on these Monks all his Lordship of *Ruglum*. *Reginald de Mokun* calls this Monastery by the Name of *Vallis Florida*, or the Flowry Vale, vulgarly *Clive*, and endows it with all his Lands of *Slaworth*, and by another Deed confirms *William Mokun's* Grant of *Stor-manford*. King *Henry III.*'s Charter grants and confirms to them his Manor of *Brampton* in *Devonshire*, to be held of him and his Heirs, paying yearly into the Exchequer 22 Pounds, at two Payments. Given in the 13th Year of his Reign.

531. The aforesaid *William de Romara* founded this Monastery of *Clive*, in the 9th Year of the Reign of King *Richard I.* King *Henry III.* confirm'd all Grants made to this Monastery. See this Monastery again among the Additions to the first Volume, at the beginning of Vol. III.

HALIWELL Nunnery in Middlesex.

KING *Richard I.* confirm'd to these Nuns the Donations made to them, viz. half a Rood of Land by *Geoffrey Chamberlain* at *Dunton*; another half Rood at *Dunton* by *Geoffrey de Melicho* and his Brother *William*; one Rood at *Hewxteworth* by *Theobald*, the Son of *Fulk*; the Church of *Wurelew* by *Gonorra de Valoniis*, the Town of *Luiton* by the same *Gonorra*; the Lands of *Eatesby* by *John Gatesby*; a Garden without *Cripplegate* by *Juliana Gardin*. The same King by another Charter grants them the Place of *Haliwell*, &c.

532. *Robert of Roan* gave to these Nuns 10 Acres in the Wood of *Camerwell*. Several more Donations and Exchanges may be seen in the *Monasticon*.

KERSEY Priory in Suffolk.

Nesta de Cokefeld, Widow of *Thomas de Burgo*, gave to God, *St. Mary*, and *St. Antony* of *Kersey*, and the Brothers there serving God, the Church of *Kersey*, the Wood of *Piscroft*, with several other Particulars; and by another Deed, wherein she calls those Canons whom before she nam'd Brothers, confirms those and other Grants, of which she and her second Husband pass'd a Fine in the 24th of King *Henry III.* In a third Deed she bestows on those Canons the Advowson of a Mother-Church she there calls *Lelesey*, and in a fourth all her Lands at *Alston*, &c. The Deed of *Thomas de Burgo* confirms to the said Canons the Grant of *William*, the Son of *Richard*, of all his Patrimony at *Lelesey*; and by another with his Wife *Nesta*, confirms the Gift of three Acres of Arable at *Grotene*.

534.

KINGTON

Nunnery in Wiltshire.

Robert Burnell, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, confirm'd and granted to the Nuns of *St. Mary* at *Kington* one Acre of Land at *Kington*, together with the Advowson of the Church of *St. Michael* at *Kington*.

BURNHAM

Nunnery in Buckinghamshire.

THE Charter of King *Edward III.* grants and confirms to the Nuns of *St. Mary* at *Burnham*, founded by himself, the Manor of *Burnham*, with the Advowson of the Church of that Town, with some other Donations of less Note.

STOKE-CLARE

Priory in Suffolk,

WAS founded Anno 1248 by *Richard de Clare*, Earl of *Glocester*, from whom descended the *Mortimers* Earls of *March*, and the Royal House of *York*, as may be seen in a long Copy of *Englisch* Verses among the Additions to this Volume at the beginning of Vol. III.

King *Richard II.* by his Charter, made this an *Englisch* Priory, and a Cell to *Westminster* Abby; for before it was an Alien, and Cell to *Beckenerlewyn* Abby in *Normandy*.

At the Request of *Edmund*, Earl of *March*, Heir to the Founder, Pope *John* made this Church Collegiate, appointing a Dean and Canons instead of the Monks, assigning the Reason because the Revenues were wasted, and the Service not duly perform'd; and the said *Edmund*, Earl of *March*, by his Deed, dated 7 *Henry V.* confirm'd to the said Dean and Canons all the Lands and Immunities belonging to the Priory.

See p. 1004, among the Addenda.

GLOCESTER-HALL

in the Suburbs of Oxford.

IN the Year of our Lord 1283, the noble *John Giffard* furnish'd a Place without the Walls of *Oxford*, and gave Possessions for the Maintenance of thirteen Monks, whom he chose out of the Monastery of *Glocester*, that his Soul, and the Soul of his Wife *Maud Longespey*, might be for ever blessed by the Professors of *St. Benedict*.

The Deed of *John*, Abbot of *Glocester*, sets forth, that he had, at the Request of the aforesaid Founder of this Hall, which he says stood in the Suburbs of *Oxford*, in a Place call'd *Stackwell-Street*, sent Monks thither,

thither, but had afterwards recall'd them, and again sent one *Henry of Helin*, a Monk, to erect a Monastery there, discharging him of all Subjection to the Monastery of *Glocester*.

541. King *Edward I.* gave his Licence of *Mortmain* for endowing of this Hall, and the Deed of the Founder says, it was dedicated to *St. John* the Apostle and Evangelist, and *St. Benedict* Confessor, and specifies the particular Lands and Tenements of his Endowment.

MISSENDEN

Monastery in Buckinghamshire.

542. IT appears by Inquisition, 51 *Edward III.* and by other Vouchers, that *William Missenden*, Knight, was the Founder of this Abby, Anno 1293, which was dedicated to *St. Mary*; and the Founder held the Manor of *Missenden* of the Earl of *Glocester* by Knight's Service.

William de Feynes gave to this Church all the Lands he had at *Wendover*, which were held by one *Wimund*, and with the Land gave the said *Wimund* and all his Land and Progeny.

See Vol. III. p. 18.

MINORESSES,

their Nunnery at London.

KING *Edward I.* in the first Year of his Reign, granted his Licence of *Mortmain* to his Brother *Edmund*, for him to give and assign a Place he had in the Parish of *St. Botolph* without *Algate* to the Nuns of the Order of *Minors*, to be brought into England by *Blanch*, Queen of *Navarre*, his said Brother's Wife, there to serve God, the Blessed Virgin, and

St. Francis; and allow'd the said Nuns to receive the same, without being disturb'd on Account of the Statute of *Mortmain*.

WATERBECHAM

Nunnery of the Order of St. Clare in Cambridgeshire.

KING *Edward I.* in the 22d Year of his Reign, 543. granted Leave to *Dionisia de Monte Canisio* to found a Monastery of Nuns of whatsoever Order she pleas'd in the Manor of *Waterbeche*, which she held of him in *Capite*, and that the Religious there founded might hold the same as a perpetual Alms, from all Secular Service, and that she might bring from beyond the Sea as many Sisters of the said Order as she thought fit: Verify'd by Inquisition the 29th Year of King *Edward I.*

King *Edward III.* confirm'd this Grant to the said Nunnery of *St. Mary* and *St. Clare* at *Waterbeche*, being *Minoreffes*.

HOLAND

Monastery in Lancashire.

544. *Walter*, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, in the Year 1319, with the Consent of *Robert de Holland*, the Patron, converted the Collegiate Chapel at *Holand*, till then serv'd by Canon Regulars, but by them neglected and impair'd, into a Monastery, consisting of a Prior and 12 Monks, and confirm'd to them all its former Possessions. The Monks, upon the Death of their Prior, were to chuse three of their own Number to present to the Patron, who was to appoint one of them Prior.

Of these that follow, we have found nothing but the Names of the Founders, which are set down out of Leland's Collectanea.

545. **C**ANTERBURY Nunnery of the Holy Sepulchre, William Calvel, Citizen of Canterbury, the first Founder.

WANGFORD Priory, a Prior and two others, the Founder *Doulo Afini*, the King's Sewer.

TREWE Priory, only three in it, *John Bovile* Kt. now Lord *Wingfield*, Founder.

CANINGTON Nunnery, *Robert Curey* first Founder; the Earl of *Northumberland* the latter.

MARLOW Nunnery, *Geoffrey* Lord *Spencer* first Founder.

EAST-EASEBURN Nunnery, *John de Bone* Kt. first Founder; *David Owen* Kt. the latter.

POLLESHO Nunnery, *D. Bruar*, Bishop of *Exeter*, Founder, Brother to *William Bruar*, Uncle to King *John*.

St. GILES's in the Wood Nunnery, of the Diocese of *Lincoln*, *Roger Toney*, Lord of *Flamstede*, first Founder; the King the latter.

DURFORD Abby, *Henry Husey* Kt. first Founder; *Henry Guldaford* Kt. chief Benefactor.

UMBERSTANE, St. Mary and St. Peter, *Radulphus*, the Son of *Drogon*.

HATFIELD-REGIS, *alias* HATFIELD-BRADORE, *Albericus Vere* Founder.

St. OLAVE Priory, *Roger*, the Son of *Osbert*, Founder, afterwards *Gerningham* has the Right of Patronage to the Church of *Borowcastle* in *Suffolk*.

BISTON Priory, in which three Brothers, the Lady of *Cressy* Foundress, now *Moulny*.

HENINGHAM Nunnery, *Albericus de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, and *Lucy* his Wife the first Priorels there. See p. 1020, among the *Addenda*.

MALVERN the Lesser, *Jocelin* Founder.

LYNNE, a Cell to the Monastery of *Norwich*, *Herebert*, Bishop of *Norwich*, the Founder, tho' the Lord of *Morley* since claim'd the Patronage. The Church of St. Margaret at *Lynne* was aporopriated to this House.

YARMOUTH, a Cell to the Monastery of *Norwich*, *Herebert Lesing*, Bishop of *Norwich*, the Founder.

ALDEBY, a Cell to the Monastery of *Norwich*, *Agnes de Bello Fago* the first Foundress.

ORFORD Nunnery, *Ralph de Albineio* Founder.

IKELINGTON Nunnery, *Albericus de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, Founder.



Of the Ancient Monasteries in WALES.

546. **I**T is to be observ'd, that King *Morcant* and his Uncle *Frioc* took an Oath upon the Altar, before St. *Oudoc* and several Abbots, to live in Peace without Fraud, on Condition, that if either of them kill'd the other, or offer'd him any Wrong, he should not redeem the same with Gold or Silver, but should quit his Kingdom, and spend all his Life in Pilgrimage. Long after, at the Instigation of the Devil, King *Morcant* treacherously murder'd his Uncle *Frioc*, and then *Morcant* came to Bishop *Oudoc* at the Church of *Llandaff*, begging Absolution for his Perjury and Murder. The Bishop assembled in a Synod the Abbots of *Catoc*, *Docun*, and *Ildut*, with his Clergy from *Taratrygguy* to *Tyry*, and the King came to receive Judgment of them. The Synod, lest the Kingdom should be left without Defence of its natural Lord, decreed, That his Pilgrimage should be exchang'd for Fasting, Prayer, and Alms-Deeds, to cleanse the Perjury and Murder; and King *Morcant*, with the Consent of the Elders of *Morcanbuc*, laid his Hand on the four Gospels, and the Relicks St. *Oudoc* held, promising to make Amends for his Perjury and Murder by Fasting, Prayer and Alms; as also never to do the like again, but to execute Mercy and Justice; and being admitted to proper Penance and the Christian Communion, before deny'd him by Bishop *Oudoc*, he declar'd the Abbeyes of *Catoc*, *Ildut*, and *Docun*, free from all Service to the Crown, &c.



ALIEN

ALIEN PRIORIES

OF THE

Order of St. Benedict.

That is, English little Monasteries, which were subject to other greater and more ancient Monasteries of the same Order beyond the Seas, and depended on them by the Name of Cells.

D E R E H U R S T

Monastery in Gloucestershire, a Cell to St. Denis in France.

BE D E says, there was a noted Abby at *Derehurst*, which the *Danes* destroy'd: The *French* Order was erected since the Conquest. The old Priory stood East from *Severn* a Bow-shot, and North of the Town. There remain yet several Names of Streets, as *Fisher's-Street* and others; but the Buildings are gone. So *Leland*.

King *William* the Conqueror gave the Church of *Derehurst* to *St. Denis* in *France*, as his Predecessor King *Edward* had before given it to *Baldwin*, Monk of the same Saint. He also confirm'd the Grant of the same King *Edward* of *Teyntun* to the said Saint.

48. King *Henry* VI. in the 21st Year of his Reign, made this an *English* Priory.

The Prior here was Patron of the Churches of *Wulffston*, Parson of *Derehurst*, and Patron of *Culne*, *Preston*, *Welmefford*, and *Cumpstone*.

O T E R Y

Monastery in Devonshire, a Cell to Roan.

49. **T**H E Charter of King *Richard* II. quotes that of King *Henry*, wherein is inserted that of King *Edward* the Confessor, dated 1060, granting to the Church of *St. Mary* at *Roan* a Town call'd *Aregia*.

King *Edward* III. granted to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Mary* at *Roan* the Manor of *Otery*, and the Advowson of the Church there, to be held of him

in *Capite*. The same King, in the 11th Year of his Reign, granted his Licence to *John Grandison*, Bishop of *Exeter*, to found there a College of Secular Priests. 550.

L E V E S H A M

Monastery in Kent, a Cell to St. Peter at Ghent in Flanders.

IN the 13th Year of his Reign, King *Henry* III. confirm'd to the Abbot and Monks of *Ghent* their Manor of *Levesham* and *Greenwich*, with their Churches, Tithes, Revenues, &c. and all the Liberty granted them by King *Edward* and his Predecessors.

St. MICHAEL of the MOUNT

Priory in Cornwall, a Cell to St. Michael of the Danger of the Sea in Normandy.

KI N G *Edward* the Confessor, by his Charter, gave to *St. Michael* the Archangel, for the Use of the Brothers there serving God, *St. Michael* next the Sea, with all its Dependencies, and all the Land of *Vennefre*, as also the Port call'd *Euminella*. 551.

Robert Earl of *Morton*, under King *William* the Conqueror, gave the Mount of *St. Michael* in *Cornwall* to the Monks of *St. Michael* of the Danger of the Sea, and afterwards added to his Gift Lands at *Truvelaboth*, *Lismanoch*, *Trequaners*, and *Carmailoch*. Sign'd Anno 1085. *Livricus*, Bishop of *Exeter*, exempted this Church from all Episcopal Dominion.

S

M E R-

MERSEY

Monastery in Essex, a Cell to St. Owen's at Roan.

552. IT was found by Inquisition, 4 Edward III. that the Manors of *Mersey*, *Fyngrynke* and *Pet*, with half the Hundred of *Neuster* in *Essex*, were the Temporalities of *St. Owen* in *Normandy*, by the Gift of *King Edward* the Confessor, and confirm'd by *King William*, and *King Henry*, the Son of the Empress: Therefore the said *King Edward* III. order'd his Escheator, &c. not to disturb the Monks of *St. Owen* in their Possession.

ANDOVER

Monastery in Hampshire, a Cell to St. Florentius at Saumur.

THE Charter of *King William* the Conqueror gave the Church of *Andover* to *St. Florentius*, with all that belong'd to it, which was confirm'd by *King Edward* II.

BLITH

Priory in Northamptonshire, a Cell to the Abby of St. Catherine on the Mount, at Roan.

Roger de Builly, and his Wife *Muriel*, in the Year 1088, granted and confirm'd to the Monks of *St. Mary* at *Blith* the Church and whole Town of *Blith*, with all Things belonging to them; as also the Toll and Passage of *Radesford*, as far as *Theornewat*, and of *Frodeston* as far as *Hidshill*, besides several Tithes, &c. mention'd in the Deed.

554. *King Henry* II. enjoin'd all Persons in Power in *Yorkshire* and *Nottinghamshire* to permit the Monks there to enjoy their Fair at *Blith*, and their Toll, &c. as above. *Ydonea de Veteri Ponte*, Daughter to *John de Builly*, confirm'd to the Monks of *Blith* the Grant made them by her Predecessors of the Land of *Lyninus de Dumo*, and by another Deed that of the Chapels of *Osterfeld* and *Bautre*. *King John*, in the 2d Year of his Reign, granted and confirm'd to *St. Mary* of *Roan* the Chapel of *Blith*, with its Dependencies, being the Churches and Chapels of *Hareworth*, *Serleby*, *Morthon*, *Watelay*, *Westmanham*, *Kirketon*, *Walseby*, *Horton*, *Bevercot*, *Drayton*, *Gameleston*, *Eggemomon*, *Estmarcham*, *Brigeford*, *Luddeham*, *Gunnnetorp*, *Gunnolveston*; with the Lands of *Fald*, *Dunington*, *Fibreton*, &c.

COVENHAM

Monastery in Lincolnshire, a Cell of St. Carileph in the Province of Main in France.

King William the Conqueror gave two Carucates of Land in the Village of *Lindsey*, of the Town of *Covenham*, to the Monks of *St. Carilephus*.

By Inquisition taken 31 Edward I. it was found not to be to the Detriment of the King or other Person, that the Monks of *St. Carilephus* should assign over their Cell of *Covenham* to the Monastery of *Kirkstede*, excepting that the King would lose 12 l. a Year, which he receiv'd of the said Monastery, besides the holding of two Carucates of the Bishop of *Durham*, and six Acres of *Warin de Hanley*; and besides that, the said Cell was oblig'd to furnish *Robert Merle* of *Swynthorp* with Diet and Cloathing during his Life.

ABERGAVENNY

Monastery in Monmouthshire, a Cell to St. Vincent in the Province of Main in France.

Hamelin, the Son of *Dru*, Lord of *Baladun*, came over with *King William* the Conqueror when he subdu'd *England*, and built the Castle of *Abergavenny*, where once a Giant call'd *Agros* had before built a Castle. This *Hamelin* dy'd in the Reign of *King William* Rufus, and lies bury'd in the Priory of *Abergavenny*, because he was the Founder of it. Dying without Issue, he left his Lands to his Nephew *Brientius*, who had two Sons, both Lepers, whom he therefore put into the Monastery of *Abergavenny*, and assign'd it Lands for their Maintenance.

Upon Inquisition taken 5 Edward III. whether *William de Brewosa*, Lord of *Abergavenny*, had granted to the Monastery of that Place the Tithe of all Profits arising from the Castle and Town, the Deed of the said *William de Brewosa* proving the same was produc'd. See Vol. II. p. 904.

WOTTON-WAVEN

in Warwickshire, a Cell to the Abby of Conches in Normandy.

Robert Stafford confirm'd all the Alms given by his Father *Robert de Toenio*, and his Father *Nicholas Stafford*, to the Church and Monks of *St. Peter* at *Wotton*, viz. the Church of *Wotton*, with the Tithes of the Town, and two Hides of Land, &c. *Hervey*, Lord

559. Lord of *Stafford*, confirm'd all the said Donations. *Ralph Tony* conferr'd on the same his Manor of *Leve*, and all his Tithes. *Roger Tony*, the Son of *Ralph*, bestow'd on it the Town of *Wertebam*, with the Church and the Tithe of the Town, and a Mill, Fishery, and 40 Acres of Land. King *Henry* allow'd these Monks of *St. Peter Castelle* the free Choice of their Abbot, and all belonging to them should be free from any Exactions, and they and their Servants to be free at the Port of *Dieppe* in *Normandy* from all Duties, and at the same time he confirms all Grants made to them.

F O L K S T O N

Monastery in Kent, a Cell to the Abby of Lolley in Normandy.

560. *William de Abrincis*, Lord of *Folkston*, in his Deed for confirming the Foundation of this Monastery, declares, he had carefully perus'd and examin'd the Foundation and Donation Deeds of *Nigellus de Munneville*, his Predecessor, Lord of *Folkston*, made to the Abbot and Monks of *St. Mary of Lonley*, the Contents whereof he recites, viz. That the said *Nigellus* did give to the said Church and Monks the Church of *St. Mary* and *St. Eanswyth* at *Folkston*, with the Patronage of the same, and all the Churches of his Lordship, with their Patronage, belonging to the Honor of *Folkston*, and all Things to them appertaining, in the Year 1095, and the Reign of *William Rufus*. The said *Nigellus* also granted them the Lands of *Cornyls* and *Forenden*, with many other Donations by him and his Wife *Beatrix*, as Tithes, &c. and in regard that ancient Deeds may be destroy'd by Fire or otherwise, he ordains, that his Heirs and Successors shall never require of the Monks any other Vouchers, besides this present Deed and Confirmation of his; and in case any of his said Heirs or other Person whatsoever shall in any manner endeavour to infringe or invalidate this his Concession, may he quickly and terribly be sensible, that he has irrecoverably incurr'd the Curse of God the Father, and of the Blessed Virgin *Mary* and *St. Eanswyth* Virgin, whose Servants he shall wrong, and let him, like an useless Member of *CHRIST* cut off from the Church, be struck with perpetual Anathema, unless he repent, and be tormented with *Judas*, the Betrayer of *CHRIST*, chain'd up in Darkness, and the Shadow of Death, where there will be never ceasing weeping, and gnashing of Teeth; then having his Portion with *Dathan* and *Abiron*, whom the Earth swallow'd up alive in the Flesh, may he be thrust down into Hell-Fire, to be ever damnably tormented by a Troop of Devils prepar'd for that purpose.

K I R K B Y

Monastery in Warwickshire, a Cell to St. Nicholas at Anjou.

562. *Godfrey de Wirzkia* granted to the Monastery of *St. Nicholas* of *Anjou* the Town call'd *Copston*, with all its Dependencies, and the Church, which he re-

built, and dedicated to *St. Mary* and *St. Denis*; also two Parts of the Tithes of *Wapenbury*, *Neakald*, *Lellewort*, *Crec*, and *Melton*; and the third of the Tithe at *Hanton*; all the Tithe of the Market and Toll at *Melton*; the third Part of the Tithe in the Isle of *Axholm*, &c. *Roger Mowbray* confirm'd all the said Grants, as did *Nigellus Mowbray*.

King *Henry V.* confirm'd the same, and granted 563. Leave to *Thomas* Earl of *Nottingham* to build a Monastery of *Carthusians* on his Land of *Eppeworth*, near the Island of *Axholm*, and to the Abbot of the Monastery of *St. Nicholas* at *Anjou*, of the Order of *St. Benedict*, to assign over to the said *Carthusians* the Priory of *Kirkby*, with its Appurtenances, in the County of *Warwick*, and the Manors of *Newbold* upon *Avene*, *Coppeston*, and *Walton*.

H O L Y T R I N I T Y

Priory at York, a Cell to Marmonstier in France.

Ralph Paganel finding a Church at *York*, formerly 564. dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and given to Canons, with sufficient Revenues, then quite gone to Decay, and being desirous to retrieve it, he gave the same to *St. Martin* of *Marmonstier*, and the Monks there for ever, with the Consent of King *William* the Conqueror and others. For the Maintenance of the Monks there, he gave the said Church, with three Crofts belonging to it; also the Church of *St. Helen* at *York*, that of *Erneham* in *Lancashire*, that of *Rase*, and that of *Berton*; those of *Newton*, *Monkton*, *Leddis*, *Horan*, *St. Helen de Ternesco*, *St. John* of *Adel*, half that of *Cranham*, and that of *Barton*, with many Tithes, Fisheries, Mills, &c.

Pope *Alexander* confirm'd all the Grants made to this Church.

Upon Precept of King *Edward I.* Inquisition being taken about the State of this Monastery, it was found, that *Ralph* the Founder, nor any of his Heirs, had any Direction over the same in the Vacancy of the Priorship, but only to appoint a Porter to take Care that the Chattels of the said Monastery should not be convey'd away by any; and that when a Prior should be deputed by the Abbot of *Marmonstier*, he might take Possession of the Priory without any Contradiction from the said *Ralph*, or any of his Successors.

H E D L A Y

Monastery in Yorkshire, a Cell to the Holy Trinity at York.

Hypolitus de Bram gave to *St. Mary* at *Hedlay*, and 565. the Monks there for ever, the Land between *Wicheneficke* and *Hallecheldesicke*, both Wood and Plain, as far as *Bollebec*.

Adam, the Son of *Peter* of *Berkin*, gave to these Monks five Acres of his Meadow of *Smedbal*. *Peter Middleton* confirm'd the Grants of *Hypolitus de Bram* and his Son *Hugh*, in the Year 1290.

L A N-

LANCASTER

Monastery, a Cell of St. Martin at Sees in France.

566. **T**HE Charter of King Richard II. confirms and mentions the Grants made to this House, viz. Roger, Earl of Poitou, gave to St. Martin the Church of St. Mary at Lancaster, with all that appertain'd to it, and part of the Land of that Town from the old Wall to Prestgate, and the two Mansions of Audelun and Neuton near Lancaster, and the Wood as far as Freibrock, the Church of Hestun, with a third Part of the Town, and the Churches of Cotegrave, Cropil, Wikelay, Crofton, half Aicleton, all Ridewell, Preston, Kirtleham, Mellings, Boelton, with the Tithes, &c.
567. John Earl of Morton confirm'd the Grant of this Church to St. Martin, and the aforesaid other Grants.

Pope Urban confirm'd the Possession of the Abbot of St. Martin, directing he should receive from the Priory of Lancaster 50 Marks Sterling yearly, and forbidding any to intermeddle in the Disposition of the said Monastery besides the said Abbot.

Henry, Abbot of Sees, resign'd the Church of Mellings to Roger de Montbegon, who in Return quitted to him the Chapel of Guerfingham for ever.

568. Anno 1246, John Romanus, Archdeacon of Richmond, appropriated the Church of our Lady at Lancaster, with the Chapels thereto belonging, to this Priory, reserving 20 Marks per Annum for a Vicar.

Walter, Archbishop of York, appropriated to the Archdeacon of Richmond the Church of Boulton, near Lancaster. Dugdale here gives the Genealogy of the Founders or Restorers of the Abby of St. Martin at Sees.

OTTERY

Priory in Devonshire, a Cell to the Abby of Mount St. Michael of the Dangers of the Sea.

569. **I**T appears by Inquisition taken in the Reign of K. Edward III. as also by his Letters Patents, that King William the Conqueror gave to Mount St. Michael of the Dangers of the Sea the Manors of Oteriton and Yerthcombe, with their Appurtenances, in the County of Devon, and that King John founded the Priory there, appointing four Monks to perform the Divine Office, and to distribute weekly to the Poor the Value of sixteen Shillings in Bread for ever; and that he gave to them for Maintenance of their Chantry and Alms the Manors of Oteriton, Sidemuch, and Buddele, worth 100 l. per Annum; which being made out, the said King Edward III. commanded his Escheator not to molest the Monks in their Possession; and if he had receiv'd any of their Revenues, to refund the same.
- 570.

LODRES

Priory in Dorsetshire, a Cell to the Abby of St. Mary Montburg in Normandy.

Benedict de Radveris gave to the Monastery of St. Mary Montburg the Manor of Lodres for five Hides of Land, confirm'd by King Henry I.

APLEDERCOMB

Priory in the Isle of Wight, a Cell to St. Mary Montburg in Normandy.

KING Edward III. on Account of the Wars with France, order'd the Prior and two Monks, that remain'd of this Monastery, to be remov'd first to the Abby of Hyde, and afterwards to certain Tenements by the Inclosure of the Canons of Sarum, belonging to the Abbot of Montburg, as Prebendary of Lodres in the Church of Sarum.

FRAMPTON

Monastery in Dorsetshire, a Cell to St. Stephen at Caen in Normandy.

KING William the Conqueror gave to the Monastery of St. Stephen at Caen the two Manors of Fronton and Biencombe in Dorsetshire, as also that of Northam in Devonshire, that of Penfe'd in Essex, &c. and King Henry I. gave the Manor of Brideton in Dorsetshire: All which was confirm'd to them by King Richard and King Henry IV.

SWAVESEY

Monastery in Cambridgeshire, a Cell to St. Sergius and Bachus in Angiers.

Alan Rufus, Earl of Britany, gave to the Abby of the Martyrs Sergius and Bachus, and St. Briorus, the Church of Swavesey, with all its Dependencies and Immunities, with many Tithes, and all he had in the Town of Drayton, confirm'd by King William the Conqueror, as appears by the Deed of the said Alan. William de la Zouche ratifies the said Donations of Alan, his Grandfather, ordaining, that when the Office

Office of Prior of *Swavesey* shall be vacant, the Abbot of *St. Sergius* shall present another to be admitted without Opposition by him, or whosoever shall be in Possession of the Manor of *Swavesey*.

B L A K E N H A M
*Monastery in Suffolk, a Cell to
St. Mary at Bec.*

*W*alter Giffard gave to the Church of *St. Mary at Bec* his Manor of *Blakenham* in *Suffolk*, as he held it of the King, confirm'd by King *William Rufus*. *Sibilla de Tingry* confirm'd the Grant of one Hide of Land at *Balgheam*, belonging to the Manor of *Clop-ham*, made by her Ancestors.

C O G E S
*Priory in Oxfordshire, a Cell to the
Abby of Fiscamp.*

*M*anasser *Arfic*, by two Deeds, the latter dated 1103, by Command of the King, confirm'd to the Monks at *Coges* all the Tithes granted them by his Parents, and afterwards in the Year 1107 gave to the Monks of *Fiscamp* the Church of *Sabrinton*, and all the Tithe of the Town: All which King *Henry* confirm'd.

W E S T W O O D
*Nunnery in Worcestershire, a Cell
to the Abby of Font-Evraud.*

*O*sbert, the Son of *Hugh*, and *Eustachia de Say*, his Mother, founded this Nunnery at *Westwood*, and gave it, with its Possessions, as a Cell to *Font-Evraud*, confirm'd by King *Henry II*.

W E L L S
*Priory in Norfolk, a Cell to the Ab-
by of Caen in Normandy.*

*J*ordan, Prior of *Acre*, for ever resign'd to the Monks of *Caen* the Manor of *Wells*, and the Church at *Gayton*, about which they had been at Variance, receiving of the said Monks 10 Marks in Silver for his Resignation.

King *Edward III*. in the 47th Year of his Reign, being at War with *France*, committed the Custody of this Priory, which was Alien, with all its Possessions, to *Hugh Fastolph*, he being to pay the King 40 *l.* a Year, and 10 *l.* to a certain Monk there, and to defray all other Charges belonging to that Priory, and keep the same in Repair; and if that Monk should die or depart the Realm, then the aforesaid 10 *l.* to be paid to the King.

King *Henry V*. gave this Manor of *Wells*, and the Rectory of *Gayton* belonging to it, as an Alien Priory,

to *John Woodhouse*, and the same was confirm'd to his Heirs by King *Henry VI*.

The Charter of King *Edward IV*. sets forth, That the Manor or Priory of *Wells*, being Alien, was given by *William de Estois* to the Church of *St. Stephen* at *Caen*, and that it was afterwards seiz'd by King *Edward III*. on Account of his Wars with *France*, and that he the said *Edward IV*. return'd the same to the Spiritual Use it was first design'd for, and therefore bestow'd the said Priory of *Wells*, with its Church of *Gayton*, and all other Possessions, on the Dean and Canons of his free Chapel in his Palace of *Westminster*. (This is the Place where the House of Commons sits.)

P A T R I C K S B U R N
*Monastery in Kent, a Cell of Beau-
Lieu in Normandy.*

*B*y Inquisition taken the 6th of *Edward III*. it was found, that the Kings of *England* never receiv'd any Advantage of the Profits accruing to this Priory upon the Vacancy of the Priorship; but that the said Manor was given to the Prior by *John de Pratellis*, and confirm'd to them by King *John*.

S T O K E - C U R C Y
*in Devonshire, a Cell to the Abby
of Lonley in France.*

*H*ugh de *Novill* gave to the Monks of *Stoke-Curcy* the Church of that Place, with all its Lands, Tithes, &c. and the Church of *Wynton*. *William de Curcy* gave and confirm'd to them several Tithes and other Revenues, and *John Novill* granted to them the Church of *St. Andrew* of *Suntisloke*, as *Richard Amys*, Prior of *Stoke-Curcy*, made appear to the Court in the Time of *Henry IV*.

S H I R B U R N
*Monastery in Hampshire, a Cell to
the Abby of St. Vigor at Cerat
in Normandy.*

*H*enry Port gave to the Abby of *St. Vigor* at *Cerasy* all *Shirburn*, and the Church of that Town, and the Tithes, the Meadow of *Longuebrun*, and the Mill; the Churches of *Brummelegue*, *Neoham*, and *Opperton*, with their Tithes, &c. His Son *John Port* confirm'd the same, and *Adam Port* gave them the Tithe of all his Mills at *Shirburn* in Exchange for one Mill there.

King *Edward III*. gave to *Queen's College* in *Oxford*, founded by his Queen *Philippa*, the Custody of the Hospital of *St. Julian* at *Southampton*, call'd *Hotel Dieu*, or the House of God, with this Injunction, that if any Scholars should happen to labour under an incurable Distemper, they should be entertain'd in that Hospital. King *Edward IV*. conferr'd on the said Hospital and the Keeper thereof the Alien Priory of *Shirburn*, with all that belong'd to it.

BURWELL

Priory in Lincolnshire, a Cell to the Monastery of St. Mary Silvæ Majoris in France.

John de Hay gave to the Monastery of St. Mary Silvæ Majoris, and to his Monks at Burwell, or rather confirm'd, the Lands they had of his Predecessors.

580. The Letter of Gilbert Umfrevil to the Abbot of St. Mary desires him to send a proper Prior to Burwell, the former being dead, there being no Chaplain to serve the Church, or administer the Sacraments, till he should so do, the keeping of the House belonging to him upon a Vacancy.

LANKYWAN

Priory in Wales, a Cell to the Abby of Lyra.

Edmund, Son to King Henry III. discharg'd this Priory from all Exactions and Vexations from his Heirs and Bayliffs, upon the Death of the Prior.

SELE

Monastery in Suffex, a Cell to St. Florentius at Saumur.

581. *William de Braiosfa* by his Deed, dated 1075, gave to the Monks of St. Florentius the Churches of St. Peter at Sele, St. Nicholas at Brenbry, St. Nicholas at Storeham, and St. Peter at Old Bridge, with all their Appurtenances, and other Grants in Normandy. His Son Philip confirm'd all his Grants, as did his Grandson William, and lastly King Henry II.

Sele was made an English Priory, as may be seen Pat. 19. R. 2. Part 2. Mem. 3.

OKEBURN

Monastery in Wiltshire, a Cell to Bec in Normandy.

582. *Maud Wallengfort* gave to the Monks of St. Mary at Bec the Manors of the Greater and Lesser Occoburn, and their Churches, with all that belong'd to them, with the Consent of Maud the Empress, and of her Son Henry Duke of Normandy. Henry, Earl of Eu, bestow'd on these Monks the Manor of Hou. Faram, the Son of William of Bologne, confirm'd the Grants made by his Predecessors to St. Mary of Bec, of one Hide of Land at Belghem, belonging to the Manor of Clopham. Richard Earl of Cornwall, by Deed dated 1253, discharg'd the Abbot and Monks from all Exactions and Suit of Court in his Honor of Wallingford, excepting only that his Bayliff should keep a View or Frank-pledge at Okeburn, and be entertain'd for that Day with four Horses at most.

WILLESFORD

Priory in Lincolnshire, a Cell to Bec in Normandy.

IT appear'd by Inquisition taken at Stanford, that the Prior of the Order of Bec held in Willesford and Ancester a Manor and 9 Carucates of Land, 16 l. per Annum, the Gift of Hugh Evermew above 100 Years before, and held of Baldwin Wake, upon what Service not known.

WEDON-PINKNEY

in Northamptonshire, a Cell of the Abby of St. Lucian near Beauvais in France.

Gilbert de Pinkney freely granted to the Monks of St. Mary at Wedon all that his Grandfather Gilo and his Father Ralph had given to them, viz. one Hide of Land in Wedon, one Mill, with the adjacent Meadows, and all the Tithes of that Town and of Wapnam, and added moreover two Carucates of Land, besides that they had before. His Son Gilbert confirm'd the same; and Gilbert aforesaid, by another Deed, confirms the Grants of his Ancestors, with the Addition of 40 Acres of his own. Robert de Pinkney likewise gave the Land at Gamel, with the adjacent Meadow on the North of Wedon, and on the South the Land next the Road leading to the Monks Mill, and two half Acres in Sward's Land.

Anno 1392, the Abbot and Monks of St. Lucian, in Consideration of a certain Sum of Gold paid them by the Abbot and Monastery of Bithefden, did resign unto them, and for ever gave up, the Priory of Wedon, with all the Possessions and Immunities belonging to it, and upon Condition that the Monks of Wedon should, after Peace was establish'd between France and England, pay unto the Monks of St. Lucian 10 Marks yearly in the Church of St. Mary at Calais on the Feast of St. John Baptist.

TYWARDREIT

Priory in Cornwall, a Cell to the Abby of the Holy Martyrs Sergius and Bachus near Angiers.

THE Charter of King Henry III. dated the 19th Year of his Reign, confirms all Donations made to this Priory, mentioning them in this manner: Robert de Cardinan granted and confirm'd to the Monks of St. Sergius and Bachus the Grants of his Ancestors, being the Church of Tywardreit, with a Mill and several small Parcels of Land, the Church of St. Barrian, the Chapel of Bodwythgy, the Church of St. Enny, with the Town call'd Lamant, and the Churches of Latibury, St. Sinari, Trenegels, with many other Particulars. The same King by another Charter, dated the same Year, confirms to this Monastery all Donations made to it in Cornwall, and namely of the Church

Church of *Anstel*; and by a third of the same Date, still ratifies and discharges the Sanctuary of St. *Anstel* from all Service and Exaction, pursuant to the Grant made thereof by Robert, the Son of William, and his Wife Agnes, dated in the Year of our Lord 1169.

BIRSTAL

Priory in Yorkshire, a Cell to the Abby of St. Martin at Albemarle in Normandy.

Stephen, Earl of *Albemarle*, granted to the Monks of St. *Lucian* at *Beauvais* the Church of St. *Martin*, built by his Ancestors, as it had been before granted by his Mother *Adeliza*; and moreover gave to the same Monks all his Churches and Tithes in England, as free as he held them of the King. The Churches and Tithes were, the Church of *Holderness*, and the Tithes of *Pagle*, *Preston*, *Escheckling*, *Wifornewick*, *Wagle*, *Frokingeham*, *Aldebury*, *Mapleton*, *Tonstal*, *Esfington*, *Bereftal*, *Chinlesy*, *Caingelam*, and *Wifornesfel*; also the Church and Tithe of *Carlenton*, and the Tithes of *Wilsby* and *Barower*, &c.

Robert, Bishop of *Lincoln*, confirm'd all the Grants made by Stephen Earl of *Albemarle*, and his Son *William*, to the Monks of St. *Martin* of *Albemarle*.

Walter, Archbishop of *York*, first settled the Monks of *Albemarle* at *Birstal*, granting them the Chapel at *Birstal*, with all that belong'd to it; but the Prior there was to present the Chaplain he prefer'd to that Chapel to the Dean, yet might remove him at Will.

King Charles IV. of France, by his Charter dated 1395, setting forth, that the Abbot and Monks of St. *Martin* had, for the Sum of 1000 Livres, yielded up to his belov'd Cousin the Duke of *Lancaster* their Priory of *Birstal* in England, granted them his Licence to purchase Lands of the like Value in France, and the said Abbot and Monks by their Deed, dated 18 Richard II. yielded up all their Lands, Tithes, Profits and Liberties in England, to the Abbot and Monastery of *Kirkstall* in *Yorkshire*.

GOLDCLIVE

Priory in Monmouthshire, a Cell to Bec in Normandy.

THE Charter of King Edward I. recites the Donation of Robert de Candos, saying, he gave to the Monks of St. *Mary* at *Bec* the Church of St. *Mary Magdalen* of *Goldclive*, with all that belong'd to it, with several Lands therein describ'd, and Tithes, with the Manors that lie in *Devonshire* call'd *Meubiry*, and that in *Somersetshire* call'd *Preston*, and another Manor call'd *Silver*, and likewise the Churches of *Julius* and *Aron*, *Staneccy*, *Wulampton*, *Periton*, *Silver*, *Arolt*, *Becheford* and *Grettingham*, and he allows them to keep a Court at *Goldclive*, or wheresoever they shall think fit.

King John by his Charter, dated the 2d Year of his Reign, confirm'd all above. Pope *Eugenius* by his Bull, dated 1042, united this Priory to the Abby of *Tewksbury*.

MINTING

Priory in Lincolnshire, a Cell of St. Benedict upon Leyr.

Ranulphus, Earl of *Chester*, gave to the Monastery of St. *Benedict* above mention'd the Town of *Minting*, with the Church of St. *Andrew* in the same, the Church of *Gunicaby*, and two Plough-Lands.

BOXGRAVE

Monastery in Suffex, founded in the Reign of King Henry I. a Cell of L'Essay in Normandy.

William Earl of *Chichester* consented to the Donation of the Church of *Bisinton*, made by *Ralph Hay* to the Church of the Holy Trinity at *L'Essay*, with its Lands and Tithes. William Earl of *Arundel* gave to the Monks of St. *Mary* of *Boxgrave* part of the Wood of *Bessol*, and 40 Acres of Land for a Tithe they had at *Stockton*. He also confirm'd all that his Ancestors had given to the Church of *L'Essay*. William, the 3d Earl of *Suffex*, confirm'd all that had been granted by his Grandfather William.

John *Arundel* granted to the Monks of *Boxgrave* certain Houses in *Chichester*, with the Garden.

Robert Hay was the Founder of St. *Mary* and St. *Blase* at *Boxgrave*, and plac'd there three Monks. He marry'd his Daughter *Cecily* to Roger St. *John*, who added three other Monks to the former three, and their Son *William* increas'd their Number to 13; Robert, Brother to this William, adding two more. The Deeds of William and Robert St. *John* confirm'd all Grants made to this Monastery, and endow'd it with several Parcels of Land for Maintenance of the Religious Men, with no other Incumbrance besides the paying of three Marks yearly to the Abby of *L'Essay*, the Abbot of which Place consented that the Monks of *Boxgrave* might make up their Number of 15 at their own Choice, or more if they could maintain them, as also that they might chuse their own Prior; but in case the Prior should neglect to fill up the said Number of 15, then the Abbot might supply it, as appears by his Deed. *Hilarius*, Bishop of *Chichester*, confirm'd all Grants made to this Monastery of *Boxgrave*.

King Edward III. in the 13th Year of his Reign, discharg'd this Monastery of all Seizures it had been liable to in Time of War as an Alien, and made it an *English* Priory.

LONG-PENINGTON
in Licolnshire, a Cell to Savigni in Normandy.

Ranulphus *Filgerianum*, Lord of the Abby of *Savigni*, founded by his Ancestors, gave to it the Church of *Benington*, the said Abbot out of the Revenues to furnish Bread and Wine for the Altar, and Cloaths for the Monks.

Upon

Upon Inquisition taken the 3d of Edward I. it appear'd, that the Monks of *Benington* had been 100 Years possess'd of four Carucates of Land in that Town, of the Military Fee; each Carucate worth 4*l.* per Annum, and that *Oliva*, the Daughter of *William de Feugeris*, enfeoff'd the said Monks.

G R O M O N D

Priory in Eskdale, Yorkshire, a Cell of Grandimont in France.

King *John* confirm'd to the Monks of *Grandimont* all the Possessions granted them by *Joanna*, the Daughter of *William Fossard*, and Wife of *William Turnham*.

M O N K E N L E N

Priory in Herefordshire, a Cell of Conches in Normandy.

598. *William*, Bishop of *Hereford*, by his Deed, confirm'd to the Monks of *St. Peter* at *Conches* the Manor of *Monekesten*, with the Church of that Town, and all its Tithes, saving only a decent Maintenance for the Vicar; as also all other Profits before granted to the said Monks.

William Guerin, Notary Publick, attests that he saw the said Bishop's original Grant, and carefully examin'd the same at the Request of *Robert Ryve*, and accordingly gave Testimony of the Truth thereof, Anno 1433.

T O F T

Priory in Norfolk, a Cell to Breau.

THE Charter of King *Henry II.* confirms to the Monks of *St. Peter* at *Breux* all the Donations made to them by *Roger de Bellomont*, being five Hides of Land at *Orlanscot*; by King *William* the Conqueror of the Lands of *Warinton*, with the Church; of the Church of *Newbury* by *Arnulphus de Hesdind*; the Church and Tithe of *Cherlenton*, and the Manors of *Tofts* and *Potebery* by *Robert Earl of Mellent*; the Town of *Warminton* by *Henry Earl of Warwick*, &c.

599. King *Edward I.* confirms the Grant of the aforesaid *Robert*, Earl of *Mellent* and *Leicester*, of the Manor of *Tofts*, adding the Right of Patronage of the Church of that Town, as also of *St. Mary Hadesalo*, *St. Michael* at *Eston*, *St. Leonard* at *Wyley*, *St. Michael* at *Cherlenton*, and *St. Nicholas* at *Newbury*, with many Tithes, the little Town of *Orlaveschote*, and the Manor of *Speetebury*.

A L V E R T O N

Monastery in Yorkshire, a Cell to Montmouftier.

KING *Henry II.* confirm'd to the Monks of *Montmouftier* the Grant made them by *Richard Mavever* of the Church of *St. Martin* at *Alverton*, with all belonging to it, and a Carucate of Land there, and 7 Carucates at *Grafton*, &c.

M O N M O U T H

Monastery in Wales, a Cell of St. Florentius at Saumur.

Wikenoc of *Monmouth* built a Church in his Castle of *Monmouth*, in Honor of God, *St. Mary*, and *St. Florentius*, and gave it to the Monks of *St. Florentius* at *Saumur*, calling Monks from thence to serve the said Church, and giving them for their Maintenance Churches, viz. those of *St. Cadoc*, *St. Wingaloc*, *Becheville*, *Langradoc*, *Bichenour* in *Wales*, *Westhop*, *Eilikderhop*, *Tiberton*, and *Stretton*, as also several Parcels of Land and Tithes.

Baderon of *Monmouth* gave the Monks three Forges in *Monmouth* in Exchange for *Hadenoc*. *Hugh de Lacy* gave them a Revenue of three Shillings at *Lideney*; *Richard de Cormeliis* the Church of *Weston*; *John* of *Monmouth* his Lordship of *Hodenac*, the Hermitage of *Garthe*, the Land call'd the *Vineyard*, the Meadow by it, and 100 Shillings Revenue at *Hualdesfeld*. The same *John* of *Monmouth* by another Deed confirms all Grants till then made to *St. Florentius* of *Saumur*, and *St. Mary* of *Monmouth*, in the first Year of King *Henry I.*

Edmund, Son to King *Henry III.* allow'd these Monks 10 Acres in his Wood of *Bockolte* for Fuel, and two Acres of his Waste at *Codytham*, Anno 1273.

H A G H

Priory in Lincolnshire, a Cell to St. Mary de Voto at Cherburg in Normandy.

KING *Henry II.* confirm'd to the Abby and Canons of *Cherburg* in *France* the Manor of *Hagh*, together with the Church there, as they had been given to them by his Grandfather King *Henry*.

The Particulars of the Value of their Estate were found by Inquisition, 22 *Edward III.* the Jurors returning that the Church of *Hagh*, formerly tax'd at 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was then worth but 20*l.* At another Time they found, that the Prior of *Hagh* held the Manor of *Hagh* of the Earl of *Lincoln*, which he had us'd to hold of the King.

H I N C K

H I N C K L E Y

Monastery in Leicestershire, a Cell to Lyra in Normandy.

604. **R**obert, Earl of Leicester, gave to the Abby of Lyra the Church of *Hinckley*, with other Churches and Chapels adjoining; all confirm'd by King Henry II.

H O R S E L E G H

Priory in Essex, a Cell to St. Martin of Troarn.

KING Edward III. in the 45th Year of his Reign, granted his Licence to the Prior and Monks of *Bruton* to receive in Exchange for other Lands they had in *Normandy*, of the Abbot and Monastery of *St. Martin of Troarn*, the Churches of *Horselegh* and *Whitenberst*, with the Manors of *Horselegh* and *Kunylton*, with other Possessions the said Monks of *St. Martin* then enjoy'd by the Gift and Grant of *Roger de Romeliolo*, and the Confirmation of King Henry. From that Time the Prior of *Bruton* plac'd a Prior at *Horselegh* from among his own Canons, and presented Secular Vicars to the aforesaid two Churches.

A B B E R B U R Y

Monastery in Shropshire, a Cell to Grandimont.

605. **K**ING Henry II. confirm'd to the Monks of *Grandimont* the Grant of the Place on which their House at *Abberbury* was founded, which they had of the Gift of *Fulk*, the Son of *Warin*, with the Meadow of *Brudmed*, the Lands of *Hekenbal*, 24 Acres at *Abberbury*, as also *Husbot* and *Haybot*, and the Wood for Fuel, besides Tithes, and many other Particulars. 606. All which was also confirm'd by *Thomas Corbeth*, saving to himself and his Heirs all Service due to him from the said *Fulk* and his Heirs.

L E V E N E S T R E

Nunnery in Suffex, a Cell to Almeneschy.

POPE Alexander, by his Bull, dated 1178, first enjoins that the Order of *St. Benedict* be for ever observ'd in the Monastery of *St. Mary of Almeneschy*; then confirms to it all its Possessions whatsoever, mentioning the same first in *France*, then those in *England*, these last being the Churches of *Clinpignes*, *Fordres*, *Palingnes*, *Rosinton*, *Mummenistre*, with the Manors of *Clinpignes*, *Rosinton*, *Fordres*, *Presinton*, *Palingnes*, and half *Illesart*, &c. He also exempts the Nuns from paying Tithes, and grants them Leave to receive Nuns; to perform the Divine Office in private, in case the Country should be under an Interdict; to chuse their own Abbess; to bury such as shall desire it, not being under Excommunication; and forbids all Persons to molest them. 607.

The Statute of *Carlisle*, 13 Edward I. forbids all Alien Abbots, Priors, &c. to whom any Houses of the same Order are subject, laying any Impositions or Burdens on the Priories, Monasteries, or Religious Houses, upon Penalty of forfeiting all they possess'd.

In the Parliament held at *Westminster* in the 13th Year of the Reign of King *Richard II.* it was ordain'd, that no *French Aliens* should have or enjoy any Benefice in the Kingdom, but that they should all be discharg'd within a certain Time therein limited; and that whensoever any Alien Priory or other Benefice should become void, proper *English* Persons should be put into the same: And whereas the said *French Aliens* had purchas'd Letters of Denization, whereby they still possess'd the said Benefices, contrary to this Ordinance, by which means those *French Aliens* were enrich'd, to the Detriment of the King's Subjects, and exported much Treasure out of the Kingdom, and betray'd the King's Councils to his Enemies, to the great Harm of the King and Kingdom; the King taking the said Mischiefs into Consideration, is pleas'd, that the said Ordinance be exactly observ'd and put in Execution, except the Alien Conventual Priories; as also all other Priors who have Induction and Institution, provided they be Catholics, and that they give Security that they will not discover, nor cause to be discover'd, the Secrets of the King or his Kingdom. 608.

The Commons of *England*, in the 2d Year of the Reign of King *Henry V.* petition'd, that all the Possessions of the Alien Priories in *England* should be taken into the Hands of the King and his Heirs for ever, excepting those of Conventual Priors Aliens, who took Induction and Institution; as also excepting all Alien Possessions given by the said King's Father to the Master and College of *Fodringay*, &c.

ENGLISH MONASTERIES OF THE

Order of the Cluniacenses,

OR,

MONKS of CLUGNI

Of the Order of CLUGNI.

611.

AT length the Order of St. *Benedict*, almost weary'd out, by Divine Motion chose to it self a Seat of Wisdom, to gather Strength and produce much Fruit, viz. in the Monastery call'd *Clugni*, which had its Name from the Situation of the Place, which was mean and a rising Ground, or, as is more suitable to it, a *Clundo*, for we interpret *Cluere* to increase; for that Place had daily a notable Increase of several Gifts from its Beginning. The said Monastery was originally built by *Berno*, Father of the Monk of the Monastery of *Baulme*, by the Order of *William*, the most pious Duke of *Aquitain*, in the Village of *Mascon*, on the River *Graone*: Which Monastery is said to have been at first endow'd with only 15 Farm-Houses, and yet 12 Brothers are said to have assembled there; from which, as it were, excellent Seed, the Offspring of the Lord of Hosts, being multiply'd, has innumably spread; and having incessantly adher'd to the Things which are of God, viz. the Works of Justice and Piety, they therefore deserv'd to be fill'd with all Goods, and left a wonderful Example to Posterity; for after the aforesaid *Berno*, the wise Abbot *Odo* took upon him the Government, &c. *Gluber Radulphus*, Monk of *Clugni*, in his *History of France*, lib. 3. cap. 5.

The Anonymous Writer of the *History of France*, who liv'd in the Reign of Philip, the Son of Lewis the Holy, Manuscript, says thus; In the Reign of Charles the Simple, King of France, *William*, by the Grace of GOD, Duke of *Aquitain*, in the Year of CHRIST 890, granted to the Venerable Abbot *Berno* a Place in *Burgundy* call'd *Clugni*, which having at several times, thro' the Goodness of GOD, much increas'd, gloriously shines out, &c.

MONASTERIES of the Order of CLUGNI.

WENLOCK

Monastery in Shropshire, of the Order of Clugni.

613.

THere was a most ancient Nunnery at *Wenlock*, where the most holy *Milburga*, Sister to St. *Mildred*, and Niece to *Penda*, King of the *Mercians*, liv'd and was bury'd, and her Tomb, which had lain long conceal'd, being accidentally found, *William* of *Malmesbury* says, a most fragrant Odour came from it,

and many Diseases were there miraculously cur'd. The Place being at length abandon'd, *Roger* Earl of *Montgomery* fill'd it with Monks of *Clugni*. *Wenlock* was formerly call'd *Winnick*.

Elizabeth Say, Lady of *Clun*, gave to the Monks of St. *Mildred* at *Wenlock* the Church of St. *George* at *Clun*, with all the Chapels depending on it.

Upon Inquisition, 29 *Edward* I. it was found that the Cell of *Frene* was held of the Lords of the Castle of *Holgod*, and the Priors of *Wenlock* us'd to present to the same, when vacant, to the Keepers of the said Castle, who had no other Right to the said Cell than only the keeping thereof till such Presentation were made.

D U D-





DUDLEY

Priory in Staffordshire, a Cell to Wenlock.

POPE Lucius by his Bull, dated 1190, ordains, that the Order of Clugni be for ever observ'd in this Priory; that all its Possession remain undiminish'd, mentioning the Churches of St. James at Dudley, of Sedgesley, Nortfield, Ingle, Brutelde, Wornburn, and Scille, with all to them appertaining, being the Donation of Ralph Scille; the Town of Churchil, given by Agnes Somery; that of Saredun, by Osbert Kenefar; one Rood of Land at Wolinton, by Robert Chanden, and the Lands of Ingepenne by John Mansell; that all may be bury'd there who shall desire it; that they may privately perform the Divine Service when there shall happen to be an Interdict; that the Monks pay no Tithes; that they may receive and keep what religious Men they shall think fit, and that none presume to invade their Liberties.

15. Pope Boniface VIII. Anno 1300, granted an Indulgence of Perance to such as being truly penitent, and having confess'd their Sins, should devoutly there say the Lord's Prayer, and Angelical Salutation for the Soul of Roger Somery, and the Souls of all Faithful departed, the Diocefan concurring therein.

LEWES

Monastery in Suffex.

THIS Monastery, founded by William Earl of Warren, was rais'd to the highest Pitch of Religion by one Lawzo, a Monk of Clugni.

16. The Foundation-Grant by William Warren, Earl of Surrey, sets forth, that he having been most charitably entertain'd, at his Return from Rome, in the Abby of St. Peter at Clugni in Burgundy, when he came home gave to the said Monks of Clugni the Church of Lewes, anciently dedicated to St. Pancrace, which being before made of Timber, he had built with Stone, and obtain'd of the Abbot of Clugni to send him four Monks, one of which was Lawzo, whom he put into Possession of the said Church, and gave to them for their Maintenance the Mansions of Falemel, Carlenton, and Walton, with several other Lands there mention'd, with the Men on them, and all their Services, obliging himself and his Heirs, if they should be there entertain'd above twice in a Year, to make good the Expence, lest what was intended for Charity should be rapaciously dissipated. He also gave them the Church of Acre, to be for ever subject to St. Pancrace.

17. By another Grant, the said Founder gave to these Monks of Lewes the Churches of Cuningeburgh, Hertille, Fisloc, Ketfeld, Little Sandall, Wakefeld, Halifax, Dewesbury, Burton, and Great Sandal, in Yorkshire, with all the Chapels and other Things belonging to them.

18. King Edward III. in the 47th Year of his Reign, in Consideration of the Advowsons of the Churches of Ticlake and Great Sandal in the Diocefe of York, Riston in that of Norwich, and Whaddon and Croxton in that of Ely, given up to him and his Heirs, made this an English Priory, discharging it from paying any Acknowledgment abroad, on Condition that what-

soever the said Prior and Monastery had been oblig'd to pay to any Religious House beyond the Sea, they should for the future pay to the King.

PRITTLEWELL

Priory in Essex, a Cell to Lewes.

Robert Fitz-Swene gave to the Priory of St. Pancrace at Lewes the Church of Prittlewell, to be a Cell to it of Monks of its Order of Clugni, ordaining by his Foundation-Deed, that the Prior of Prittlewell should pay one Mark yearly, as an Acknowledgment, to the Prior of Lewes, and that the same should always be in Subjection to the latter. 619.

WEST-ACRE

Priory in Norfolk, a Cell to Lewes.

Ralph Tony granted to Oliver of Acre, Priest, and his Son Walter, and all the Canons there, the Land the said Oliver had held of him, he having embrac'd the Rule of the Monks of Clugni.

FARLEY

Priory in Wiltshire, a Cell to Lewes, founded Anno 1125.

Humphrey Bohun, the King's Sewer, and his Wife Margaret, gave to the Monks of St. Mary Magdalen at Farley all the Manor of Farley, with the Park, and all Things belonging to that Town, except one Hide of Land; as also the Churches of Bissopstren, Winelesford, Hedington, and half that of Waleton, with all that belong'd to them, and several Parcels of Land. 620.

By another Grant, wherein the said Humphrey styles himself Earl of Hertford and Essex, and Constable of England, he confirms his former Donations, with some Additions. The Charter of King Henry III. dated the 11th Year of his Reign, repeats and confirms the same. 1621.

HORTON

Priory in Kent, a Cell to Lewes.

Robert, the Son of Bernard de Vere, gave to the Monks of Clugni at Lewes the Church he had himself built at Horton, and dedicated to St. John the Evangelist; and by another Grant, wherein he calls himself Constable to the King of England, bestows on the Monks of Horton the Manor of Horton, with all Things belonging to it, directing the Prior of Horton to pay one Mark yearly as an Acknowledgment to the Prior of Lewes, who was for ever to have Power over the Monks and Prior of Horton, according to the Rule of St. Benedict. He also gave them some other Lands and Tithes. By a third Deed, the same Founder bestow'd on the Monks at Horton the Manor 622.

Manor of *Titendon*, and the Church of *Stanesteed*, with the Tithes, and all Things appertaining to the same.

The Catalogue of Abbeys, Priories, &c. subject to the Monastery of Clugni, Col. 1749, represents the State of this Priory thus :

The Priory of *Horton*, immediately subject to the Prior of *Lewes*, in which, according to some, there ought to be eight Monks, but according to others thirteen, and three Masses are to be there celebrated, the High Mass, the second of *St. Mary*, and the third for the Dead. The Gospel is to be said by the Deacon at the High Mass, and there is to be reading in the Refectory at Dinner; and there are three to keep the Seal, viz. the Prior, Sub-Prior, and another.

STANESGATE

Priory in Essex, a Cell to Lewes.

623. *A*lexander, Prior of the Church of *St. Mary Magdalen* of *Stanesgate*, with the Consent of the Monastery of *St. Pancrace* at *Lewes*, granted to the Nuns of *St. Mary* at *Clerkenwell* all their Tithes of the Fee of *Clerkenwell*, to be held of them for ever; as also their Land, which us'd to pay to them twenty Pence a Year, to be held at ten Shillings a Year; and in case the Canons of *St. Bartholomew* should molest the Nuns or them about those Tithes, they would be at the Expence. Given Anno 1176.

CLIFFORD

Priory in Herefordshire, a Cell to Lewes.

*B*y Inquisition taken the 20th of *Edward III.* it was found, that this Priory had been founded by *Simon Fitz-Richard Fitz-Ponce*, once Lord of *Clifford*, and Predecessor to the Countess of *Lincoln*, and that it had never been Alien, or subject to any House beyond the Sea. The same King *Edward* declar'd, that it appear'd to him that the said Priory of *Clifford* had only been subjected to the Priory of *Lewes* by the Ancestors of *Alicia*, Countess of *Lincoln*.

624. *Roger*, Earl of *Hereford*, granted to the Monks of *Clifford* all Liberty of buying and selling in his Lands beyond *Way*, without any Toll or other Duty, or Imposition.

CASTLE-ACRE

Priory in Norfolk, founded Anno 1090.

*W*illiam, Earl of *Surrey*, gave to the Monks of *St. Mary of Acre* the Church of that Name, and those of *Metlewold*, *Roinges*, call'd *Ledenechirch*, *Wike-mer*, and *Trunchet*, with all that belong'd to them, and two Parts of his Tithes.

625. His Son *William* confirm'd all his Father's Donations, and added very many more. Then by three

following Deeds he corroborated the former, and all Concessions made by other Persons.

Roger, the Son of *Wimer*, Lord of the Honor of *Grestinghal* in *Norfolk*, conferr'd on these Monks of *Castle-Acre* the Churches of *Kemeston*, *Dunham*, *Estle-chisbam*, *Wesehamtorp*, *Wickresfeld*, and *Winebotesbam*, with their Tithes, and some other Lands.

Roger, the Son of *William* the Sewer, gave one Croft West of *Kemeston*; *Alan*, the Son of *Flaald*, and his Wife *Adelin*, the Lauds of *Kemeston* and *Sparle*; *Roger*, Sewer to the Earl of *Warren*, the Mill at *Lechesbam*; *Drogo*, the Son of *William*, Sewer of *Grestinghal*, the Churches and Lands of *Estlechesbam*, *Dunham*, *Kemeston*, *Weseham*, *Congham*, and the Tithes of *Winesbotesbam*, *Withresfeld*, *Grimston*, and *Hogade*. *Roger*, the Son of *William*, Sewer, confirm'd the Grants of the Mill of *Westmuln*, and the Land of *Weseham*. *Osmund Scutevil*, Lord of the Honor of *Grestinghal*; *Isabel*, the Wife of *Berengarius de Cressy*; *Robert de Vallibus*; *Nicholas Hay*; *Erien*, the Son of *Scholland*; *Constance*, the Wife of *Ralph*; the Son of *Robert de Biera*, were all Benefactors to this House, whose particular Deeds may be seen in the *Monasticon*.

Herbert, Bishop of *Norwich*, granted his Licence for founding of this Priory of *Castle-Acre*, and directed the paying of the Tithes to it. *Ebrard*, Bishop of that Diocese, confirms the same. King *Edward II.* in the 18th Year of his Reign, declar'd that this Priory had, in the Reign of his Father King *Edward*, been declar'd native, and not foreign, which he also confirms, and ordains, that the same should not any way be molested as Alien.

MENDHAM

Priory in Norfolk, a Cell to Castle-Acre.

*W*illiam, the Son of *Roger* of *Huntingfield*, gave to the Monks of *St. Mary of Acre* the Island of *St. Mary of Mendham*, with all that belong'd to it, and all the Land he had at the Town of *Crochefton*, upon Condition that as many Brothers as were requisite for the Government of the said Island should be plac'd on it, and their Number afterwards increas'd as the same improv'd, till a Monastery was there erected for keeping of regular Order. The Island to pay such Subjection to *St. Mary of Acre* as that paid to *St. Pancrace* at *Lewes*, or any other Church of the Order of *Clugni*, and half a Mark yearly by way of Acknowledgment. This is confirm'd by a second Grant of the same *William*.

Stephen Saukevil confirm'd to these Monks their Lands at *Hurst* in *Mendham*. By another Grant *Roger de Huntingfield* above nam'd conferr'd on this Monastery the Church of *St. Margaret* at *Linstede*, and half the Church of *St. Peter* there, with all his Right to the Church of *Mendham*, and several Parcels of Land and Tithes.

It was agreed between the Monasteries of *Acre* and *Mendham*, that no Prior of *Mendham* should be depos'd, unless for three Reasons, viz. Disobedience, Incontinency, or Dilapidation; and if, which God avert, it should so happen that any one were to be depos'd on any of those Causes, the same should not be done without the Advice of the Monks of *Mendham*, and of the Patron; yet if the Offence were manifest, and the Monks and Patron should not consent to the Deposition, he was to be depos'd by the Bishop

Bishop and other good Men. The Prior to be chosen by the Monks and their Patron. Eight Monks to be always serving God at *Mendham*, four of which to be sent from *Acre*. If any Man betook himself thither for fear of Death, he was to be receiv'd; but none in Health to be admitted without the Consent of the Prior of *Acre*. If the House should increase, so as to be able to maintain the Congregation, they might then receive any at *Mendham*, at their own Discretion.

B R O M H O L M

Priory in Norfolk, a Cell of Castle-Acre.

Bartholomew Glanvil confirm'd all that his Father *William Glanvil* had given to the Monks of *Acre* serving God at *Baketon*, viz. the Churches of *Casewick* and *Disbam*, with their Appurtenances, and several Tithes, Mills, and Parcels of Land.

S. Earl of Moretoil and Bologne, confirm'd to these Monks the Church of *St. Andrew* at *Bacheton*, as granted by *William Glanvil*, with the Men and Lands at *Gueneholm*.

It was agreed that the Monks of *Bromholm*, raising the Rent of the Farm of *Wilton*, which they held of the Monks of *Acre*, 10 Shillings a Year, the latter should remit and quit all other Claims whatsoever which they might have on the former.

In the Year 1229, *Pope Gregory IX.* to put an end to the Controversies between the Priors of *Lewes* and *Acre* and the Prior of *Bromholm*, about the appointing of the Prior of *Bromholm*, referr'd the Matter to be determin'd by the Abbot of *Osoleston* and the Dean of *Rutland*, who decreed, that the Prior of *Acre* should nominate six Monks, three of *Acre*, and three of *Bromholm*, out of which the Monastery of *Bromholm* should chuse one for their Prior.

Pope Celestin, by Bull dated the 4th Year of his Pontificate, discharg'd this Monastery from all Subjection to that of *Acre*.

King Henry III. in the 13th Year of his Reign, granted to the Monks of *St. Andrew* of *Bromholm* a Fair yearly, at the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, and a Market every *Monday* throughout the Year.

R E I N H A M

Priory in Norfolk, a Cell to Castle-Acre.

Godfrey de Lifewis granted to the Monks of *Acre* a Cell which his Father had built at a Place call'd *Normannesbergh*, in Honor of *St. Mary* and *St. John* the Evangelist, with all that his Father had given to the Church and Canons of that Place, viz. 76 Acres, and all the Lands of *Medele* and *Francheshere*, with other Parcels, reserving to himself nothing but the Prayers of the Church, and he himself added for their Support the Church of *Such-Reinham*, and nine Acres at *Gerdel*. By two other Deeds he makes some Additions to the aforesaid Donations.

William de Lifewis granted to *Lene* the Nun, Daughter to *Godfrey de Lenna*, the Wilderness on the South of *Wigehal*, confirm'd by another Deed, wherein he

says the same is to be held of him and his Successors, without any Subjection, paying yearly twelve Pence Acknowledgment to the Church of *St. John* of *Reinham*. *Reginald Fitz-Hamon* gave to the said Nuns of *Wigehal* with his Daughter, whom he put in to be a Nun, the Toft of *Aschetin*, containing one Acre, and eight Acres in the Field of *Torpelond*.

Hubert, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, ratifies the Confirmation of *John* Bishop of *Norwich* of the Grant of the Church of *Such-Reinham*, made by *Godfrey de Lifewis* to the Monks of *Acre*. 638.

The same Bishop of *Norwich* confirms to those Monks the Donation made by the aforesaid *Godfrey de Lifewis* by his Father at the Place call'd *Noramborg*.

S E L V E S H O L M

Priory in Norfolk, a Cell to Castle-Acre.

William Earl of *Warren* writes to *Pandulphus* Bishop of *Norwich*, desiring him to grant to the Monks of *Acre* the Church of *Melewde*, confirm'd to them by the Predecessors of the said Bishop, to furnish Fire for the Guests and Poor resorting to their Monastery, Fuel being very scarce in those Parts.

In another Letter he intreats the same Bishop to protect the said Monks of *Acre* in the Possession of the Church of *Slevesholm* near *Melewde*, which he had bestow'd on them. 639.

John Earl of *Warren*, in the Year 1309, confirm'd the Grant made to the Monks of *Acre* by his Ancestor *William* Earl of *Warren*, of the Isle of *Slevesholm* in *Welemode Marsh*, and directs that the Prior of *Slevesholm* should be nominated by the Prior of *Castle-Acre*, but to be presented to him or his Heirs before his Admittance.

Hamelin Earl of *Warren* made an Exchange with the Parson of *St. George* of *Melewde* of two Acres and a half near the East Marsh for the same Quantity at *Norcroft*.

B E R M U N D S E Y

Monastery in Surrey.

ANNO 1082, *Alwin* Child, Citizen of *London*, Founder of the Monastery of Monks of *St. Saviour* at *Bermundsey*, with the King's Licence, gave to those Monks who came into *England*, in the 2d Year of *King William Rufus*, several Revenues, before the said *King William Rufus* gave them the Manor of *Bermundsey*, and moreover perswaded several Lords Spiritual and Temporal to give them Farms, Churches and Manors, viz. *Anno* 1092, *Winebald* Baalun gave them *Bridesthorn*, with the Church of *Hardewick*, the Tithes of *Eston* and *Sutton*, besides some small Parcels, all afterwards, exchang'd by the Prior for the Manor of *Richmond*. The same *Winebald* gave them half *Upton*. *Anno* 1093, *Robert Bloet*, Chancellor, gave them the Manor of *Charlton*; *Richard Guet* the Manor of *Cowick*, with many other Donations at several Times by divers Benefactors to be seen in *Dugdale*.

Anno 1268, *King Henry III.* granted the Monks a Market at *Charlton*. *King Edward III.* *Anno* 1290, gave them the Manors of *Halingbury*, *Widesford*, *Cowick*, *Upton*, 641.

642. Upton, and Richmond. Anno 1417, Thomas Thetford, Abbot of Bermundsey, recover'd by Suit of King Henry V. the Manors of Preston, Bermundsey and Stone in Somersetshire.

The Foundation-Charter of the Monastery of St. Saviour at Bermundsey by King William Rufus sets forth, that he gave to those Monks the Church and Manor of Bermundsey, and confirm'd all other Donations made to them. That of King Henry I. confirms the Grant of Bermundsey and all others.

643. King Henry IV. conferr'd on those Monks the Churches of Sore and Cobham, and by another Grant that of Berling; and by a third Grant confirms to them the Donations of Camberwell Church by W. Earl of Gloucester; of Reningh, by Reginald Taney; of Warlingham, by Watevil; of Fishide, by Maud, the Wife of Ranulphus Taney; and that of Redinton, by Sibilla Watevil.

St. JAMES'S

Priory by Exeter in Devonshire.

Baldwin, Earl of Devonshire, gave to the Monastery of St. James the Apostle, which he had founded without the Walls of Exeter, all the Lands call'd Coteleg, with the whole Wood and other Appurtenances; besides half the Fishery at Topsham, with Leave to erect Mills, &c.

644. His Son Richard confirm'd all his Father's Grants, and this Deed was enroll'd in the Exchequer 2 Henry IV. Robert, Bishop of Exeter, in like manner confirm'd the same, as did Maud the Empress, her Confirmation enroll'd in the Exchequer the first of Henry IV.

Stephen de Santo Leonardo bestow'd on the same six Acres of Land; and the aforesaid Baldwin, Earl of Devonshire, by another Grant, gave the Church of Tuiverton. There follows another Grant of the same Baldwin of the Chapel of St. James.

L E N T O N

Priory in Nottinghamshire.

646. **T**HE Charter of King Edward II. confirms and recites the Donations of many Persons relating to this Monastery, viz. William Peverell gave to the Church of Clugni the Monastery he had founded in Honor of the Holy Trinity at Lenton, with the Town of that Name, and all that belong'd to it, except four Mills, as also Radeford, Northam and Kitchron, Newthorp, Papelwich, Blacowell and Corthal in Hampshire, besides several Tithes and Churches: King Henry gave 80 Acres of Land at Corthal, and the Mill at Blochclif, in Exchange for the Lands of Papelwich, which he gave to the Canons of Newplace in Sirwood.

647. King Stephen confirm'd the Grant of Cottesgrave made by Hugh Burun. King Henry granted them a Fair, and commanded that they should not be molested, and the same King conferr'd on them the Hermitage of Kerfhal. King John confirm'd the aforesaid Grant of 80 Acres at Corthal, as also the Churches of Maperreshal and Falmersham, granted by Roger, the Son of William. He also bestow'd on them the Tithe of all Game kill'd in the Counties of Nottingham and Derby.

King Henry I. confirm'd all that William Peverell aforesaid had done in relation to this Monastery. See Vol. III. p. 30.

PONTEFRAC T

Priory in Yorkshire.

Robert Lacey founded this Monastery, and subjected it to the Monks of la Charite of the Order of Clugni, from whence the first Monks were sent him. The Church he dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and bestow'd on it the Ground whereon it stood, with all the Land of Brakenhil, the Custody of the Hospital of St. Nicholas for the Use of the Poor, the Lands of Wetewood, Maram, and Ledeshun, and half Dodeuorth, the Church of All-Saints at Kirkely, and those of Kipeis, Dordinton, and Silkeston, with several other Parcels of Land, &c. In another Grant he confirms these Donations, and assigns their Limits.

Hugh de la Val confirm'd all the aforesaid Grants, and Henry Lacey, Son to Robert, allow'd them 60 Shillings yearly of the Revenues of Pontefract, and the Passage at Carelford, confirming the Grants above; and by another Grant the said Henry gave his little Town of Kelinglay, with all that belong'd to it, and the Fishery at Beral.

The Bull of Pope Celestin, after confirming to them all their Grants, gives Leave to the Monks to receive such Persons as they shall think fit; and when there shall be an Interdict, to perform the Divine Office in private; as also to bury any that shall desire it. The Monks are thereby forbid departing their Monastery without Leave of the Prior, unless it be to enter into a stricter Order; as are all Persons to molest them.

Adam, the Son of Swane, the Son of Alrick, gave to these Monks the Church of Silkeston, his Father's Chapel at Calthorn, two Parts of all the Tithes throughout his Lands, and his own religious Foundation of St. Mary Magdalen at Lund, with all that belong'd to the same; as also the Chapel of St. Andrew by Culcalt in Cumberland, and 60 Acres at Calthorn.

Clemencia Lungvillers confirm'd the Grant of the Church of Silkeston, as did Robert Montbegon.

After many Controversies between the Monks of Pontefract and those of Breton, it was at last agreed and determin'd by Deed, dated 1269, that the Monks of Breton should pay a Pittance of 20 Shillings per Annum to the Monks of Pontefract, and on the other Hand that the Monks of Breton should chuse their own Prior, but that he should be install'd by the Prior of Pontefract, yet so as the said Prior of Pontefract should not be at Liberty to object against the Person elected. And in regard that the Monastery of Pontefract had been at great Expence, the Monks of Breton assign'd over to them the Value of nine Marks yearly in Land.

Anno 1317, an Exchange was made between the Priory of St. Oswald and that of Pontefract, the former resigning up the Tithes of 200 Acres of arable Land at Whitwood and Mere, and of 15 Acres of Meadow at Whitwood, for which the latter made over to it other Profits of the like Value.

Alice Gaunt gave to these Monks one Carucate of Land at Ingolvestmeles, confirm'd by Henry Lacey and Roger Molbray. Alice Rumell bestow'd on them one Carucate at Brothun, confirm'd by William Forz, Earl of Albemarle; Peter Falkebery gave half the Church of St. Michael at Catthovic; Jordan Foliot a Toft of Land, and by another Deed the West Mill at Norton, for which

which the Monks were to pay half a Mark yearly to the Chapel of Norton, and by a third Deed he confirms the Gift of the Mill, and adds a Toft or an Acre betwixt the Mill and the Garden by the North Way. Richard, the Son of Wulf Doddewerd, conferr'd on this Monastery all the Men he had at Doddewerd, with all their Lands and Chattels; Gilbert, Earl of Lincoln, the Passage at South-Ferry; Jordan of St. Mary all his Meadow at Fery; Adam, the Son of Peter, half the Mill at Sainclurch, and by another Deed half a Plough-Land at Fareturn; John, the Son of Adam, 13 Acres of Meadow at Smethal; Simon de Mohaut two Plough-Lands, containing 20 Acres, at Kefwick; William Maltravers a Mark yearly out of his Revenues.

Hugh de la Val, one of the Predecessors of the Earl of Lincoln, bestow'd on the Monks of Pontefract the Patronage of the Church of Walley, which was afterwards worth 500 Marks Sterling, all Charges born. Ralph de Caprecuna gave the Town of Bernesley, Land and Water, Wood and Plain. Jordan de Capreolecuria confirm'd that Grant.

When Ilbert Lacey founded the Church of St. Clement in his Castle of Pontefract, he endow'd it with two Parts of all his Tithes, and several other Revenues.

MONK-BRETTON

Priory in Yorkshire, a Cell to Pontefract.

660. *Adam Fitz-Swane* gave to God, St. Mary Magdalen of Lund, and to the Monks of Bretton, the Town of Bretton, with all its Appurtenances, and the Mills of Dern and Lund, and all that lay between Dern and Sanctif as far as Meresbrook, Newhal, Ramesberg, and Lintuait, and all that was in Brampton.

The Prior of la Charite, the chief House of the Order of Clugni beyond the Sea, returning Thanks to the above Founder for his Affection to the Order, gives him Leave to chuse such Brothers as he shall think fit from the Houses of Pontefract and others in England, and to the Monks of Bretton to chuse their own Prior; and that the Prior of Pontefract may come and sit in the Chapter of Bretton, if requir'd.

Pope Alexander, by his Bull, dated 1200, authoriz'd the Dean and Arch-Deacon of Lincom to decide between the Monasteries of Pontefract and Bretton.

661. Anno 1239, it was agreed between the Monastery of Bretton and John de Novo Foro, that the said John should hold the Manor of Alwardethuelt of the Prior and Monastery, paying them five Marks of Silver yearly, on Condition, that as soon as he should have satisfy'd the Monks for the said Manor, it should remain to him free as his Uncle Henry had enjoy'd it.

662. Thomas de Burgo confirm'd all the Grants made to Bretton by Adam, the Son of Swane, and William Nevil: The same was done by Munbegun, Geoffrey Nevil, and John Mulherle. Roger Monbegun gave them all the Forest of Holcomb.

The Bull of Pope Urban, dated 1186, confirm'd all the Possessions to the Monastery of Lund, or Monk-Bretton, under the same Rules and Immunities above mention'd.

T H E T F O R D

Priory in Norfolk, founded Anno 1103.

664. Robert Bygot, in his Foundation-Deed, declares he had given to God, the Blessed Virgin, the holy Apostles Peter and Paul, and to the Monks of Clugni, the Church he had begun to build at Thetford, in Honor of the same Blessed Virgin, with all that belong'd to it.

William Bygot confirms the said Grant made by his Father, with all the Lands he had about Thetford, of the Gift of William the Conqueror, and the Manor of Snarebell, with all the Churches and Tithes of his Manors, viz. the Churches of Bradley, Offinton, Oviton, Stanham, Saham, Framingebam the Greater and the Lesser, Kelesball, Loppam, Torneseth, Hagenewood, Suthsibed, Methon, Suthfeld, &c. as also two Parts of the Tithes of the Manors of Bradley, Offinton, Nuteley, Saham, Kelesball, Framingebam the Lesser, Haell, Hagenewid, with many Parcels of Land and other Donations mention'd in the said original Deed.

King Henry I. confirm'd all the said Grants; Robert 666. de Keinis gave the Church of the Lesser Briseith, and 12 Acres of Land at Offeton; Theobald de Scalariis confirm'd his Father's Grant of the Church of Dulingbam, as also Edwy, with all its Land, and 24 Acres; Roger Montbegon gave his Island near the Mere of Croxton, and the Churches of Sustorp and Nortorp, and all others in his Lands, as also the Lands call'd Tarlton and Littlehole in Lantashire: The Monks of Thetford made over and resign'd all the Right they had to Holmes, near the Mere of Tarlton, to the Monastery of Cokersand.

The Charter of King Henry II. confirms and recites all the Grants made to this Monastery, which appears to be English, and not Alien, by Deed 50 Edward III.

M O N T A C U T E

Monastery in Somersetshire.

668. William Earl of Moriton in Normandy was the first Founder hereof; but since King Henry I. the Kings of England have been Founders. This Monastery had four Cells belonging to it, viz. Carswell, Holm, St. Carock, and Mallpass, on the Borders of Wales. Each of which Cells kept two Monks. In the Time of the Saxons, this Town was call'd Logaresburch, but after the Norman Conquest it was call'd Montacute, because it stood on a sharp Point of an Hill or Mount. The Reason why the Kings of England were afterwards call'd the Founders of this Monastery was, because the true Founder above nam'd having forfeited all his Lands for taking Part with Robert Curthose against King Henry I. he thereupon seiz'd all the Lands he had given to the Monks of Montacute, but afterwards restor'd them their three Lordships. Afterwards one Reginald Cancellarius, so call'd, as is likely, from having been Chancellor, became a Monk, and enlarg'd this Priory with Buildings and Possessions.

Leland

Leland says, *Montacute* in the *British Tongue* was call'd *Brent Cnolle*, that is, the Hill of Frogs.

669. King Henry I. by two several Deeds, confirm'd all the former Donations made to these Monks, reciting the same. King Henry III. did the same. Pope Honorius commanded the Bishop of *Llandaff* to put the Monks of *Montacute* into Possession of the Lands of *Cairlion*, given to them by *Winebald Baelun*, saving his own Right.

King Edward III. granted to *William Montacute*, Earl of *Sarum*, the Advowson of the Priory of *Montacute*, and the Custody of the same when seiz'd into the King's Hands on Account of any War with *France*.

DAVENTRY

Priory in Northamptonshire.

672. **H**ugh *Leycester*, call'd the Viscount, gave the Monks of *Clugni* the Church of *Preston*, where he first founded a Monastery; but a few Years after, because there was a want of Water, with Leave of *Simon Seynlytz* the Elder, Earl of *Northampton*, he remov'd it to *Daventry*, where he again founded a Priory in Honor of *St. Augustin*, the Apostle of *England*, by the Parish-Church of that Town, where there were then four Secular Canons, two of whom became Monks, and the other two retain'd their Benefices, living as before. The same *Hugh* also gave them the Churches of *Suthrop* and *Eltyndon*. *Hugh Poer* gave them the Churches of *Haddon*, *Coldestleby* and *Suthrop*; *Robert*, the Son of *Vitalis*, Lord of *Foxton*, gave all the Churches on his Lands, viz. those of *Foxton*, *Gommandele*, *Lobenho*, *Scaldeford*, *Bytlesbrock* and *Braybrock*; *William Cheyndut* that of *Preston*; King Henry II. that of *Falwell*; *Stephen Whelton*, Lord of *Staverton*, that of *Staverton*; *Henry Noers*, Lord of *Norton*, that of *Norton*; *Maud de Seynlytz* that of *Daventry*; *William Newmark*, Lord of *Welton*, the Chapel of *Welton*; and *Geoffrey Malesouers*, Lord of *Waldegrave*, the Church of *Waldegrave*.

- The Deed of *John Poer* confirms the Grant of his Ancestor *Hugh* of the Church of *Haddon*. There follow the Grants confirming the aforeaid Donations of King Henry III. *Robert Vitalis* of the Churches of the Barony of *Foxton*; *Simon*, the Son of *Robert*, of the same; *Richard*, the Grandson of *Robert* aforeaid; *Alan Bassett*, who marry'd the Daughter of *Richard* aforeaid; *Henry Oyry*, Lord of *Foxton*, and *Simon* Earl of *Northampton*; all of them of the Churches and Lands of the Barony of *Foxton*.

674. *Stephen Welton* and *Roger Welton*, by their Deeds, confirm'd the Grants of the Church of *St. Mary* at *Staverton*. *Maud Senliz* gave these Monks three Mills at *Daventry*, two Roods of Arable, and 15 Acres of Meadow, &c. which was confirm'd by her Son *Robert*: *Henry Nuyers*, *Robert* his Brother, and *Richard Fernun*, confirm'd the same.

675. *William Gulafre* resign'd to the said Monks all the Right he might claim to *Horton*. The Monks of *Conventry* gave up to those of *Daventry* the Churches of *Asseby* and *Winewich*; *Geoffrey Malesouers*, the Son of *Neury* above mention'd, confirm'd his Father's Grant of the Church of *Waldegrave*. *Thomas Braybrock*, in the 11th Year of King *Stephen*, and *Robert* the Son of *Vitalis*, confirm'd the Donations of *Braybrock*.

The Genealogies which follow in *Dugdale* of *Vitalis Palfrey*, *Welton*, *Latimer*, and *Braybrock*, may be seen there, as only concerning such as can make out

any Claim to be descended from them, and being themselves very imperfect.

Upon Inquisition taken 54 Henry III. it was found, that *Hugh*, call'd the Viscount, founded the House of the Monks of *Daventry* by West *Preston*, his Castle, and gave them four Roods of Land there; but afterwards, because the Church of those Monks stood too near his Castle, he remov'd them to *Daventry*, and in Consideration for the Loss sustain'd by them in their Houses, gave them three Roods of Land at *Falwell*. His Son *William* su'd them before the said King, who confirm'd their Grants.

The Monks of *Daventry* granted Leave to *Hugh Capes* to build a Chapel at *Preston*, saving all the Tithes and other Dues belonging to the Church of *Preston*. *Ralph* gave to these Monks, or rather confirm'd to them, the Church of *Preston*.

St. ANDREW'S

Priory at Northampton.

Simon *Seynlytz* was one of those who came over with King *William* the Conqueror, and by his Appointment marry'd *Maud*, the Daughter of *Woldelfus*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, and with her had all the Honor of *Huntingdon*. This *Simon*, in the 18th Year of the said King *William*, founded the House of *St. Andrew* at *Northampton*, subjecting it for ever to the Monastery of *St. Mary of la Charité*. His Son *Simon* the Younger founded the Abby of *St. Mary de Pratis* near *Northampton*.

The Deed of *Simon* the Elder mentions the Particulars of what he had bestow'd on these Monks, viz. the Church where they liv'd, and all the other Churches in that Town, with all that belong'd to them, besides the Churches and Tithes of *Epreton* and *Multon*, and several small Parcels of Land and other Profits. *Maud Mundevill* gave them the Church and Lands of *Siwell*; her Son *William* confirm'd the same, Anno 1147, as did King *Stephen*; as did *David* King of *Scots* the Grant they had of *Scaldeford*.

Hugh, Bishop of *Lincoln*, confirm'd all Donations made to these Monks, reciting the same, and the same was done by King Henry I. This Monastery was declar'd *English*, and not *Alien*, 6 Henry IV.

An Hospital having been founded at *Kingsthorp* for the Entertainment of the poor Travellers within the Parish of *Thorp*, belonging to the Monks of *Northampton*, the said Monks gave to it two Yards Land, and a Messuage, with Leave for the same to be continu'd there, upon Condition that there should never be any House of Monks, or Canons, or Templers, or Hospitallers, or Nuns, and that it should never be any other than in the Nature of an Hospital; that it should have two Altars, one Bell, and a Place for burying of the Poor, Travellers and others residing in the same.

BARNSTAPLE

Priory in Devonshire.

JOEL, the Son of *Alured*, by his Deed sets forth, that he had erected an Obedience, as he calls it, that is, a Priory under the Obedience of the Monks of *Clugni* at *Barnstaple*, in Honor of God and our Lord

Lord JESUS CHRIST, St. Mary, the holy Apostles Peter and Paul, and St. Mary Magdalen, subjecting the same to the Church of St. Peter of Clugni and St. Martin des Champs; and that he had, pursuant to a Vow made, given the Monks there certain Parcels of Land for their Maintenance, viz. Pilton, with the Wood and Marsh, and Pilland, the Mill at Barnstaple, all the Land without the Walls between the North and the East Gates, with all the Waters, Fish, &c. Moreover all the Church of Barnstaple, and the Chapel of St. Sabinus, with their Appurtenances.

King Henry I. confirm'd all the Grants made to the said Monks, as was also done on their Part by Henry Tracy and William Braose.

TIKEFORD

Priory in Buckinghamshire.

THE Charter of King Edward II. dated the 5th Year of his Reign, declares, that the Writings belonging to the Priory of Tikeford having been burnt, and thereupon Inquisition taken of the Lands and Possessions belonging to the same, he had thought fit to confirm those Monks in their Rights and Revenues granted them by their Founders and other Benefactors as follows: Fulcodius Paganellus founded the said Priory of Tikeford, and gave to it the Ground it stood on, and all the Land on both Sides Monechustret, at that Time held by Tenants, extending from the Monastery Gate to the Cross on the Highway leading to London, and all the Lands and Tenements of Hawestreet, to Tikeford Bridge; as also Castle-Mede, and the Fishery of the Ouse; the Mill of Caldecot, with its Dam, and 24 Acres and a half of Arable, and three Acres of Meadow, and 54 Shillings out of the Revenues of several Tenements at Tikeford, as also the Church of Newport, an Hide of Land there, the Chapel of Linford, with several Tithes and other Profits; all which had been before confirm'd to those Monks by King Henry II. as was now done by the aforesaid King Edward II. who also permitted them to have a Pillory and a Tumbrel, for punishing of Transgressors.

See Vol. II. p. 910.

FEVERSHAM

Monastery in Kent, founded Anno 1148.

KING Stephen gave to the Monks of *Feverham* the 687. Manor of *Feverham*, with all its Appurtenances, as also the Manor of *Treungle*. The Grant of *Feverham* was by the same King confirm'd in another Grant, as were both by King Henry II. and King John. Queen Maud, Wife to King John, also gave to 688. those Monks the Manor of *Trenges*. William Earl of *Bologne*, *Warr*, and *Moriton*, and Son to King Stephen, gave the Manors of *Treung* and *Benedis*. King Henry III. not only confirm'd the former Grants, but also 689. granted their Tenants and Vassals all Immunities, and a yearly Fair at the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, to last eight Days.

Peter, Abbot of Clugni, granted King Stephen one *Clarembaud*, who had been Prior of *Bermondsey*, and 12 other Monks, to found the Monastery of *Feverham*, and at the same time absolv'd them from all Subjection to himself, or the Monasteries of Clugni or *la Charité*, as was likewise done by the Prior of *la Charité*.

Robert de Betun's Deed confers on these Monks all his Land of *Messinell*, and adds, that for their more quiet Possession, he had the same confirm'd to them by King Henry II.

ARTINGTON

Nunnery in Yorkshire,

WAS founded and endow'd by Pierce Arthington, 690. and all his Endowments confirm'd by Pope Alexander, as appears by an Award of the 28th of King Henry IV. upon which John Thwaites ratifies the same.

Alice de Romely bestow'd some Lands on this Nunnery, which are also confirm'd by Warin Fitzgerald, the King's Chamberlain, and William Curcy, his Sewer.

ENGLISH MONASTERIES

OF THE

Cistercian Order.

Some Account of the CISTERCIAN Order.

695. **I**N the Year of our Lord 1098, Robert of blessed Memory, the first Abbot of the Church of *Molesme*, in the Bishoprick of *Langres*, and some Brethren of the same Monastery, went to the Venerable *Hugh*, then Legate Apostolick and Archbishop of *Lyons*, promising they would live according to the holy Rule of their Father *St. Benedict*; and that they might the more freely perform the same, begg'd he would support them with his Assistance and Apostolical Authority. He complying with their Request, granted them his Letter, declaring, that whereas they had desir'd Leave of him, that they might more strictly observe the Rule of *St. Benedict* than could be perform'd in the aforesaid Monastery, where the same was not kept up to the Rigor, he had consented that they, and all others who should think fit to join them, might perform the same where they should think fit, and enjoin'd them to continue in their Purpose, by the Apostolical Authority to him committed.

Accordingly Robert the Abbot returning to *Molesme*, pick'd out, with those he had before, to the Number of 21 Monks, and all of them together repair'd to the Desert call'd *Cisteaux*, in the Diocese of *Chalon sur Saone*, which being then overgrown with Woods and Brambles, was wholly unfrequented by Men, and the Habitation of wild Beasts. There, with the Consent of the Bishop of *Chalon*, and the Owner of the Ground, 696. they began to build a Monastery. *Orlo*, Duke of *Burgundy*, admiring their Zeal, finish'd the Timber Monastery they had begun, supplying them with all Necessaries, and giving them Lands for their Cattel.

This Place was made an Abby by the Legate's Authority; but the Monks of *Molesme* making Instance to Pope *Urban*, that their Abbot Robert might return to them, the said Pope gave Orders to his aforesaid Legate *Hugh* to procure the same to be done, if it might be, or otherwise to take Care that the Monks in the Desert might remain undisturb'd, and that those of *Molesme* should observe strict regular Discipline. Hereupon Robert the Abbot return'd to *Molesme*, with some of the Monks, who did not like the Desert, and in his Place 697. those who stay'd behind chose *Albericus*, who had been their Prior, and suffer'd very much for inducing the Brethren to depart from *Molesme*. 698. He sent two of his Monks to *Rome*, who procur'd a Bull from Pope *Paschal*, exempting them from all Temporal and Spiritual Jurisdiction, that they might remain undisturb'd, and serve God according to their Rule.

699. Being thus establish'd, they reduc'd themselves to the strict Observance of the Rule of *St. Benedict*, rejecting all Innovations that had crept in, either in eating, lying or cloathing. And for as much as they could not find either in the Life or Rule of *St. Benedict*, that their said Founder had possess'd any Churches, or Altars, or Oblations, or Rights of Burial, or Tithes, or Ovens, or Mills, or Towns, or Peasants, or that ever any Women had enter'd his Monastery, or any Dead been bury'd there, except his Sister; they therefore renounc'd all those Things, alledging, that where *St. Benedict* enjoins Monks to be Strangers to Secular Affairs, he plainly shows they ought not to give Place to any such in their Hearts. They also said, that the Tithes had been divided into four Parts by the holy Fathers, who were the Organs of the Holy Ghost, and the transgressing of whose Statutes was no less than Sacrilege, viz. one Part for the Bishop, another for the Priest, a third for Strangers resorting to the Church, or Widows and Orphans, or the Poor, who had no other Maintenance, and the 4th for the repairing of the Church. They therefore decreed, that all their Affairs without the Monastery should be manag'd by Lay Persons, because the Monks were to be wholly intent upon the Service of God. And because they knew, that *St. Benedict* had not built Monasteries in Cities, Castles, or Towns, but in Places remote from the Concourse of Men, they promis'd to do the same. In short, 700. after having been long, as it were, abandon'd by the World, insomuch as to be under great Apprehensions of wanting Bread, it pleas'd God so to touch the Hearts of pious People, that many learned Clergymen and Laymen of Quality resorted to them, insomuch that they at one time had 30 Novices together; from which Time they increas'd and prosper'd, zealously fulfilling and observing the strict Rules of their Order, and wonderfully edifying the Church.

This Order being afterwards much relax'd, through the Authority and ill Management of the Abbots of *Cisteaux*, the Abbot of *Clairvaux* obtain'd Power of the See of *Rome* to reform the same, which was accordingly perform'd, as appears by the Account of the whole Proceeding sent by the Abbot of *Savignac* to the Monasteries of the Order in *England*, dated 1264.

CISTER-



CISTERCIAN MONASTERIES

in ENGLAND.

W A V E R L E Y

Monastery in Surrey.

93. **A**NNO 1128, the Abby of *Waverley* was founded by *William Giffard*, Bishop of *Winchester*, who first brought the *Cistercian* Order into *England*, being 12 Monks of the *Foreign House d'Aumone*, to whom by his Deed he gave all *Waverley*, two Acres of Meadow at *Helested*, with Grazing and Fuel in *Fernham Wood*.

Henry of Blois, also Bishop of *Winchester*, not only confirm'd the Donation of his Predecessor, but added to it one Rood of Land at *Wansford*: *Richard Toelive* also, Bishop of *Winchester*, gave them the Land call'd *Duckenfeld* on both Sides the Water of *Waslingale*; *Farannusius* of *Bologne* sold them the Lands of *Waremburg*, which Sale was confirm'd by *Geoffrey Granville*, Earl of *Essex*, Lord of the Fee. King *Richard I.* confirm'd all Grants made to this Monastery.

F U R N E S

Monastery in Lancashire.

94. **I**N the Year 1127, *Stephen*, Earl of *Moriton* and *Bologne*, founded the Monastery of *Furnes*, in the Vale then call'd *Bekangessil*; but the same Monastery seems to have been founded before Anno 1124 at *Aundirness*, in the Place call'd *Tulker*, where it continu'd three Years before it was remov'd to the latter Place. Both in the one and the other Place it was of the Order of *Savignac*, under the Rule of *St. Benedict*, and the Habit of the Monks was Grey. The first Abbot of *Furnes* was *Evan de Albriciis*, a Man of great Learning, and no less Piety. In the Days of the 4th Abbot, *Peter* of *York*, the Abbot of *Savignac* submitted himself, and all the Monasteries under him, at a general Chapter, to the *Cistercian* Order in the Hands of *St. Bernard*, then Abbot of *Claravallis*; but the aforesaid Abbot *Peter* appeal'd from that Surrender to the See Apostolick, and obtain'd of Pope *Eugenius III.* that his Monastery might ever remain of the same Order as it had been founded; but *Richard*, the 5th Abbot, presiding, it was restor'd to *Savignac* and the *Cistercian* Order. This Story is also to be seen in *Latin Verse*. The Founder of this Monastery, *Stephen* above mention'd, was afterwards King of *England*, by whose Grant, before his ascending the Throne, it appears he gave to the Monks of *St. Mary* at *Furnes* all the Forest of *Furnes* and *Wagney*.

William of *Lancaster* gave them the Lands of *Scathwait* and *Egton*, as also the Use of the Waters of

Thurstan and *Winendermere*; for Carriage and Fishery, &c. *Michael Flemming* gave in Exchange for *Berdesig* and *Ursvic* the Lands of *Ross* and *Crimelton*, and by Deed, dated 1153, he farther conferr'd on them *Fordboat*. *Ayny*, the Wife of the aforesaid *William* of *Lancaster*, yielded up to them all the Lands she had claim'd by way of Dower.

Henry I. King of *England*, divided the Woods of *Furnes* between the Monks there and *William* the Son of *Gilbert*, ascertaining the Bounds of each of them; the said *William*, who (with Leave from the King) took the Name of *William* of *Lancaster*, Baron of *Kendal*, having been before call'd *Tailboys*.

The Bull of Pope *Eugenius* takes the Monks of *Furnes* into his Protection, confirms to them all their Liberties and Possessions, and ordains them to continue for ever in the same Order.

It was the Custom of this Monastery, contrary to all others, only to name those in their Catalogue of Abbots departed, who had been so for the Space of 10 Years, and dy'd Abbots; but they did not name those who after 10 Years had resign'd or been depos'd, or who dy'd before the 10 Years were compleat.

The following are Daughters, or Houses deriv'd from *Furnes*, viz. the Monastery of *Caldre*, founded Anno 1134; that of *Swynsheved*, Anno 1148; *Castro Dei*, in *Irish*, *Fermoy*, in *Ireland*, Anno 1160; *de Insula*, that is, *Ynes*, in the same Country, Anno 1183; of the Holy Cross, in *Irish*, *Wethirlaghan*, the same Year as above; of *Withneg*, in the same Country, Anno 1188; *de Petra Fertili*, in *Irish*, *Corkonrouth*, Anno 1197; of *Ruffin*, in the Isle of *Man*, Anno 1238; *de Surio* in *Ireland*, in *Irish*, *Inesclughennight*, Anno 1249.

R U S S I N

Abby in the Isle of Man, a Cell to Furnes,

WAS founded in the Year 1134, says the Chronicle of the Isle of *Man* in the *Cotton Library*. (That it was founded, as above said, in 1238, is taken out of the Register of the Abby of *Furnes*.) In the Year 1176, *Godred*, King of *Man*, gave the venerable Abbot *Silvanus* a Part of the Land at *Mirescog*, where he immediately built a Monastery; but in Process of Time all the Lands, with the Monks, was granted to the Abby of *St. Mary* at *Ruffin*.

Anno 1134, *Olave*, King of *Man*, gave to *Yvo*, Abbot of *Furnes*, part of his Land of *Man* to build an Abby, at the Place call'd *Ruffin*. He also gave to the Churches of the Islands Lands and Liberties, and he was devout in the Divine Worship, and acceptable both to God and Man.

Here

Here follow certain Sinodal Constitutions of the Diocese of Sodor in the Isle of Man, establish'd by Simon, Bishop of Sodor, Anno 1229.

Nothing above 32 Pence to be exacted for proving of Wills, but something to be given to the Poor.

The Goods of Persons intestate to be dispos'd of at the Will of the Bishop, or in his Absence of his Vicar-General.

The best Beast of six Shillings Value, or less, to be paid to the Church for such as die.

If a Man pays the Dues for the Dead, the Priest to have the Man's Stockings and Shoes to the Value of six Pence, and his Hat or Hood, whether of a greater or smaller Price, as that Man wore on *Christ-mas-Day*; as also his Shirt, his Girdle, to the Value of a Penny, and his Knife Value a Penny.

If a Man or Woman dies unable to content the Church for t^{he}ir Burial, those who would have taken their Goods, if they had been rich, shall pay for the Burial.

612. Brewers that sold Beer to pay a Tithe to the Church.

Weavers to pay to the Church two Pence yearly.

The following Constitutions were sign'd in the Church of St. Bradan in the Isle of Man, Anno 1291, the venerable Mark, Bishop of Man, presiding.

All Chaplains to be ready to visit the Sick, and to carry to them the Blessed Sacrament in decent manner, with a Bell going before.

All Chaplains to wear close Copes, and not Mantles.

Priests or Chaplains never to go to Taverns, or keep Taverns in their Houses, that they may not be given to Drunkenness, luxurious, or litigious, but give good Example, and teach Children the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Angelical Salutation.

Priests to take Care that Children do not die without Baptism, through their Neglect, nor to receive any Reward for baptizing, visiting the Sick, or burying the Dead, on Pain of Excommunication.

No Priest to permit the Concubine of another Priest, or an Adultress, to remain in his Parish.

None in holy Orders to keep Maid-Servants which might give Scandal.

None to officiate at the Altar with Gloves, Caps or Spurs on, but in decent Tonsure becoming their Degree.

Priests in their Parishes on Sundays to declare the Ember Weeks, Rogations, or Eves of Saints, that were Fasting-Days.

All Vicars to be accountable for Vestments and other Things belonging to the Church.

Women to be Church'd after lying in.

These may serve for a Specimen, the whole Number at length much exceeding the intended Brevity of this Work.

716. More Additions were also made to these Constitutions by William Ruffel, Bishop of Sodor, which, with the others afore mention'd, the Curious may see in *Dugdale*.

718. Thomas, by the Grace of God, King of Man and of the Islands, Earl of Derby, and Lord Stanley, (so he styles himself in his Deed dated the 28th of March, 1505) by the same gave to the Bishop of Sodor, or rather confirm'd, all the Churches, Lands, Tithes, and other Possessions, which his Predecessors Kings of Man had granted to them, viz. the Cathedral Church of St. Germain in Holm Sodor, or Pele, and the Church of St. Patrick there, with the

Ground where they stood, as also the Churches of St. Bradan, St. Patrick of Jowby, and St. Orere, with all their Tithes, Liberties, Profits, &c. and the third Part of the Tithes of all the Churches of Man, confirming to them a third of the Town of Kirkby, and that of Kirkmaron, with several other Tithes and Parts of Churches, and Parcels of Land, and all the Immunities, their Court, &c. This is all we have in *Dugdale* in relation to the Bishoprick of Sodor in the Isle of Man. Godwin takes no Notice of them; we shall therefore add what remains out of *Heylin*.

The Isle of Man is so equally seated between England and Ireland, that it was once a Controversy to which of them it appertain'd; but was at last adjudg'd to England, by reason that some venomous Creatures carry'd into it did not die; whereas none of that Sort can live in Ireland. It was once subject to the Kingdom of Northumberland, but taken from them by the Danes, Norwegians, and other Northern Nations, who plac'd therein a petty King of their own. The Succession of those Kings was as follows: 1. Godred, the Son of Syrric, 1065. 2. Fingil, the Son of Godred, 1066. 3. Godred, the Son of Harald, 1066. 4. Lagman, eldest Son of Godred, 1082. 5. Dognal, the Son of Tade, 1089. 6. Magnus, King of Norway, 1098. 7. Olave, third Son of Godred, 1102. 8. Godred, Son of Olave, 1144. 9. Reginald, base Son of Godred, 1187. 10. Olave, the lawful Son of Godred, 1226. 11. Harald, Son of Olave, 1237. 12. Reginald II. Brother of Harald, 1249. 13. Magnus II. Brother to Reginald, 1252, who dying without Issue, Alexander III. King of Scots, brought this and all the other Western Islands under his Obedience. After that it was sometimes subject to the Crown of Scotland, and sometimes to England, till it was finally recover'd from the former by William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, descended from the ancient Kings of Man, and by him afterwards sold to the Lord Scroop, by whose Attainder it fell to the Crown, and has since had the following Lords, viz. 1. William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, 1340. 2. William, Lord Scroop, 1395. 3. Henry, Earl of Northumberland, 1399. 4. William, Lord Stanley, 1403. 5. John, Lord Stanley. 6. Thomas, Lord Stanley. 7. Thomas, Lord Stanley, 1485, created Earl of Man by King Henry VII. 8. Thomas Stanley, Earl of Derby, 1503. 9. Edmund Stanley, Earl of Derby, 1521. 10. Henry Stanley, Earl of Derby, 1572. 11. Ferdinando Stanley, Earl of Derby, 1593. 12. William Stanley, Earl of Derby, 1593. 13. James Stanley, Earl of Derby, 1642. 14. Charles Stanley, Earl of Derby, 1651. 15. William Stanley, Earl of Derby, 1672. 16. John Stanley, Earl of Derby, 1699.

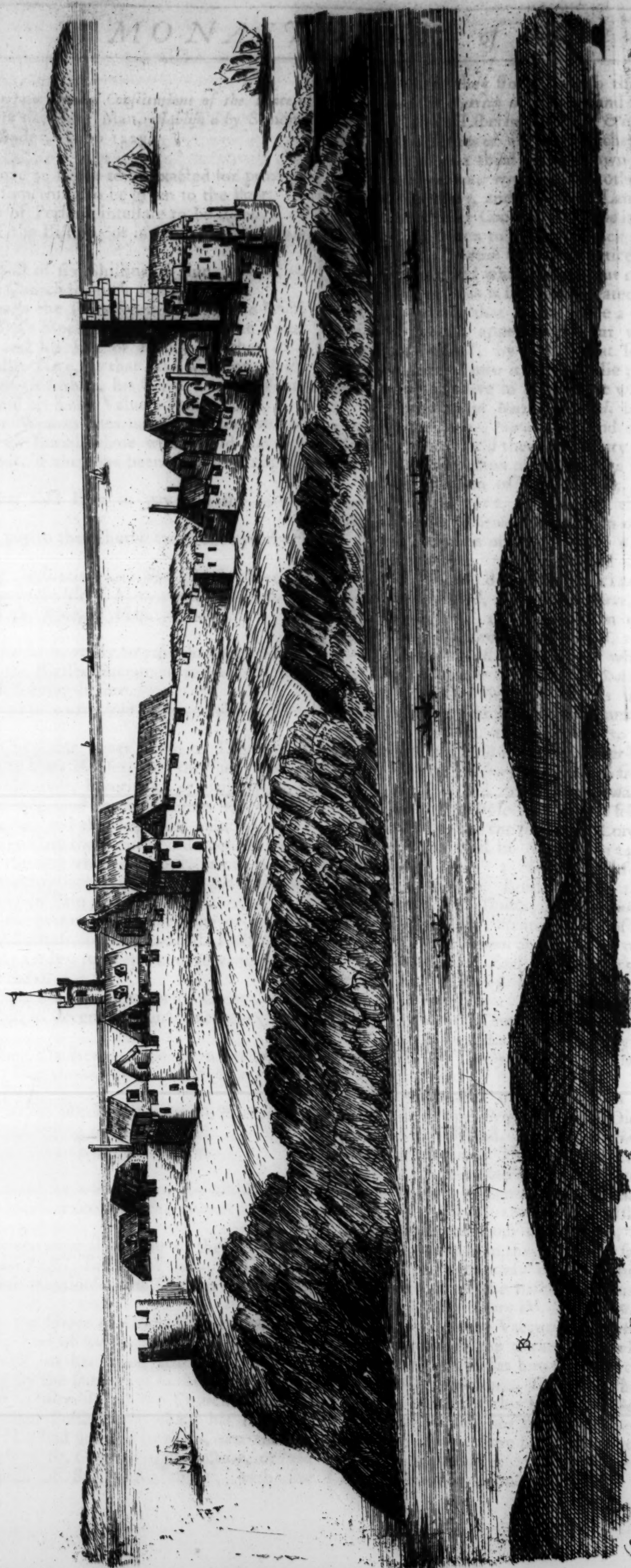
The Bishoprick of Sodor in this Island was first erected by Pope Gregory IV. the Diocese consisting of the whole Island, and the Hibrides, or Western Islands of Scotland. The Bishop's Seat is at *Rustin*, or *Castletown*, as now call'd; but in Latin he was entitled *Sodorenfis*. When this Island was annex'd to the Crown of England, the Western Islands withdrew their Obedience from the Bishop, and had one of their own, to whom they gave the same Title of *Sodorenfis*, tho' commonly call'd Bishop of the Isles. The Patronage of the Bishoprick was given with the Island by King Henry IV. to the Stanleys, who still hold it, and on the Vacancy thereof they nominate their design'd Bishop to the King, who having given his Consent, dismisses him to the Archbishop of York for his Consecration. This is perhaps the Reason why the Bishop of this Isle has no Seat in the House of Lords, because not at the King's disposing, none having Suffrage there but such as hold immediately of the King himself. Whether the Bishop of this Isle was formerly a Suffragan to the See of York, is not

5



Sodorenſis Eccl: Cath:
facis occidentalis

The Weſt Proſpect of y^e Cathedral
Church of y^e Iſle of Man.



not easy to determine. In the Parliament 33 Henry VIII. it was order'd, that the Bishop of Man should be reputed of that Province, which is some Argument that it was not so before.

This Diocese contains only 17 Parishes, five of which are Market-Towns, the rest Villages. Bishop Spotswood says, that in the Time of the Persecution under Dioclesian, many Christians fled into Scotland, to whom King Crastinus assign'd the Isle of Man, and there built them a magnificent Church, to the Honor of our Blessed Saviour, calling it *Fanum Sodorense*, whence the Bishops of the Island took their Name.

The CATALOGUE of the Bishops of Sodor, or the Isle of Man, from Heylin and Le Neve.

1. *Amphibalus*, the first Bishop of Man, Anno Domini 360.
2. *Germanus*, appointed by St. Patrick of Ireland, 447, (Le Neve.)
3. *Conindicus*.
4. *Romulus*, both said to have been consecrated by St. Patrick, without Dates: All these three omitted by Heylin.
5. *Machilla*, *Macholdus*, or *Machutus*, by some reckon'd the second Bishop, 518.
6. *Conanus*, 600, says Le Neve, omitted by Heylin.
7. *Michael*, without Date.
8. *Wimundus*, or *Regmundus*, 1151, says Heylin; 1114 Le Neve.
9. *John*, 1151, Le Neve; without Date in Heylin.
10. *Michael*, omitted by Heylin.
11. *Nicholas de Meaux*, 1203.
12. *Reginald*, 1217.
13. *J* ----- mention'd by Le Neve as Witness to a Deed of *Walter Grey*, Archbishop of York, omitted by Heylin.
14. *Simon*, 1229, or 1230.
15. *Laurence*, 1248, or 1249.
16. *Richard*, 1257, dedicated the Church of St. Mary in *Rufin*, or *Castletown*.
17. *Onachus*, or *Itanus*, 1289.
18. *Mauritius*, 1296, says Heylin; Le Neve takes no Notice of him.
19. *Mark*, 1301, Lord Chancellor, says Heylin; Le Neve dates him 1291.
20. *Alan*, 1305.
21. *Gilbert*, 1321.
22. *Bernard*, 1324.
23. *Thomas*, 1348. These four last not mention'd by Heylin.
24. *William Ruffel*, 1350, Heylin; 1348 Le Neve.
25. *John Donkan*, 1374; not mention'd by Heylin.
26. *Robert Waldby*, 1396, Heylin; Le Neve questions it.
27. *John Grene*, 1452.
28. *Thomas Burton*, 1458.
29. *Richard*, 1483: These three in Le Neve; Heylin leaves a Blank, and mentions them not.
30. *Huam Blackleach*, 1505, Heylin; 1487 Le Neve.
31. *Thomas Stanley*, 1510, Le Neve, in whose stead Heylin places *Robert Ferrar*.
32. *Henry Man*, 1555, Heylin; 1546 Le Neve.
33. *Thomas Stanley*, 1570, according to Le Neve, who supposes him to be the same above mention'd, depriv'd by Queen Mary, and restor'd by Queen Elizabeth. Heylin takes no Notice of him.
34. *John Salisbury*, 1571, Le Neve; not mention'd by Heylin.
35. *John Merrick*, 1556, Heylin; 1576 Le Neve.

36. *George Lloyd*, 1604, Heylin; 1599 Le Neve, who says he was translated to *Chester* in 1604.
37. *Andrew Knox*, 1606.
38. *John Knox*, without Date: These two in Heylin; Le Neve makes a *Quere* of them.
39. *John Philips*, without Date in Heylin; 1604 in Le Neve.
40. *William Forster*, without Date in Heylin; 1633 Le Neve.
41. *John Leslie*, 1650, Heylin; Le Neve makes a *Quere* of him.
42. *Richard Parry*, 1641, Heylin; Le Neve calls him *Parr*, and his Date 1635.
43. *Isaac Barrow*, 1660, translated to *St. Asaph*, 1669, and had *Sodor* in Commendam till 1671, says Heylin; Le Neve only differs in making the first Date 1663.
44. *Henry Bridgman*, 1671.
45. *John Lake*, 1682, translated to *Bristol*.
46. *Baptist Levinz*, 1684.
See vacant five Years.
47. *Thomas Wilson*, 1697.

The Arms of this See are thus blazon'd :

Upon three Ascents, the Virgin Mary standing with her Arms distended between two Pillars, on the Dexter whereof a Church in Base, the ancient Arms of Man.

Y N E S

Abby in Ireland, a Cell to Furnes.

THE Abby of Ynes was founded in the Year of Dugd. our Lord 1180, being the third after the Con- Vol. 1. quest of Ulster in Ireland, when John Curcy, the Con- P. 718. queror thereof, founded the same, in the Island of Ynes-Curcy, for it was then so call'd; which Abby had before been founded by a King of Ulster, call'd *Magnellus Makenlese*, in the Year 1126, near St. Finnan's Well, in the Country call'd *Erynach*, and nam'd it the Abby of *Carick*, being a Daughter of *Savigney*.

At the Time of the Conquest of Ulster, the afore-said Lord John Curcy destroy'd the Monastery of *Carick*, because it was a Place of Strength, and did him much Harm; but to make Amends, founded, or rather translated it to his Island of *Ynes-Curcy*, and gave to his Maternal House of *Furnes*, towards building of it, the same Lands it had in the former Place of the Gift of King *Magnellus* afore-said; and thus the House of Ynes became a Daughter to *Furnes*.

N E T H E

Abby in Glamorganshire.

Richard Granville, and his Wife *Constance*, gave to the Church of the Blessed Trinity at *Savigney* all the Waste that was about these four Waters, viz. *Nethe*, *Thory*, *Cloed*, and *Poncan*, with the Chapel of his Castle of *Nethe*, with the Tithes, and half the Fish of *Nethe*, the Mill of *Cloed*, the Meadows about it, and many other Possessions, upon Condition that the Abbot and Monastery of *Savigney* should found a Monastery at *Nethe*, to remain there for ever under an Abbot. 719.

Z

King

King John, in the 9th Year of his Reign, confirm'd all these and other Grants, and gave to the Monks himself *Huntingesbill*, *Brigeton*, and *Turgehil*, taking the Monastery into his own Protection.

B A S I N G W E R K

Abby in Flintshire, founded Anno 1131.

720. **K**ing Henry II. by his Charter, confirm'd to the Monks at *Basingwerk* Lands to the Value of ten Pounds at *Longedenedale*, as also all the Tenements given them by *Ranulph* Earl of *Chester*, and his Barons, viz. *Haliwell* and *Fulibrock*, and the Chapel of *Basingwerk*, where they first were, with the Mills, &c.

721. *Llewelin*, Prince of *North Wales*, and his Son *David*, confirm'd all Grants of their Ancestors and others to the said Monastery; the Charter of the former not dated, that of the latter 1240.

T I N T E M

Abby in Wales, founded Anno 1131.

722. **W**illiam, Lord Marshal of *England*, and Earl of *Pembroke*, gave to the Monks of *St. Mary at Tintem*, or rather confirm'd all the Lands, Possessions, Liberties and Immunities, they had from his Predecessors; the Particulars, very many and extensive, to be seen in *Dugdale*. The Confirmation of *Robert Bigod*, Earl of *Norfolk*, mentions the Lands of *Porcastek*, *Pentick*, *Modisgar*, &c.

723. *Walter Fitz-Richard*, the Grandson of *William*, the Son of *Osbert*, to whom King *William* the Conqueror had given the Manors of *Wolleston* and *Tudenham*, and all he could conquer from the *Welsh*, was the Founder of this Monastery of *Tintem*, in the Year 1131. This *Walter* dying without Issue, was succeeded by his Brother *Gilbert Strongbow*, Earl of *Pembroke*, whose Grandson *Richard Strongbow* was the Conqueror of *Leinster* in *Ireland*. The Male Line of these *Strongbows* failing, *Maud*, the eldest of their Female Heirs, was marry'd to *Hugh Bigod*, Earl of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*. There follows a long Genealogy of *Laceys*, *Bigods*, and others, too tedious to deserve a Place here, but may be seen in the *Monasticon*.

R I E V A L

Monastery in Yorkshire.

727. **I**N the Reign of King *Henry I.* flourish'd *St. Bernard*, Abbot of *Claraval*, a renowned Man, the Father of many Monks, who by Divine Instinct sent a good Plantation into *England*. His Monks were honourably receiv'd by the King and Kingdom, and founded a Monastery in *Yorkshire*, which was call'd *Rieval*, being the first of the *Cistercian* Order in that County. In the Year 1132, *Walter Espec*, a great Man, and powerful with the King, receiv'd those *Cistercian* Monks sent by *Bernard*, and plac'd them in the Solitude of *Blackmour*, near the Water *Rye*, whence their Monastery was call'd *Rieval*. With

them went *William*, the first Abbot, a Man of consummate Virtue, and excellent Memory.

The aforesaid *Walter Espec* had a Son, call'd also *Walter*, who having unfortunately broke his Neck by a Fall from his Horse, his Father resolv'd to make *CHRIST* Heir of Part of his Lands, and accordingly founded three Monasteries. The first was the Monastery of *Kirkham*, founded Anno 1122, and for the Maintenance thereof, and of the Burden of Hospitality, he appropriated to it seven Churches, with Lands and Possessions to the Value of 1100 Marks in the Counties of *York* and *Northumberland*.

Afterwards he founded the Monastery of *Rieval*, Anno 1131, and lastly that of *Wardon*, Anno 1136. His Sister *Adelina* was marry'd to *Peter Roos*; the Genealogy of whose Family may be seen in *Dugdale* down to *George Manners*, who dy'd in the Year 1513.

The Deed of *Walter Espec* mentions all the Possessions by him bestow'd on this Monastery. This is follow'd by a long Particular of Donors and Donations. The Grant of *Roger Clerc* confers on it all the Land lying between the Ditch drawn by the Monks and the Waste of *Pickering*. An Agreement was also made between those Monks and the Church of *Kirkham*, whereby they settled several Points that had been controverted between them, and ascertain'd the Rights of each.

Pope *Alexander III.* by his Bull, dated 1160, took this Monastery into his Protection, enjoining that the *Cistercian* Order should there continue for ever, confirming to them all their Possessions, many of which are there specify'd, exempting them from paying of Tithes; forbidding all Persons to detain any of the Brethren of the House; charging all Bishops not to interdict them, unless for some notorious Offence; allowing them to perform the Divine Office in private, tho' the County should happen to be under an Interdict, declaring any Person excommunicate that should presume to steal any thing out of their Lands, or to take any Man thence, and confirming all Immunities granted them by King *Henry*.

A Grant of *Stephen Mainil* of *Stainton* conveys to this Monastery all the Lands of *Stainton*; and one of *Hextildis*, Countess of *Etlebetcla*, confirms to it all the Donation of *Richard Cumin* at *Staincroft*.

F O U N T A I N S

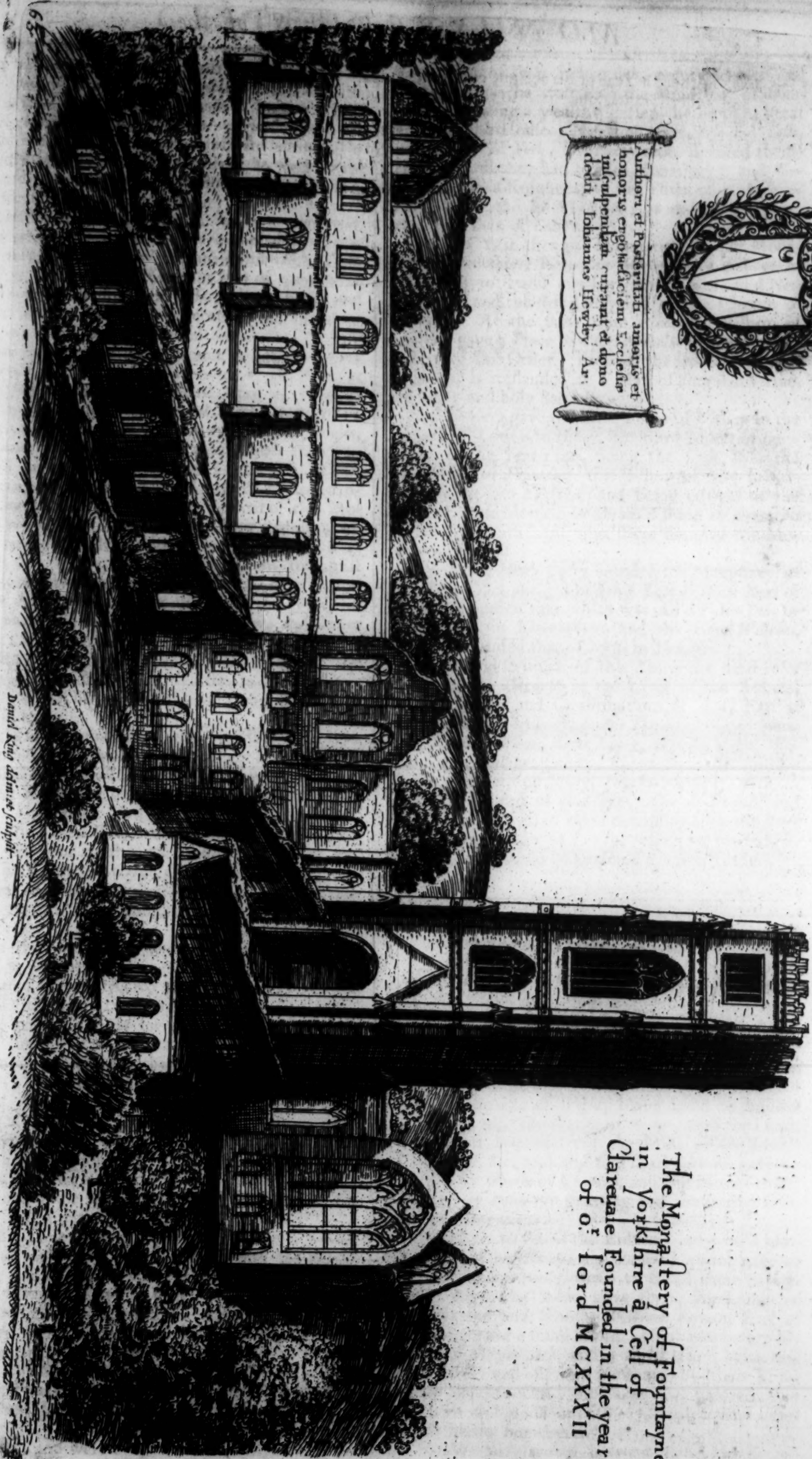
Monastery in Yorkshire, a Cell to Claraval, founded Anno 1132.

Rieval, as has been said, was the first Monastery of the *Cistercian* Order in *England*, the Fame of whose Sanctity extending to the *Benedictin* Monastery of *St. Mary* at *York*, several of the Monks there being convinc'd that there was a great Relaxation in the Observance of their Rules, resolv'd to withdraw themselves to follow the same, according to the Letter, after the Example of the Monks at *Rieval*. Thirteen Monks having thus agreed to quit this Monastery for a more austere Life, the Abbot oppos'd them; but by the Assistance of *Turstin*, Archbishop of *York*, they withdrew themselves, and were by him for some time maintain'd in his own House. This was in the Year 1132. The Abbot sent his Complaint against the Archbishop and those Monks to the King, and at the same time to the Bishops, Abbots, and the neighbouring Monasteries. On the other hand Archbishop *Turstin*, to prevent any ill Consequences of those Letters from the Abbot, writ



Audiori et Posteritū amari et
honori ergo mediocri Ecclesie
insculpendam curavit et dono
dedit Iohannes Hewley Ar.

The Monastery of Fountaynes
in Yorkshire a Cell of
Clarevale Founded in the yeare
of o^r Lord MCXXXII



David King delin. et sculpit.

at large to *William*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Legate Apostolick, giving him an ample Account of the whole Proceedings, and of the Motives which had induc'd the Monks to have Recourse to his Protection, for withdrawing themselves from their Abbot and Monastery, where they thought they could no longer continue with a safe Conscience, as not fulfilling the Rules of their Order.

8. The Abbot did not cease by Messages to persuade the Monks withdrawn to return to their Monastery, whilst they at the Bishop's House spent their Time in Fasting and Prayer. However two of them were prevail'd upon to quit the rest, and go back, and yet one of the two soon repented, and again return'd to those who were for a stricter Life.

9. At *Christmas* the Archbishop was at *Rippon*, where he assign'd a Place in the Patrimony of *St. Peter* for erecting of the Monastery. The Spot of Ground had never before been inhabited, being overgrown with Brambles, lying between steep Hills and Rocks, more proper for a Retreat of wild Beasts than human Use, and call'd *Skedale*, that is, the Vale of *Sk*, a Brook running by it. *Richard*, the Prior, was chosen Abbot by the Monks, being the first of this Monastery of *Fountains*, and with him they withdrew into that uncouth Desert, without any House to shelter them in that Winter Season, or Provisions to subsist on, but entirely depending on the Divine Providence. A large Elm stood in the midst of the Vale, on which they laid some Thatch or Straw, and under that they lay, eat and pray'd, the Bishop furnishing them Bread, and the Rivulet Drink. Part of the Day some spent in making Wattles to erect a little Oratory, whilst others clear'd some Ground to make a little Garden.

The Winter being over, they resolv'd to follow the *Cistercian Order*, and accordingly sent Messengers to *St. Bernard* at *Claraval*, signifying what they had done, and their Resolution of submitting themselves to his Rule. That holy Man return'd a Letter to them, commending their Zeal, and exhorting them to persevere. He sent another to Archbishop *Turstin*, extolling his Charity towards those pious Persons, and a third to the Abbot of *York*, in Answer to his Complaints against those Monks who had withdrawn themselves.

11. With the Messengers who had been sent to *Claraval*, *St. Bernard* return'd one *Geoffrey*, a Monk of his Monastery, who instructed those he had committed to his Direction in the *Cistercian Rule*, and directed them to build Cottages for their Cells and Offices. Their Number was also increas'd by 10 Priests and Laymen who resorted to them, and were receiv'd as Novices; but their Possessions were not yet enlarg'd, nor had they any other Sustenance but what the Bishop allow'd them; and the Year proving scarce, they were reduc'd to such Streights, that after the Abbot had been round the Country to beg without Success, they were reduc'd to feed on the Leaves of Trees, and some with Herbs they found about the Fields, boil'd with a little Salt.

12. At this Time a Stranger coming to beg a Morfel of Bread, only two Loaves were found for all the Monks, one of which the Abbot caus'd to be given to the Stranger, saying, God would provide for them, which was accordingly done. Immediately after two Men came from the neighbouring Castle of *Knaresborough* with a Cart-load of fine Bread, sent by *Eustace*, the Son of *John*, who had been told of their Want. Thus they pass'd that Summer, till the Harvest, when they gather'd some small Store.

When they had labour'd two Years under these Hardships, and were upon the Point of leaving the Place, and going away to *St. Bernard* at *Claraval*,

Hugh, Dean of *York*, falling sick, order'd himself and all he had to be carry'd to the Monastery of *Fountains*, and being a wealthy Person, he brought great Relief to the House. Not long after *Serlo* and *Tosti*, two Canons of *York*, both very rich, devoted themselves and all they had to this Monastery; and *Robert de Sartis*, a Knight, gave his Town of *Hartleshows* and Forest-Land of *Warkefall*; as did *Serlo de Pem-* 743.
broke his Town of *Caiton*.

The 5th Year after the Foundation of the Monastery of *Fountains*, *Ranulphus Merlay* gave a Place in his Lands to build another, which was call'd *New Monastery*, and the first Offspring of the Chnrch of *Fountains*. At the same time *Alexander*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, gave a Place call'd *Haverholm* to build a Monastery of this Order. *Richard*, the second Abbot of 744.
Fountains, is applauded as a Man of singular Virtue, Humility and holy Sagacity.

Hugh Bolebeck gave the little Town of *Woburn* in the Diocese of *Lincoln* to *Henry*, the third Abbot of *Fountains*. In the Year 1146, being the 13th after the Foundation of *Fountains*, the Bishop of *Berg* in *Norway* coming into *England*, and being edify'd at the Sight of these Monks, he obtain'd some of them to be sent over with him, who there founded the Monastery of *Lisa*.

Anno 1147, *Henry Lacey* founded the Monastery of *Kirkstall* in *Yorkshire*. The same Year *William Earl of Albemarle* founded that which was call'd *Vallis Dei*, or God's Vale, in *Lincolnshire*, and the same *William*, in 1150, founded that of *Melse* in *Yorkshire*.

Having said so much of this Abby, we must refer the Reader to *Dugdale* for the Lives of the Abbots, and the Grants and Confirmations of *Alan*, Earl of *Britany*, *Roger Mowbray*, *Swane Torneton*, *Roger Mowbray*, *Richard Hedon*, *Roger Lacey*, *Bertram Hager*, *William Hager*, *William Casuley*, *Robert Sarz*, Archbishop *Turstin*, Archbishop *Henry*, *Nigellus Mowbray*, *Aalizi de Gant*, *Ralph Lord of Midelham*, *Alice de Rumeli*, and King *Richard II.* all of them extending from the Page above in the Margin to P. 759, which are too tedious to insert, and would be tiresome to most Readers.

QUARRER

Abby in the Isle of Wight, founded
Anno 1132.

Richard, Earl of *Exeter*, the Son of Earl *Baldwin*, 760.
confirm'd the Gift of his Father to the Monks of *Saviney* in the Isle of *Wight*, being Land to build a Monastery, viz. the Manor of *Areton*, with the Lands of *Sieck* and *Bocumb*, and the Mills of *Christchurch* and *Bolcherst*, &c. and the said Earl *Richard* gave to God and *St. Aboria* of *Quarrer*, and the Monks there, the Land of *Bolcherst*, granting and confirming several other Donations.

Henry, Son to *Maud* the Empress, who stil'd himself Duke of *Normandy*, and Earl of *Anjou*, gave to these Monks *Lockwell*, there to build their capital Abby. *Engelgerius Bohun* gave them the Lands of 761.
Haseley in the said Island; *William Vernun*, Earl of *Devonshire*, gave a small Island, which was before his Fishery of *Christchurch*, and a small Island below the said Fishery, and all the Messuage by their Mill; and by another Deed the same Earl granted them 200 Acres of his Manor of *Weley*, with several other Parcels therein mention'd.

A Controversy arising between these Monks and 762.
those of the Abby of *Lyra* about certain Tithes and Re-

Revenues in and about *Arretone, Hafely, Titebingham, Lovecumt, Sandecumt, Cosham, Caresbroke Castle, Kiche-
rig and Kicheburg*, in the Parish of *Caresbroke*, the Dif-
ference was amicably agreed and adjusted between
them by Deed, dated 1289.

763. King Henry II. confirm'd all Grants made to this
Monastery, as did *Isabel de Fortibus*, Countess of *Al-
bemarle* all the Donations to the same by any of her
Ancestors, enumerating the same.

CUMBERMERE

*Monastery in Cheshire, founded An-
no 1133.*

764. **H**ugh Malbank, with the Consent of his Lord *Ra-
nulphus*, Earl of *Chester*, gave to God his Place
of *Cumbermere*, for founding of an Abby of the Or-
der of *St. Benedict*, in Honor of the Blessed Virgin
and *St. Michael* the Archangel, with all the Wood
and Plain, Waters, Water-Courses, Fisheries, Mea-
dows, Pasture, and all other Things there; also his
Manor of *Winkus*, and the Town of *Rutbal* and *Lad-
more*, and *Furley* and *Dodecot*, the Mill of *Chilley*, with
the Pool and Fishery, as also the Woods call'd *Brende-
wood* and *Light-Crickwood*, and *Butterbley*; likewise
common Pasture for all Sorts of Cattle, the 4th Part
of the Town of *Wych*, and the Tithe of the Salt and
Salt-Pits, and Authority to keep their Court, and
the Assize of Bread and Beer, &c. He farther grant-
ed, that his Lord the Earl of *Chester* should be the
principal Founder and Protector of the said Church
and Monks.

765. King Henry III. by his Charters dated the 16th and
766. the 50th Year of his Reign, confirm'd all the afore-
said Grants. *Wyon*, the Son of *Jonas*, conferr'd on
these Monks the Tithe of all the Fish taken every
where upon the *Dee* throughout his Lordship of
Overton, and also of the Toll of his Mill at *Overton*.
Owen, the Son of *Griffin* of *Bromfield*, confirm'd the
767. aforesaid Grant, as did *Ranulphus* Earl of *Chester* all the
Donations of *Hugh Malbank* above mention'd. Last-
ly, *Hubert de Burgo*, Justiciar of *England*, confirm'd to
these Monks the Grant made to them of the Lands
of *Chesthulle* and *Hull*, made to them by *Richard de
Chesthulle*.

GEROUDON

Abby in Leicestershire,

768. **W**AS founded Anno 1133, by Robert Earl of *Lei-
cester*, and was a Cell of *Waverley*. The Char-
ter of King *Edward III.* dated the 14th Year of his
Reign, confirm'd all Grants made to these Monks by
the Founders, viz. five Carucates and three Roods
of Land at *Geroudon*, all he had at *Disteley*, two Ca-
rucates at *Kyngolthorp*, the Land at *Dixley*, and *Shepe-
led Wood*. After this, the said Charter proceeds to
confirm many other Grants, being those of *Margaret
Countess of Winchester*, *Margaret de Ferrariis* Countess
of *Derby*, *Ranulphus* Earl of *Chester*, *Asketil de Berges*,
769. *Gilbert de Colevil*, *Robert de Bruys*, *William* the Son of
770. *Robert de Reppeste*, *Geoffrey de Estun*, *Thomas Stokes*, *Ro-
ger Croft*, *William Bones*, *Hugh* the Son of *Gooffrey* of
771. *Rempeston*, *William Briware*, and *Adam Kerthull*.

The Grant of *Hawisia*, Countess of *Albemarle*, men-
tions her giving four Carucates of Land at *Estwell*,
confirm'd by the Deed of her Son *William* Earl of
Albemarle.

SWINESHED

*Abby in Lincolnshire, founded An-
no 1134.*

King Henry II. by his Charter, confirm'd to the
Monks of *St. Mary* at *Swineshed* the Place below
the Willows in *Swineshed* Marsh, where the Abby was
founded, with all the Meadow, and the 4th Part of
the same Marsh, two Fisheries, the Mills of *Burtoft*,
Sudwell, *Maincestre*, *Caldcoth*, and *Casterton*, the Lands
of *Tolon* and *Hensgeroft*, and 60 Acres at *Haye*, with
many other Possessions granted by several Donors.

CALDER

*Abby in Cumberland, founded An-
no 1134.*

THE same King Henry II. also confirm'd to the
Monks of *Calder* all their Lands and Tenements,
viz. the Lands of *Calder*, where their Abby was
seated, being the Gift of *Ranulphus Meschin*, with se-
veral other Donations by him, and many other Bene-
factors.

The Abbot and Monks of *Calder*, Anno 1262, by
Deed, consented that the Archbishop of *York* should
order of the Disposal of the Churches of *St. John
Baptist* at *Bechermet*, and *St. Michael* of *Arlokedene* in
Coupland, of which they had the Patronage, in re-
gard that they could not freely dispose of them when
vacant, by reason of the Interest made by great
Men, which sometimes oblig'd them to present a-
gainst their Wills, and at other Times made them
liable to the Indignation of such Persons. The
Archbishop accordingly ordain'd, that the Church of
St. John at *Bechermet*, which was nearest to the Monks,
should ever remain to them entire for their own Use,
and that the Church of *St. Michael* of *Arlokedene*
should for ever be annex'd to the Archdeaconry of
Richmond.

BELLELAND or BILAND

*Abby in Yorkshire, founded Anno
1134*

BY Roger Mowbray, in Honor of the Blessed Virgin
Mary, who upon several Occasions remov'd them
four times, till at last they settled in this Place.
This Roger was the Son of *Nigellus de Albaneio*, or
d'Aubigni, who having done great Service to King
Henry I. in his Wars, was by him rewarded with the
Lands of *Roger Mowbray* in *Normandy*, and his Earl-
dom of *Northumberland* in *England*, the said *Mowbray*
having forfeited for serving against King *Henry*, with
this Injunction, that his Heir should take the Name
of *Mowbray*; and accordingly his Son was call'd *Ro-
ger*.

ger Mowbray, being the Founder of this Monastery here spoken of.

Walter Sciflings, Parson of Kildale, gave to these Monks of Belleland two Plough-Lands at Nunmethorp: Hugh Wake, and his Wife Joanna Stutevil, all the Lands and Tenements they had or might have at Sutton, with the Capital Messuage of that Town, and those at Martlerby, Lasthorpe, the Town of St. Felix, and Hoo.

John, Son and Heir to John Mowbray, Lord of the Island of Haxibolme, and of the Honors of Gouber and Brember, in the Year 1345, confirm'd all the Donations made to these Monks by his Predecessors. Thomas Earl Marshal, and Earl of Nottingham, and Lord of Mowbray and Segrave, in the 9th Year of King Richard II. which was the Year of Grace 1386, confirm'd the Foundation-Grant made by his Ancestor above nam'd.

See p. 1027 among the Addenda.

B I L D E W A S

Abby in Shropshire, founded Anno 1135.

King Stephen confirm'd to the Monks of the Church of St. Cradde at Bildewas all that Manor, as it had been granted them by Roger, Bishop of Chester, free from Scot and Lot, and Geld, and Danegeld, and all other Charges.

Gilbert Lacy gave them all Hernege; Osbert, the Son of William, Lord of Stirthelege, the Capital Messuage of his House in the Town of Stirthelege, with all its Buildings and Appurtenances, and half the Garden, and an Orchard without his Court-Gate, as also 60 Acres of Land there, and 36 Acres with the Wood on them at the same Town.

The Monks of St. Mary at Crokefden for ever yielded up to those at Bildewas all their Town call'd Edweney, near Egmondon, in Exchange for their Grange of Caldon. Petronilla Montfort confirm'd to the Monks of Bildewas the Contract made between them and her Father Walter Dunstanville, by which they yielded up to him the Manor of Upton, upon certain Considerations therein mention'd.

Robert Corbet made a Donation to these Monks of all Hulemore, by another Deed of the Mill of Wontenour, and by a third of all Ritton. His Son Richard gave them all Kinwerton; Geoffrey Randulf the Capital Messuage of the Town of Rikedon; Richard, Lord of Leighton, the Place call'd Mosfending; Hamon Walton half the Town of Walton; Robert Traynel all he had in half the Town of Hatton; Robert Aston all his Land of Raggedon.

King Richard I. by his Charter, dated the first Year of his Reign, confirm'd all Donations made to these Monks, particularly enumerating and making mention of them.

St. M A R Y's

Abby near Dublin in Ireland, a Cell to Bildewas, founded Anno 1139.

King Henry II. by his Charter, gave and granted to this Abby of White Monks, as they are therein fill'd, the Lands of Clunkif, Driffock, Port-

mirnoch, Kathemy, Murlegan, Kinbrenan, Donenathbirn, Karrechwoan, Cuocror, Balimachelmer, Culmin, Kilmekefche, Balilugan, Lefloun and Munnakon. All the same confirm'd to them by the second Charter of the same 783. King.

B I T L E S D E N

Abby in Buckinghamshire, founded Anno 1147.

IN the Reign of King Henry, one Robert Meperteshal was Lord of Bitlefden, who, for having stolen a Dog in the King's Court, gave to Geoffrey, Chamberlain of Chinton, then very great with the King, all the Town of Bitlefden, with five Rood-Lands adjoining at Witefeld, on Condition he should protect him from undergoing the Judgment of the Court for that Fact. This Land afterwards escheated to the Earl of Leicester, who gave it to his Steward Ernaldus de Bosco, and he foreseeing that the said Lands might not afterwards remain secure to him and his Heirs, with the Advice and Consent of the said Earl, founded an Abby there, and by Deed gave it those Lands. The aforesaid Robert Meperteshal would afterwards have su'd for Bitlefden; but the Monks of that Place, with the Advice and Assistance of the aforesaid Earl, gave Robert 10 Marks, and by that means obtain'd his Deed and Confirmation. Thus the Abby of Bitlefden was begun and founded in the Year of Grace 1147.

By a second Deed, the same Ernaldus de Bosco convey'd to these Monks his Lands at Sygrefham. By Inquisition taken in the Reign of King Edward it was found, that the Lands of Mairelond were not liable to the Duty of Scutage. Robert Earl of Leicester confirm'd the Grant of the aforesaid Ernaldus de Bosco to the Church of St. Mary of Geroudon, to which Bitlefden was a Cell.

784.

W A R D O N

Abby in Bedfordshire, founded Anno 1136.

King Stephen by Charter, dated Anno 1135, confirm'd the Foundation of this Abby by William Espec, with his Grants to the same, the Monks being brought from Rieval, to which this was a Cell. King Richard I. in the 10th Year of his Reign, ratify'd the same, mentioning the particular Lands given to it.

F O R D

Monastery in Dorsetshire.

Richard, the Son of Baldwin de Brioniis, by a Niece of King William the Conqueror, receiv'd of him the whole Honor and Barony of Okehampton in Devonshire, and the Custody of the Castle of Exeter, for which Reason he was call'd Viscount of Devonshire. In his old Age, Anno 1133, he founded a Monastery of Cistercians at Brightley near Okehampton. He dying with-

785.

A a

without Issue, the Inheritance fell to his Sister *Alice*, who was also call'd Viscountess. When the Monks had been five Years at *Brightley*, being no longer able to subsist for want of Provisions, they resolv'd to return to their Monastery of *Waverley*, whence they had been brought: The said Viscountess seeing them as they travell'd afoot two and two through her Manor of *Thorncomb*, with the Cross carry'd before them, enquir'd into the Cause of their Departure, which being told her, she immediately gave them her aforesaid Manor of *Thorncomb*, with the principal Mansion of the same, then call'd *Ford*, and afterwards *Westford*. There they continu'd six Years, till convenient Dwellings and Offices had been built for them at the Place then call'd *Hartscobath*, but since *Ford*.

786. *Hawisia de Courtenay*, descended from the aforesaid *Alicia*, gave to the Monks of *Ford* the Lands of *Hertyn* for the Maintenance of three poor Persons in the Infirmary. Afterwards *Geoffrey Pomeray* having recover'd the Lands of *Tale*, resign'd the same to these Monks, induc'd thereto by *Robert de Courtenay*, Son to the above nam'd *Hawisia*, who on that Account
787. paid him 50 Marks Sterling. This Family of the *Courtenays* flourish'd long, of whom more may be seen in *Dugdale*, where it is particularly mention'd, that one of them, whose Name was *John*, being in a dreadful Storm one Night at Sea, was deliver'd by the Prayers of the Monks of *Ford*, in which he express'd he had great Faith. Two *Hughs* of this Family successively very much oppress'd the Monks here, exacting from them what was not their Due to pay, infringing their Immunities in the Manor of *Thale*, and obliging them to an Acknowledgment of 50 Shillings a Year to the Church of *Cruck*.

789. The Deed of *Jocelin Pomeray* conferr'd all his Town of *Thale* on the Monks of *Ford*, which was confirm'd to them by his Successor *John Pomeray*, and King *Richard I.* by his Charter, dated the first Year of his Reign, confirm'd all the Donations made to this Monastery.

BUCKFAST Abby in Devonshire,

792. WAS founded and endow'd by *Richard Bonzan*, who gave to the Monks there all his Lands of *Holn*, to be held of him and his Heirs for ever, they paying for the same the 30th Part of a Knight's Fee. King *Henry II.* confirm'd his Grant.

MELSA or MEAUX Abby in Yorkshire, founded Anno 1150.

THIS Place had the Name from the former Inhabitants, who coming over with King *William the Conqueror* from a City in *France* call'd *Meldis* in *Latin*, and *Meaux* in *French*, and settling here, gave this Appellation to their new Habitation, in Memory of their former Dwelling in *France*.

793. The Founder of this Monastery was *William le Gros*, Earl of *Albemarle*, and Lord of *Holderness*, and as it were of all *Yorkshire*. This Earl had made a Vow to take a Journey to *Jerusalem*, which he could

not fulfil, by reason of his Age and Heaviness of Body. Being much disturb'd in Conscience on this Account, he was advis'd by *Adam*, one of the first Monks of the Monastery of *Fountains*, to build a Monastery of the *Cistercian* Order to redeem his said Vow; which if he perform'd, the said *Adam* engag'd to obtain Absolution from his Vow of the Pope. The Earl consented, and *Adam* having negociated the Affair with Pope *Eugenius III.* pitch'd upon this Place of *Melfa*, then overgrown with Woods, and hemm'd in with Waters and Marshes, for his Monastery. There was in that same Place a small rising Ground, call'd *St. Mary's Hill*, on the Top whereof the said *Adam* fix'd his Staff in the Earth, saying, Let this Place be call'd the King's Court, the Vineyard of Heaven, and the Gate of Life; let there be here created a People worshipping CHRIST. This Place the Earl had design'd for a Park, and this had been the Land given by King *William the Conqueror* to *Gamellus*, the Son of *Ketellus de Melfa*, of the City of *Meaux* in *France*, who, as has been said, therefore gave it this Name. Earl *William*, tho' at first unwilling to part with that Spot of Ground, at last consented, and built there a large House and a Chapel, into which he brought Monks from the Monastery of *Fountains*, and appointed *Adam* aforesaid their first Abbot. The Monks from that Time began to earn their Bread with the Sweat of their Brows, several People resorting to them from the Country about, some to give their Assistance, and others to be converted. The said Earl rejoycing to see them increase, bestow'd on them the Wood of *Rude*, with all he had at *Waghtun*, and the Church of that Place, 13 Acres of Land and Pasture for 13 Cows at *Hoton*, and the Hermitage of *St. Leonard* near *Eggiton*, with many other Parcels of Land and Possessions.

This *William le Gros* here spoken of was the Grandson of *Odo*, who marry'd the Sister of King *William the Conqueror*, who also gave him the Isle of *Holderness*, and the Archbishop of *Roan* gave him the Earldom of *Albemarle*, to be his Standard-Bearer, with 12 Knights. Thus it appears he was of the Royal Blood of *England*, and he took to Wife *Cecily*, the Daughter of *William*, the Son of *Duncan*, who was the Son of *Malcolm* King of *Scotland*, and Brother to King *David*; and by her he had only one Daughter, call'd *Hawisia*. At length, the Family being quite extinct, the Earldom of *Albemarle* and the Honor of *Holderness* reverted to the King.

This Monastery of *Melfa* was begun to be built in the Year 1150. The first Deed of *William* the Founder specifies his Grant of the Place call'd *Melfa*, and the Wood of *Rudbe*; the second confirms the said Grant, and adds all his Lands at *Wagna*, and all the Pasture at *Saltebach* and *Neuland*. His Daughter *Hawisia* confirm'd all her Father's Grants.

Richard Otringham, Rector of the Church of *Schelford* in the Diocese of *Ely*, by Deed dated 1317, gave to these Monks all he had at *Otringham*, *Tharlesthorp*, *Frysmareys*, *Well*, *Drypol*, and *Sutton*, for the Maintenance of a Chantry of 7 Monks for ever at the Porch of their Church.

John Friboys, Kt. gave them six Plough-Lands, with six Closes, for the perpetual Maintenance of one Monk, to be added to the 50 he look'd upon as the settled Number of this Monastery.

Peter de Malolacu gave Lands, Mills, &c. for maintaining of two Priests, the one to sing the Mass of the Blessed Virgin, and the other for the Dead, and to perform the Anniversary of his Wife *Isabel*. All Grants made to this Monastery were confirm'd by King *John*.

NEW-MINSTER

Abby near Morpeth in Yorkshire.

IN the Year 1138, a powerful Man in Northumberland, call'd *Ranulphus de Merlay*, receiv'd at his Castle of *Morthpit* (*Morpeth*) some Monks of *Fountains*, who built the Monastery call'd *New-Minster*, assigning them some of his Land for that Use, and this was the first Colony from *Fountains*, five Years after its first Foundation. *Robert*, formerly a Monk of *Whitby*, a religious and godly Man, was the first Abbot here, and from this sprang three other Monasteries, being those of *Pipewell*, *Salley*, and *Rupe*.

The Charter of King *Henry*, and the Deed of *Edgar Gospatrick*, both confirm to *Ranulphus Merlay* the Lands of *Horsley*, *Stanton*, *Witton*, *Ritton*, and *Windgates*, with a Town beyond the Moor, given him in Marriage by Earl *Gospatrick* with his Daughter *Juliana*. The said *Ranulphus Merlay*, with the Consent of his said Wife, by his Deed, granted to the Monks of *New-Minster*, *Ritton*, and part of the Wood of *Witton*, with some other Parcels of Land. *William de Merlay* gave to the Infirmary at *Morpeth* one Carucate of Land. King *Henry III.* by his Charter, confirm'd the Grants made to this Monastery.

See Vol. II. p. 916.

T A M E

Abby in Buckinghamshire, founded Anno 1138.

(Note, That *Tanner* places this Monastery in Oxfordshire.)

Robert Gait, Kt. who had the 4th Part of the Town of *Ottendun*, founded a Monastery there of Monks brought from *Waverley*, and endow'd it with five Roods of Land, calling it *Orteley*, from the adjacent Wood. His Grant mentions all the Land of *Ottendun*, with all Things to it belonging. *Editba*, the Wife of *Robert de Oilly*, conferr'd on them the Lordship adjoining to the End of their Wood, being Part of *Weston*, her Dowry. King *Henry II.* and King *Edward II.* by their Charters, confirm'd the Grants made to this Monastery.

B O R D E S L E Y

Abby in Worcestershire, founded Anno 1138.

Maud the Empress founded this Monastery, in Honor of the Virgin *Mary*, Queen of Heaven, and bestow'd on it all the Lands of *Bordesley*, *Tenesbal*, *Ladesbal*, *Cobesley*, and *Holeswey*, &c. with the Advowson of the Church of *Terdebig*.

King *Richard I.* by his Charter, dated the first Year of his Reign, confirm'd all the Grants made to these Monks, not only by the aforesaid *Maud* the Empress, but also by several other Persons therein nam'd. The Deed of *G. Earl of Mellent*, sets forth, (contrary to what is said above out of the Charter of *Maud* the Empress) that he founded the Abby of *Bordesley*, and gave to it the Lands of that Name, those of *Tenesbal*

and *Terdebig*, with the Advowson of the Church of *Terdebig*, and the Lands of *Helwey*, &c. The Deed of *Maud*, Countess of *Chester*, and her Son *Hugh*, 805. bestows *Cumb* on these Monks.

L O U T H - P A R K

Abby in Lincolnshire, founded Anno 1139.

Alexander, Bishop of *Lincoln*, gave up a Place call'd *Haverholm* to the Abbot of *Fountains* to build a Monastery of *Cistercians*. The Monks sent to *Haverholm*, disliking their Habitation, the said Bishop gave them another call'd *Louth-Park* in Exchange for it. There they prosper'd, and became very numerous. King *Henry III.* by his Charter, dated the 8th Year of his Reign, confirm'd all the Grants till then made to this Monastery.

K I R K S T E D

Abby in Lincolnshire.

ANNO 1139, the Abby of *Kirksted* was founded, in Honor of the Blessed Virgin, by *Hugh Briton*, a British Baron, Lord of *Tavesbal*. The Place was formerly a Desert, containing a Plain, hem'd in with Brambles and Marshes, and prophetically call'd *Kirksted*, that is, the Place of a Church. *Hugh* went to *Fountains*, and there obtain'd some Monks for his new Monastery. The Founder's Name was afterwards chang'd to *Hugh Fitz-Eudo*. His Foundation-Deed gives to these Monks the Place of *Kirksted* to build their Monastery, with all the Wood, Marsh and Moor. That of *William Denton* conveys to them all the Wood of *Langhage*, with all its Dependencies.

Robert, the Son of *Hugh*, the Founder, by two Deeds, confirms all the Grants of his said Father, and of his Brother *William Denton*: *Gerard*, the Son of *Gerard de Furnival*, gave for Candles at the Masses the Mill of *Wudens*, and *Gerard de Furnival* confirm'd all the Donations of *Richard Lovetot* and his Son *William*, which said *Richard* had granted the Hermitage of *St. John* at *Kymbrurth*. *Walter Aencurt* bestow'd certain Lands at *Chotes*, and confirm'd some Grants of others. *John*, the Son of the said *Walter*, gave two Carucates at *Branztun*; *Philip de Kyma* confirm'd his Father's Grant of *Medringham*; *Robert Darcy* bestow'd all the Land belonging to *Nocketun* and *Dunestun*, confirm'd by his Son *Thomas Darcy*, and his Son *Thomas* remitted half a Mark the Monks us'd to pay him by way of Acknowledgment.

The Monks of *Begar* yielded up to those of *Kirksted* a Grange at *Gaiton*, given them by *Alan*, Earl of *Britain*, for which Earl *Conan* gave to the latter other Lands at *Gaiton*, as appears by his Deed. *Ralph*, the Son of *Gillebert*, conferr'd on this Monastery all his Land of *Scamtun*, confirm'd by *Gilbert Earl of Lincoln*. *Richard de Puilli* gave a Place at *Kimberworth* for their Houses and Orchard, and for four Forges, two for Founding, and two for working of Iron, with Liberty to dig Coals throughout the Territory of that Town for two Fires, and Wood in the Forest there for four Fires, &c. *Guarinus*, the Son of *Geroldus*, allow'd the Monks to dig Stone in his Quarries for their own Uses throughout his Lordship of *Wassenbrock*.

KINGS.

KINGSWOOD

*Abby in Gloucestershire, founded
Anno 1139.*

William Berkley gave Kingswood to the Monks of Tintern, for them there to build an Abby of Cistercians, and Maud the Empress, Daughter to Henry King of England, confirm'd the same. Afterwards, during the Wars in the Reign of King Stephen, the Monks of Kingswood bought Haseldene of one John St. John, to whom King Stephen had given some Lands belonging to Reginald of St. Valery. Peace being restor'd, and Justice restoring to every Man his own, Reginald aforesaid recover'd Haseldene, and expell'd the Monks, yet afterwards promis'd to restore the same, provided they would transfer their Abby thither, because he had, on Account of a Penance enjoyn'd him by the Pope, undertaken to found a Cistercian Abby. They agreed, and leaving a few Monks at Kingswood, the Abbot and the greater Number remov'd to Haseldene, keeping both Places: But because Water was scarce at Haseldene, Reginald again remov'd them to the Place call'd Tettebury, which he gave to them. Roger, the Heir of William Berkley, afterwards complaining that Kingswood, which had been given by his Father for an Abby, should be turn'd into a Farm to Tettebury, it was agreed that a Priest should always say Mass at Kingswood, and the Monks gave him 27 Marks; upon which the King confirm'd the Accord.

812. Afterwards, in a Chapter held at Kirksted, the Abbot of Waverley had Leave granted him to erect an Abby at Kingswood, then a Farm to Tettebury, the Abbot of that Place, who was a simple Man, consenting, and dividing the Possessions thereof, which were before scarce sufficient to maintain the Monastery. However the Monks not consenting, Kingswood remain'd, as it had been, a Farm to Tettebury. In Process of Time, there being many Inconveniencies at Tettebury, and Roger Berkley giving the Monks 40 Acres of Land at Mireford, which is adjoining to Kingswood, the Abby was again remov'd thither, where it continu'd, and was call'd Kingswood, because that Place is more noted than Mireford.

The Charter of Maud the Empress expresses her Gift of Kingswood; the Deed of Bernard of St. Valery that of Mireford. R. Berkley confirm'd to the Monks the Donation of Kingswood; the Abbot of Cisteaux return'd Thanks to the said R. Berkley for his Charity. R. Berkley, by another Deed, confirm'd his Father's Gift of Mireford. King Henry's Charter authorises Roger Berkley's Gift of Acheolt to the Monks. William Berkley, in a Letter to Pope Innocent, mentions his Grant of Kingswood, and prays to have it ratify'd by his Holiness. The other Deeds are of Roger Berkley for Kingswood; of Roger Berkley the Elder for Acheolt; 814. Roger Berkley the Younger in Confirmation of Kingswood; two of King Henry II. for the same; and the Cession of Nicholas Kingston of a Piece of the Meadow of Toneham.

PIPEWELL

Abby in Northamptonshire,

815. **W**AS founded Anno 1143, and in the Year 1323 the Dispersion of the same was brought about by Nicholas the Abbot, upon Pretence of Poverty.

The said Abby, when first founded, was call'd St. Mary de Divisis, as appears by Charters; for some say, that before the Foundation thereof there was in that Place an Anchorite in an extraordinary small Cottage, to which was contiguous a Chapel call'd St. Mary de Divisis; others say it was so call'd because it stood on both Sides of Haperesbrook, and divided two Hundreds. A third Sort say, that at the first Foundation thereof there came thither, on the same Day, two Parcels of Monks, the one from Gerudon, and the other from New-Minster, among whom there arose a Contention about which of them ought to preside, and so they remain'd long divided. Afterwards the Cause being decided, the Monks of Gerudon return'd home, and those of New-Minster remain'd in Possession. There is no Controversy as to the second Name, for it is certain that at the Place where West Grange is, there was a Town which took the Name from a Spring call'd Pipewell, and thence the Abby had it. This Place was at first very woody, but destroy'd by the vast Quantities cut down for Fuel; besides that great Men carry'd away what they pleas'd for Building, much was us'd about the Houses belonging to the Abby, much stolen, much sold, and much rooted up. Here were several Woods call'd Coleshaw, Senerodes, Rohaw, Southwood and Oldwood; all which were destroy'd before the Dispersion.

William Boutevilein was the Founder of this Abby, the East Part whereof stood on the Lands of Geyrinton, being the Gift of Ranulphus Earl of Chester, and the West Part on those of Wabill, given by the aforesaid William the Founder. Long after Robert Boutevilein, Heir to the Estate of this Founder, oppress'd the Monks, demanding to have a Horse kept in the Abbot's Stable, and his Dogs in the Monastery, with many other Incroachments; whereupon, after much Contention, the Monks gave him 40 Pounds in Silver, and he confirm'd all their Grants and Immunities.

Hugh Senliz, who marry'd Emma, one of the Daughters and Heiresses to the Lord of Braybroke, gave to the Monks of Pipewell the Land where Braybroke Farm stood, which was confirm'd by his said Wife Emma, and their Son Henry, as also by the Capital Lord of the Fee, Simon Foxton, and by his Son and Grandson. King Henry III. allow'd these Monks Grazing for 250 Head of Cattell at Benifend.

STONELEY

Abby in Warwickshire.

Maud the Empress, Daughter to King Henry I. gave to the Monks of St. Mary of Radmore the Wild in Kank Wood, and all the Land of Melesbo, which was confirm'd by King Stephen. The Monks at Radmore being molested by the Foresters of Kank, obtain'd Leave to remove from thence, upon Condition that they should embrace the Cistercian Order. Her Son King Henry II. gave them the Town of Kank, and by another Grant confirm'd their Possession of Melesbo, Wirley, and Hedenesford.

In the Year 1144, after having been 13 Years at Radmore, and endur'd much through Want, and from the Foresters, the Monks obtain'd the Consent of King Henry II. to remove their Monastery to Stoneley, in Ardern, as appears by that King's Charter, and they accordingly mov'd thither.

COGE

COGESHAL

Abby in Essex.

ANNO 1142, King Stephen and his Queen Maud founded this Abby, as they also did those of Furnes, Longvillars, and Feversham, and the same Year the Monks assembled at Cogeshal. William Humberstane gave them the Manor of Tillingham Hall, and Queen Maud that of Cogeshal.

REVESBY

Abby in Yorkshire, founded Anno 1142.

William de Romera, Earl of Lincoln, granted to the Monks of Rieval, for building of a Cistercian Abby, all the Lands of Revesby, Thoresby, and Schiesby, having given others in Exchange to those Persons who had any Right to the same. This appears by his Foundation-Deed, wherein he mentions several other particular Donations; and the same is again repeated in a second Deed of his, and confirm'd by his Grandson William, as also by Ranulphus Earl of Chester, and by King Richard I.

CUMHIRE

Abby in Pembrokehire,

WAS founded in the Year 1143. Leland in his Itinerary, Vol. III. fol. 13, says thus of it: Comhere, an Abbey of White Monks, in Com. Radnor, standeth betwixt two grete Hills in Melennith, in a Bottom, where renneth a little Broke. It is seven Miles from Knighton. The first Foundation was made by Cadwathel and ap Madok for sixty Monks. No Church in Wales is seen of such Length as the Foundation of the Wall there begonne doth shewe; but the third Part of this Worke was never finish'd. All the House was soiled and defaced by Owen Glindour.

Llewellyn, Prince of North Wales, confirm'd all the Grants made to this Monastery, which he there writes Kenmer, and adds to it many great Immunities. The same was afterwards ratify'd by Charter of King Henry III. dated the 16th Year of his Reign.

BOXLEY

Abby in Kent,

FOUNDED Anno 1144, by William of Ypre, General under King Stephen, and King Richard I. confirm'd his Grant to it of the Manor of Boxley, and all others.

SINNINGTHWAIT

Nunnery in Yorkshire.

ROGER Moubray confirm'd the Grants made by Bertram Haget and his Son Geoffrey Haget to the Nuns of Sinningthwait, of half a Carucate at Biletun, one and a half at Torp, one at Witinton, and an half at Elnewic. The same was done by Geoffrey Archbishop of York. Gundreda Hageth gave them the Advowson of the Church of Biletun; and Ranulphus, the Son of Henry, two Carucates and a half at Posthousfe.

ESTEHOLT

Nunnery in Yorkshire, a Cell to Sinningthwait.

THE Bull of Pope Alexander III. dated 1172, takes this Nunnery and that of Sinningthwait into his Protection, enjoining the Nuns for ever to continue in the Cistercian Order, confirming to them all their Possessions, enjoining all Persons not to commit any Rapine or Violence upon their Lands, and authorizing them to protect any that shall fly to them for Sanctuary.

WOBURN

Abby in Bedfordshire, founded Anno 1145.

HUGH Bolebeck, a powerful and wealthy Man, being inspir'd by God to build a Monastery of Cistercians, went to Iountains, and there consecrated to the Divine Service a little Village call'd Woburn, in the Diocese of Lincoln. The Abbot having there provided Dwellings, plac'd Monks in them, Anno 1145.

King John confirm'd to these Monks the Manor of Medineham, given them by their said Founder Hugh Bolebeck. King Henry II. confirm'd that and all other Grants; and Hugh Maletb gave to them all he had at Suaneburn and Mursele.

MEREVAL

Abby in Warwickshire, founded Anno 1148.

ROBERT, Earl de Ferrariis, gave to the Church of Mereval, towards building of an Abby, all his Forest of Arden, all he had at Wytinton, the Manors of Weston and Overton, &c. These and all other Grants were confirm'd by King Henry II.

HAMPOL E

Nunnery in Yorkshire.

Ralph, the Son of Ralph Tilly, confirm'd all the Donations made to the Nuns of St. Mary at *Hampole*, by his Grandmother *Avicia* and his Mother *Sibilla*, viz. all the Town of *Hampole*, and the Churches of *Mealton* and *Bretewell*, &c. Roger, the Son of Ralph Tilly, confirm'd the same; as did Roger, Archbishop of York, and William, the Son of William, Lord of *Sprotbbrug*.

VAUDEY, or GOD'S VALE

Abby in Lincolnshire.

IN the Year 1147 was founded the Monastery of *Bilham*, which changing its Name for a better, was afterwards call'd *Vallis Dei*, or God's Vale, corruptly *Vaudy*. William, Earl of *Albemarle*, was the Founder of this as well as *Melse*. The Monks were sent to it from *Fountains*.

Geoffrey de Brachecurt gave all he had at *Brachecurt* to these Monks, who were to supply him and his Wife during their Lives with all Things necessary for Diet and Cloathing, Linen and Woollen, and for two Servants. For himself and his Wife they were to provide the same Quantity and Quality of Diet as they did for two Monks, and for their two Servants as for two of their own. The Cloathing for him was to be of *Griseng* or *Halberget*, and Lamb-Skins; and for his Wife, the dearest was to be *Bluet*, and Lamb-Skins also. King Richard I. confirm'd all Grants made to them, too many to attempt to enumerate them here; but the greatest Benefactors were *Gilbert de Gant* and *Roger Mowbray*. The Genealogy of the first of them may be seen with the rest in *Dugdale*.

SWINE

Nunnery in Yorkshire.

Erenbroch de Burtona founded this Abby, and gave to it one Carucate of Land at *Freistingthorp*. Pope Alexander, by his Bull, declar'd that the Nuns there were exempt from paying of Tithes, enjoining the Archbishop of York to maintain them in the said Immunity, and to excommunicate any that should infringe the same. *Hugh de Pufac*, Treasurer and Archdeacon of York, confirm'd the Grant made to the Nuns of the Church of *Swine*, by *Robert de Vert*, to whom it belong'd.

BRUERE or BRUERN

Abby in Oxfordshire, founded Anno 1147.

THE Charter of King John, dated the 6th Year of his Reign, confirm'd to these Monks the Place call'd *Bruere*, on which their Abby was founded,

and *Treton*, with the Church, and all its Appurtenances, with many other Donations by King Henry III. Roger Earl of *Warwick*, and many more.

RUPE or ROCK

Abby in Yorkshire, founded Anno 1147.

THE Deed of Richard de Builly sets forth, that he gave to the Monks of St. Mary at *Rupe* all the Wood as it runs from *Eilrichethorp* to *Louvetueit*, and so to the Water, which is divided between *Maltebi* and *Hotun*, &c. so that they might build their Abby on which Side of the Water they pleas'd, as the Place should best suit them, the said Richard Euilli, and Richard, the Son of *Turgis*, agreeing among themselves, and granting that they might be both Founders of the Abby, on whosever's Side it should happen for the Abby to stand. The Deed of Richard, the Son of *Turgis*, is to the same Effect, and he in it, and the aforesaid Builly in another Deed, give to the Monks the Lands of *Eilrichethorp*.

John, the Son of Richard Builly aforesaid, confirm'd his Father's Grant. Richard de Boyvil took his Oath by the Truth, which is God, and by the Baptism he had receiv'd, and by his Knighthood, that on St. Giles's Day, in the Year 1241, his Lady Ydonea de Builly had freely and deliberately given to the Monks of *Rupe* all the Manor of *Sandbec*, with all that was on or appertaining to it. Maud Luveton, Relict of Gerard de Furnival, gave these Monks all her Lands in the Territory of *Tatewich*. Edmund Lacy, Constable of *Chester*, confirm'd all Donations made in his Barony of *Pontefract*, his Constablenesship, his Barony of *Tikehill*, and his Soccage of *Snaith*. William, Earl of *Warren*, granted them the Tithe of all his Eels and Fisheries at *Hoffeld*, *Thorne*, and *Fislak*.

John Lyvet, Son and Heir to William Lyvet, made over all the Estate, Right and Title he had in the Foundation of the Abby of *Rupe*, or the *Rock*, with the Advowson and Patronage of the same, to Richard Barry, Citizen and Merchant of London: This Deed is dated the 51st Year of the Reign of King Edward III. The Deed of Ydonea de Veteriponte is for conveying to the Monks the Manor of *Sandbec* above mention'd.

Dugdale here gives us a long Account of the Lords of the Manors of *Elreton* and *Tadewyke*, which has no Relation to the Monastery of *Rupe*.

Haelesia, Countess of *Eu*, by her Deed, confirm'd to these Monks the Seat of their Abby, the Town of *Aggecroft*, the Wood of *Lundric*, and all their Possessions in the Barony of *Tikehill*.

Pope Urban III. by his Bull, dated 1186, ratify'd all Grants made to them, and exempted them from the Payment of Tithes.

HOTON

Nunnery in Yorkshire.

ADam de Brus granted Leave to Ralph Nevill to build a Monastery of Nuns at *Hoton*. William, the Son of *Fulk*, gave them two Plough-Lands at *Kildale*, and *Ernaldus Percy* two Carucates, and one Plough-Land, and a Mill at *Torp*.

BASEDALE

Nunnery in Yorkshire.

John de Ever releas'd to the Nuns of *Basedale* all Homage and Suit of Court for all Lands by them held of him in the Territory of *Kirkby* in *Cleveland*, and *Ingelly* near *Grenshaw*. *William Percy* gave them two Plough-Lands at *Upsal*. The Charter of King *Henry III.* dated the 20th Year of his Reign, confirms and enumerates all Grants made to them.

Isabel, Priorefs of *Basedale*, by Deed, acknowledges her self and Nuns oblig'd to pray for *Robert Longchamp* the Abbot, and the Monks of *St. Mary* at *York*, because they, with the Consent of *Gerald*, the Parson of *Stochesley*, had granted them a Burial-place at *Stochesley* for the Nuns and Brothers of their Order; for which the Nuns were to pay half a Pound of Frankincense yearly, and to claim nothing more of the said Church of *Stochesley*.

Guido de Bovincurt was the Founder of this Nunnery, and endow'd it with six Plough-Lands at *Stochesley*, and two Plough-Lands at *Westerdale*, with a Meadow.

SALLEY

Abby in Yorkshire.

ANNO 1147, a Number of Monks, with their Abbot *Benedict*, was sent to build the Abby of *Salley*, at the Request of the noble *William Percy*, who provided the Place for the same, and call'd it the Abby of *Mount St. Andrew*, and bestow'd on it the Lands of *Sallaym*, *Dudelant* and *Helwinsthorp*, besides one Carucate at *Rimington*, and by a second Grant, confirming the same, added *Crocum* and *Stainton*. The Deed of *Henry Percy* confirms on these Monks the Church of *St. Andrew* at *Craven*.

Maud Percy, Daughter to the said *William*, the Founder, in her Grant, sets forth, that this Monastery having stood above 40 Years in the Place where it was founded, and being reduc'd to extreme Want through the ill Temperature of the Air, which suffer'd nothing to thrive on the Ground, it had been resolv'd either to remove, or to destroy the same. Wherefore, to prevent its Ruin, and that her Father's Charity might not be lost, she gave to those Monks the Church of *Tadcaster*, with the Chapel of *Heslewood*, the annual Pension of the Church of *Newton*, and one Carucate of Land at *Catton*. This her Grant was confirm'd by *Agnes Percy*, who by another Deed gave to the same Monks two Plough-Lands at *Litton*, and the grazing of 600 Sheep, and by a third she again confirms the Gift of the Church of *Tadcaster*.

A 4th Deed of *William Percy* again confirms the Grants above mention'd of *Salley*, &c. The other Grants are of *Robert*, Sewer to *William Percy*, *Royfa de Kimbe*, *William Vavasor*, *Malger Vavasor*, *Richard Oterington*, *Robert Lacy*, *John Constable* of *Chester*, *Henry de Puttaco*, for several Parcels of Land. There is also the Confirmation of *Robert*, Archbishop of *York*, and that of King *Stephen*, with an imperfect Genealogy of the *Percies*, all of them of the same Nature as what we have seen before.

This Monastery, which here appears to have stood in a very mountainous woody Country, very barren,

and near the *Irish* Sea, was ruin'd and burnt by the Scots making an Incurfion into *England*.

RUFFORD

Abby in Nottinghamshire, founded Anno 1148.

Gilbert, Earl of *Lincoln*, founded this Monastery, 848. and endow'd it with all the Lands of *Rufford*, and 30 Acres upon the Bank of *Trent*, as also the Lands of *Cratell*, and others at *Barton* and *Wilgeby*. His Brother *Robert* of *Gaunt* testify'd, that the said Founder had given all his Lordship of *Hiering*.

The other Donors were *Hugh*, the Son of *Ralph Wilkeby*; *Thomas*, Son-in-Law to *Robert Filiol*; *John Burdon*, *Thomas de Bella Aqua*, *Avicia*, the Daughter of *Amicia de Stoke*, and *Gilbert Stoke*, who gave several smaller Parcels of Land. All these Grants, with some others mention'd in the Charter, were confirm'd by King *Henry III.*

SALTREY

Abby in Huntingdonshire, founded Anno 1147

By Simon, Earl of *Northampton*, who endow'd it 850. with the Church of that Place, and all his Lands there, and the Fisheries at and about *Witlemare*, which had belong'd to him ever since the Reign of King *Cnut*, which Lands the Kings *William the Conqueror*, *William Rufus*, and *Henry I.* had exempted 851. from all Burdens, as well for Murders as *Danegeld*, Repairs of Bridges, Forest Works, Men or Arms for War, &c.

Malcolm, King of *Scotland*, also pass'd his Grant as Earl of *Huntingdon* for the said Lands of *Saltry*. This Charter is follow'd by a long Particular of Donations made to this Monastery, with their Limits.

A Controversy arising between the Abbots of 854. *Ramsay* and of *Saltry*, about their Rights in *Witlef-mare* and *Hulbemar*, the same was adjust'd before the King's Justices at *Huntedon*, Anno 3 Rich. I.

KIRKSTAL

Abby in Yorkshire.

ANNO 1147, *Henry Lacy*, a noble Person, undertook to found a Cistercian Monastery in *Yorkshire*, assign'd a Place, built the Offices, and had Monks sent him under the Abbot *Alexander*. The Place was call'd at first *Bernolswic*, which the Monks nam'd *St. Mary's Mount*, and continu'd there above six Years, enduring much Hunger and Cold, as well by reason that it being then a Time of War they were often plunder'd, as because the Weather was very severe. They therefore grew weary of that Seat, and turning it into a Farm, with the Consent of *Henry* their Founder, remov'd to another Place call'd *Kirkstall*, in the Vale of *Airedale*, where then liv'd only some Anchorites; the chief of whom told the Abbot,

855. bot, That he had been commanded by a Revelation of the Blessed Virgin to come from the Southern Parts of *England* to reside in that Place, which the Abbot liking, with the Assistance of his Patron *Henry*, he obtain'd the same of *William of Poitou*, who granted it to him and his Monks, for a yearly Acknowledgment of five Marks, and *Henry*, their first Founder, was assisting to them in all Things.

856. *Hugh Bigot*, Earl of *Norfolk*, claiming the Lordship of *Bernolswic*, the Abbot, by humble Intreaty, prevail'd to hold it of him for five Marks a Year, which the said Earl afterwards, at the Instance of King *Henry*, remitted, and gave that Land free to the Monks. *Alexander* aforesaid was Abbot 35 Years, an excellent Superior, and built the Church, the Dormitories, the Refectory, Cloyster and Chapter-House, of Stone and Timber. Robert Lacy was a great Benefactor and Protector of this Monastery, and among other good Turns oblig'd some wicked Neighbours, who had burnt its Grange of *Alkenhiton*, and kill'd three of the Brothers, to make Satisfaction and beg Pardon. King *John* took from these Monks the Grange of *Hoton*, who also gave to one *Laurence*, a Priest of *Wyton*, the Lands of *Thorp*.

There are two Deeds of *Henry Lacy*, the one granting to these Monks the Lands of *Kirkstall* and *Bernolswick*, and the other ascertaining the Bounds of *Bernolswick*.

858. By Inquisition taken 7 *Edward III.* it was found, that the Monks of *Kirkstall* had been unjustly disposs'd of Lands appertaining to the 1 Manor of *Bernolswick*, the Gift of their Founder *Henry Lacy*, Lord of *Blackburnshire*, by *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*; which *Blackburnshire* afterwards falling to the King, the said Lands had also been unjustly detain'd by the Crown; wherefore the Jurors thought they might, without Prejudice to any Person, be restor'd to the Monastery.

- It is to be observ'd, that in the Days of King *Ethelbert*, who began his Reign in the Year 596, being the Time when *St. Augustin*, the Apostle of *England*, was sent by *St. Gregory* the Pope, there was a Parish-Church built in *Blackburnshire*, in Honor of all Saints, in the Church-yard whereof there were then certain Stone-Crosses erected, and call'd by the People *St. Augustin's Crosses*, which continu'd there long after, and the Church was then call'd, *The White Church under Law*. To that Church belong'd then all *Blackburnshire* and *Boland*, and so it long continu'd, till the Number of the Faithful increasing, three other Parish-Churches were built in *Blackburnshire*, being those of *Blackburn*, *Chepin*, and *Ribchester*, and each of them had its Limits assign'd, as they still continue; but because the Church of *Blackburn* was poor, the 4th Part of the Revenues of the Church of *Whalley* was assign'd it. At that Time there was no Castle built in *Blackburnshire*, nor any Chapel except the aforesaid Churches, nor was there any Lord that claim'd the Patronage of any of them; but every Rector held the Land and Town where his Church stood, as the said Church's Endowment, and posses'd the same as his Patrimony and Inheritance, appointing himself a Successor of his Sons or Friends, only receiving Institution of the Bishop of *Lichfield*. The said Rectors of *Whalley* and *Blackburn* were mostly marry'd Men, and Lords of Towns; and those of *Whalley* were call'd Deans, and not Parsons. Thus were those Churches order'd till the Time of King *William* the Conqueror, surnam'd *Bastard*, that is, for near 600 Years, and from his Time till the *Lateran Council*, as appears by ancient and true Chronicles.

Who had the Lordship of *Blackburnshire* before the Reign of the said *William*, does not appear for certain; but the vulgar Opinion is, that there were as many Lords as Manors, not only in *Blackburnshire*, but also in *Rochedale*, *Totington*, and *Boland*, and all the adjacent Parts, none of whom held in Capite of any other but the King. After the Conquest, they were all reduc'd into one Lordship, which Lordship of *Blackburnshire* the said King *William* gave to one *Ilbert Lacy*, a Knight, who came over with him out of *Normandy*, together with the Honor of *Pontefract*, and many other Lands for him and his Heirs for ever. This *Ilbert* having built his Castle at *Pontefract*, had his Chapel in it dedicated to the Honor of *St. Clement*, Archbishop of *York*, and appointed a Chantry in it, and plac'd Canons, with a Dean, to serve there for ever, endowing it with Lands, Tithes, &c. procuring a Bull from Pope *Alexander III.* to make it a free Chapel.

Henry Lacy, the 10th in Descent from the aforesaid *Ilbert*, had a Daughter call'd *Alice*, marry'd to *Thomas*, Son to the Earl of *Lancaster*, and conveying to him all the Lands and Possessions of the *Lacy's*, upon Condition that they dy'd without Issue, the Inheritance of the said *Alice* should remain to the true Heirs of the said *Thomas*, and thus the Inheritance of the aforesaid *Henry Lacy* devolv'd to one *Henry*, Earl of *Leicester*, Brother to the said *Thomas*. From which *Henry* sprung *Henry Duke of Lancaster*, and from him *Blanch*, marry'd to *John of Gaunt*, Son to *Edward III.* King of *England*; from which *John* and *Blanch* sprung *Henry IV.* King of *England*, from him *Henry V.* and from him again *Henry VI.* &c.

King *John* by his Charter, dated the 6th Year of his Reign, granted to the Monastery of *Kirkstall* his Manor of *Colyngbam* and *Berdley*. The other Grants were of *Richard Tempest*, for the Advowson of the Church of *Braicewell*; *Robert Lacy* for *Akarinton*; *Henry Lacy* for half a Mark of the Farm of *Cliderton*, another of the same for a Mark at *Cliderton* also, and lastly of *Robert Lacy* for *Brakinley* and *Winnemore*.

D O R E

Abby in Herefordshire.

Robert, Earl of *Ferrars*, the Founder of this Monastery of the Vale of *Dore*, gave to it for ever all *Oxemeod*, over and above the Lands he had before given, free from all Lay Service, except only three Shillings to be paid yearly as an Acknowledgment, at the Feast of *St. Peter ad Vincula*, and this he did not only for the Souls of himself and Kindred, but also for the Peace and Stability of all *England* and *Wales*.

King *John*, by Charter dated the 7th Year of his Reign, gave to this Abby all the Land lying between the Water call'd *Dore* and the Rivulet of *Trivelbrook*. *Alan Plokenet*, *John Warre*, and *Walter Clifford*, of whom there are two Deeds, conferr'd on these Monks the Advowson of the Church of *St. Andrew* at *Lugwardyn* in *Herefordshire*, the Church of *Wygtost* in *Lincolnshire*, the Lands of *Nanteglass*, and those of *Canterscliffe*. King *Henry III.* in the 17th Year of his Reign, confirm'd all the Grants made to this Abby.

SIBETON

Abby in Norfolk, founded Anno
1150.

King Stephen's Charter confirms the Grant made by William, the Son of Robert, the Son of Walter, Founder of this Abby, of all his Lordship of Sibeton to the same. King Henry II. again confirm'd the same. Robert above nam'd founded the House of St. Faith at Horsbarn, and marry'd Sibil, the Daughter of Radulphus de Caineto, or of Chedney; from whom descended the Families of Cressy and Ufford.

STANLEIGH

Abby in Wiltshire.

ANNO 1151 was first founded the House of Stanleigh at Lokefwel, and the Monastery of Quarrer in the same Place. Three Years after the Abby was translated to the Place call'd Stanleigh of the Empress; for Maud the Empress first founded the House of Lokefwel, and her Son Henry II. afterwards translated the Monks to this Place, which he founded, and gave them the Lordship of Stanleigh.

There are two Charters of King Henry II. the first before he came to the Crown, conveying Lokefwel to the Monks of Quarrer in the Isle of Wight; the other after he was King, granting a Part of his Manor of Ferendon, call'd Wurd, to the Monastery of Stanleigh.

King Richard I. in the first Year of his Reign, confirm'd all Grants made to this Monastery, enumerating the same, and by another Charter the Donations of Codinton and Wapely, made by R. the Son of Stephen.

JORVAL

Abby in Yorkshire.

IN the Reign of King Stephen, one Akarius, the Son of Bardolf, a Knight of good Birth, Lord of ample Possessions in Yorkshire, being divinely inspir'd, gave to Peter de Quinciano, a Monk and able Physician, and to some other Monks of Savigny, some Part of his Land in Wandesleydale, viz. at Forz and Wurton, where the said Peter and his Companions began to lay the Foundation of a Monastery, which was first call'd the Abby of Forz, afterwards of Wandesleydale, next the Abby of Charity, and lastly from the Water running by it and the Place Jorval, where the said Monks endur'd many Hardships.

Peter the Monk, and his Companions, had been at the Court of Alan, Earl of Britany and Richmond; which Alan, in two Charters, confirm'd the Donations made by Akarius, the Founder, and others, to this Abby; in the first of which he mentions the said Founder's Grant of his Lands of Forz, Wurton, and Burton. The second having confirm'd the same, mentions the Gifts of Roger of Gunningary, and his Brother Warner, of the Town of Engelby, and of a Carucate and a half at Forz by Hugh, the Son of Ge-

mayot. Then he gives Leave to all that held of him to make what Donations they shall think fit, and grants the Monks the Liberty of his own Pasture throughout all his Forest of Wandesleydale, with Timber for Building, and Power to dig Minerals for their Work. The Building was begun in the Year 1145.

Roger Mowbray, before he went to the Holy Land, gave to these Monks the Lands at Brigwath, and Pasture throughout his Wood of Masbamsbire, with Leave to fish at Higlamare: All which he confirm'd at his Return.

The aforesaid Alan, Earl of Britany and Richmond, passing over into France, gave the new Abby of Jorval to the Abbot of Savigny, who afterwards resign'd the same to the Abbot of Belland, to whom Peter, the first Abbot of Jorval, submitted the same, pursuant to the Letter of the said Abbot of Savigny; and pursuant to the same, 12 Monks and an Abbot were sent from Belland to Jorval, where they labour'd under great Difficulties and Hardships, and were reliev'd in their Distress by the said Abby of Belland, which, besides Corn and Cattle, gave them 10 Plough-Lands at Ellington.

Conan, the Son of Alan aforesaid, Earl of Britany and Richmond, was a great Friend to the Abby of Jorval, and being sensible that the Place was unfit and insufficient to maintain the Monks, he gave them the waste Ground at East-Witton, and the great Pasture at Wandesleydale, with many other Conveniencies, as appears by his two Grants; and afterwards, Anno 1156, he translated the Monastery from Forz to the aforesaid Place of East-Witton, with the Consent of Harvens, the Son of Akarius, the Founder, and of the General Chapter of the Cistercian Order, both giving their Permission in Writing, wherein Harvens does it upon Condition that he lose nothing of his Right of Patronage, or of the Prayers of their Church, and that the Monks remove with them, and honourably place the Bones of his Father and Mother.

Serlo, Abbot of Savigny, first gave the Abby of Jorval to that of Belland; but his Act was confirm'd by his Successors William and Richard.

Alan, the Son of Eudo, Earl of Britany, came over into England with William the Conqueror, who gave him the Lands of Earl Edwin in Yorkshire, call'd Richmondshire, and he there near his Capital Manor of Gilding built a Castle, to secure himself against the Attempts of the English, then every where dispossest, as also of the Danes, and call'd it in French, Richmond, that is, Rich Hill, or Mount. He dying without Issue, was succeeded by his Brother Alanus Niger, in whose Time the Monastery of Jorval was founded by Akarius, as above. Stephen, another Brother, succeeded Alan; the next was Alan, the Son of Stephen; then Conan, the Son of Alan, who marry'd Margaret, Sister to William, King of Scotland, by whom he had only one Daughter, call'd Constance, marry'd to Geoffrey, the King's Brother, by whom she had Arthur, whom King John slew, and imprison'd his Sister Eleanor.

There are two Charters of John Duke of Britany and Earl of Richmond, the one dated at York Anno 1268, the other at London Anno 1281, both of them confirming all Donations to the Monastery of Jorval.

There is also a Deed of John, who styles himself Earl of Britany and Duke of Richmond, and William Abbot of Savigny, in relation to the subjecting of the Abby of Jorval to that of Belland. King Henry III. by two several Grants, the first dated the 12th Year of his Reign, the other without Date, confirms all the Grants till then made to these Monks.

GREENFIELD

Abby in Lincolnshire.

Radulphus de Aby, in his Deed, says, he gave the Place call'd *Greenfield* to build a Nunnery on, and with it the Church of *Aby*, and all its Appurtenances, and the Lands of *Sunewith*, *Wargethewit*, with other Parcels at *Sunewith* and *Toftmare*, all the Wood of *Croxhage* and *Eifterland*, and *Theodolfbarnwood*, with the Tithe of his Mills, &c.

881. *Hugh*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, confirm'd the Grants of the said *Radulphus* and his Father *Eudo de Greinsby*, whom he calls equally Founders of this Nunnery, and the Father appears to have been the first by his Grant of *Greenfield*, the Church of *Aby*, &c. mention'd above; so that the Son's seems to have been only a Confirmation of what his Father had given.
882. *William de Greinsby* confirm'd the said Grants of his Father and Grandfather.

In the Year 1348, the Nuns, in Consideration of 10*l.* per Annum to be paid them by the Abby of *Bardene*, oblig'd themselves to keep two Chaplains to say Mass every Day in our Lady's Chapel in their Church for the Souls of *Adam de Well*, the Founder of that Chapel, and of his Father, &c.

COMB

Abby in Warwickshire.

Richard de Camvil gave to the Monks of *Waverley* all the Land of *Smit* to found a *Cistercian* Abby; which Town of *Smit* had been granted to the said *Richard* and his Heirs by *Roger Mowbray*, who by his Deed confirm'd the same to the Monastery of *Comb*, founded by the aforefaid *Richard Camvil*, free from all Secular Service.

STRATFORD

Abby, commonly call'd
STRATFORD-LANGTON
in Essex, founded Anno 1135.

883. **W**illiam Montfichet gave to the Monks at *Ham* all his said Lordship, two Mills, &c. and King *Henry II.* by his Charter, confirms the Gift of the said *William*, being the Place of the Abby call'd *Stratford* at *West-Ham*, with several other Donations by divers Persons.

FLEXLEY

Abby in Gloucestershire.

884. **B**y two Charters of *Henry II.* the first before he ascended the Throne, the other after he was King, it appears that *Roger*, Earl of *Hereford*, gave to the *Cistercian* Monks a Place call'd *Flexley*, in the Vale of *Castiart*, to build an Abby, and all the Land call'd *Wastadene*, and that under the old Castle of *Den*, with

other Possessions; all which are confirm'd by the said two Charters.

ALBA-LANDA, WHITE-LAND, or BLANCLAND

Monastery in Wales. (Tanner says Caermardenshire.)

King *John* by Charter, dated the 16th Year of his Reign, confirms to the Monks at this Place the Donations made to them by their Founder *John Torton*, being the Lands of *Hentewyn*, *Trefgygh*, *Eskeyronel*, *Kevenkennarykan*, *Fenuonnoyr*, *Kilgreniman*, *Tershowisted*, *Sinod*, and *Onnenkeredick*, &c. with several other Parcels granted to them by *Howel Says*, Rees the Son of *Griffin*, and others.

HOLMCULTRUM

Abby in Cumberland, founded Anno 1150.

King *Henry II.* by his Charter, took into his Hands, 88 Custody and Protection, the Abby of *Holmcultrum*, the Monks, and all their Possessions, and gave and confirm'd to them all the Island of *Holmcultrum*, as also *Raby*, and Timber for their Buildings in the Forest of *Englewood*, and for all other Uses, Grazing for their Swine, and the Bark of such Trees as they should hew. King *Richard*, in the first Year of his Reigu, confirm'd the same.

Henry, Son to King *David* of *Scotland*, and Earl of 88 *Cumberland*, by his Grant, says, he gives to these Monks two Parts of the said Island of *Holmcultrum*, and confirms the Gift of the other third made by *Alan*, the Son of *Waldeff*, to whom he had before given it. King *Henry III.* in his Charter, confirms and recites all Donations made to these Monks.

It appears by Inquisition 6 *Edward III.* that *John Gernoun*, who held the Manor of *Wigton* of *Antony Lucy* by Cornage, gave to the Monks of this Place one Acre of Land at *Wigton*, and the Advowson of the Church of that Town, to maintain six Chaplains, four of them Monks, and the other two Secular Priests, to pray for the King whilst living, and for his Soul when dead, as also for the Souls of the said *John*, his Wife, &c. The Jurors declar'd, that the said Acre was in real Value worth six Pence a Year, and the said Church in true Value of all Particulars 36 Pounds per Annum.

See Vol. III. p. 34.

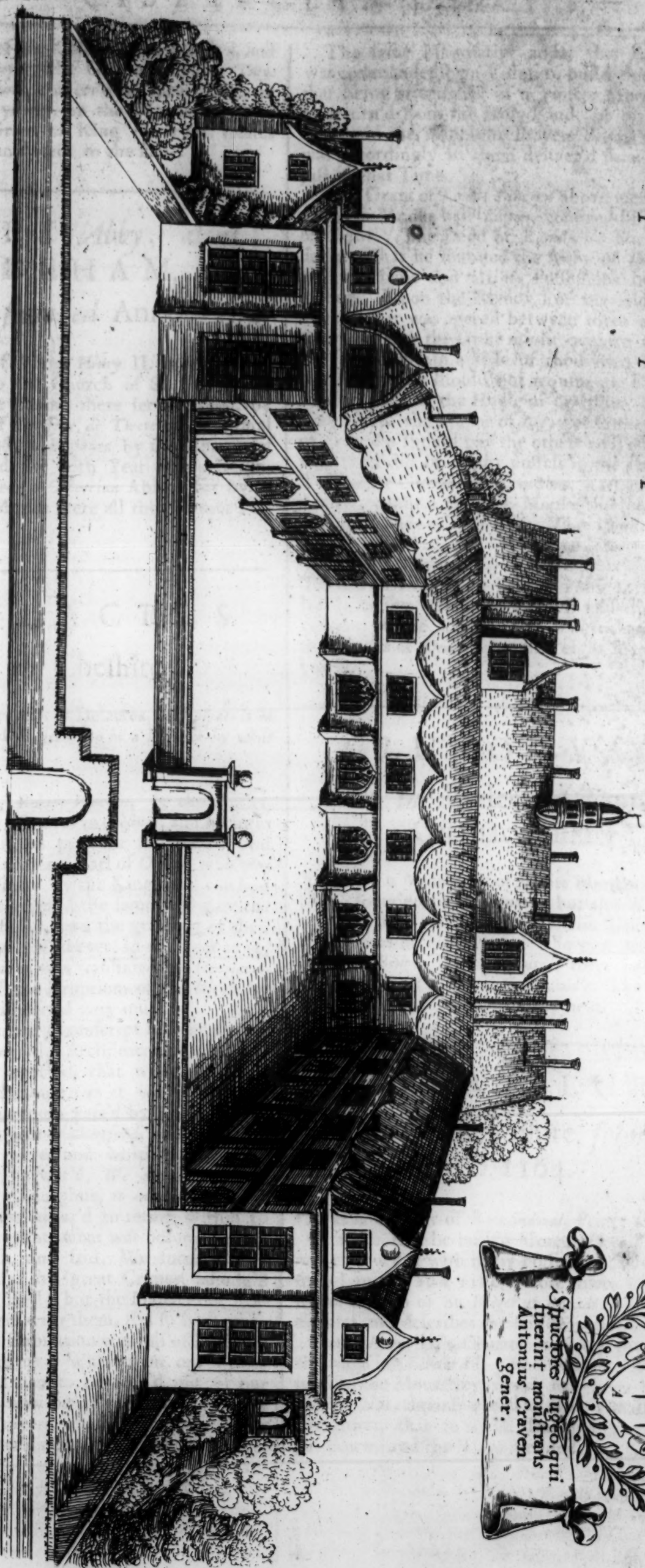
TARENT

Nunnery in Dorsetshire.

THE Charter of King *Henry III.* endows the Nunnery of *Tarent* with the Manor of *Husteburn*. *Bernard de Sauve* gave to them the Manor of *Bendrinton*. Another Charter of the aforefaid King *Henry III.* informs us, that this Nunnery was founded by *Richard* Bishop of *Durham*, and confirms to it four Acres

Adium Cumben: sicuti nunc extant
 à loh: D. Haringtono, quendam e
 Coenobij ruinis extracti: Prospectus

The Prospect of Comb as it is now.
 extant late by John Lord Harington.
 built out of y^e ruines of y^e Monistery.



WINDMILL STRIPS OF THE

Part out of a volume of a monography
 written late by John Howard Harrison
 the prospect of a company of new
 windmills in the county of
 Kent and the county of Surrey
 and the county of Sussex



LANDS WHITE
 SINGLAND
 (The)

HUMPHREY TRUM
 Attorney at Law, founded in
 1710.

KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
 in the year 1710.

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Acres of Meadow, of the Gift of *Alice Blanford*, and twelve Acres at *Lobpen*, the Gift of *Oliva de Tilly*. *Joanna*, Queen of *Scots*, conferr'd on them Lands to the Value of 20 *l.* yearly, in the Manor of *Stan-ton*, &c. A third Grant of King *Henry III.* recites and confirms all Grants made to the same.

**TILTEY Abby, alias
WODEHAM,**
in Yorkshire, founded Anno 1152.

THE Charter of King *Henry II.* confirms the Grants made to the Church of *St. John Baptist* of *Wodeham*, and the Canons there serving God, by *Maurice*, the Son of *Geoffrey de Tireteia*, of several Parcels of Land; and it appears by the Charter of King *Richard I.* dated the 10th Year of his Reign, that this was afterwards a *Cistercian* Abby; for by it he confirms to the Monks there all their former Possessions.

DIEULACRES
Abby in Cheshire.

(Note, That *Tanner* calls it *Delacres*, and places it in *Staffordshire*, which seems to be a Mistake by what follows.

IN the Year 1153, *Robert Pincern*, or the Butler, founded the Abby of *Pulton* in *Cheshire*, and brought *Cistercian* Monks to it, to pray for the Health and Safety of his Lord *Ranulphus*, Earl of *Chester*, who was then taken into Custody by the King, and the said *Ranulphus* afterwards confirm'd the same, and gave the Monks the Fishery of *Dee*, and the grinding of their own Corn in his Mills. However, in the Year 1214, this Monastery of *Pulton* was translated to *Deulacres*, chiefly on Account of the Irruptions of the *Welsh*, by whom the Monks had suffer'd very much.

Dugdale here quotes the Manuscript History of *England*, written by *Henry* the Archdeacon, for the following Story: It is reported, that when this Earl *Ranulphus* dy'd, a Multitude (as it were) of Men, with one greater above them, pass'd by the Cell of an Anchorite, who liv'd near *Wallingford*, who ask'd one of them, Who they were, and whither they were hasting? The other answer'd, *We are Devils, and hasting to the Death of Ranulphus, to accuse him of his Sins.* That Devil was adjur'd to return within 30 Days, and give an Account, what was become of Earl *Ranulphus*, who did so, and said, *We succeeded to have Earl Ranulphus, for his great Crimes, adjudg'd to the great Pains of Hell; but the Massives of Deulacres, and many others with them, did so bark without ceasing, that our Habitation was full of Noise all the Time he was with us: Whereupon our Prince being uneasy, order'd him to be turn'd out of our Territories, and he is now become a great Adversary to us, because the Prayers which were offer'd for him with others deliver'd many Souls from the Places of Pain.*

The same Manuscript adds, that Earl *Ranulphus* was commanded by a Vision to build this Abby; and that being afterwards in a violent Storm at Sea, as he return'd from the Holy Land, he plac'd his Confidence in the Midnight Prayers of his Monks, and was accordingly by them deliver'd from the Danger, just at that Time.

The Grant of *Robert Pincern* above mention'd gives to these Monks half *Pulton*, confirm'd by *Hugh*, Earl of *Chester*. The Deed of *Ranulphus*, Earl of *Chester*, declares that he founded the Abby of *Deulacres*, and took the same and all its Possessions into his Protection. Upon the Removal of the said Monks to *Deulacres*, it was agreed between them and those of *Crokefden*, that the latter might acquire what Lands they could within a Mile of their own House; but that the former should not acquire any Lands within the said Mile of the House of *Crokefden*, except what they had of the Manor of *Lec*, yet so that the Monks of *Crokefden* should pay the others no Tithes for what they then did or might possess in the Parish of *Lec*. Two other Grants of *Ranulphus*, Earl of *Chester* and *Lincoln*, confirm to these Monks the Manor of *Lec*, and the Lands of *Rudyard*. The Deed of *William*, Abbot of *Shrewsbury*, yielded to these Monks the Towns of *Northbrec* and *Little Biscopham*, with the Tithes at *Laton*, to be held in Farm of himself and his Successors, saving to himself and them the Advowsons of the Churches of *Waleton* and *Kirkham*, the Monks of *Deulacres* paying eight Marks of Silver yearly.

CLUNOK-VAUR
*Abby in Wales, (Tanner says
Caernarvonshire)*

WAS a Monastery of White Monks. It was first founded by *St. Benow*; but the White Monks were of the Foundation of *Guithin*, Uncle to one of the Princes of *North Wales*, who gave the Village of *Clunok* to *Benow*. The Church there had cross Iles, and was almost as big as *St. David's*. The old Church where *St. Benow* lay was by the new.

STRATFLURE
Abby in Cardiganshire, founded Anno 1164.

THE Charter of *Rees Sudwal*, Prince of *Wales*, sets forth, that he built a Monastery call'd *Stratflure*, and endow'd it with many Possessions, which he confirm'd in the Year 1184, before many of his Army, in the Church of *St. Briget* at *Raiadr*. Then it enumerates and describes the said Donations.

King *Henry II.*'s Charter confirms the same, and that of King *Edward I.* grants Leave to the Abbot to rebuild the Monastery, which had been burnt down in the War, against the said King's Will, yet upon Condition, that to avoid Dangers, the Woods be cut down, and the Ways mended.

LEKEBURN or LEYBURN

Nunnery in Lincolnshire.

824. **R**obert de Lelburn founded and endow'd this Cistercian Nunnery, giving to it the Ground it stood on, half the Church of *Lelburn*, the Lands of *Hstcroft*, and several other Parcels, all confirm'd by Deed of his Son *William*. Robert, the Son of *Gilbert*
825. *Thaslewell*, added the Land call'd *Careldale*, the Mill at *Halington*, and the Meadow call'd *Ulkeholm*. These, with other Donations, were confirm'd by Charter of King *John*, dated the first Year of his Reign.

STRATMARGEL, *alias*
VALE OF THE CROSS*Abby in Montgomeryshire,*

- W**AS founded Anno 1170 by *Madoc*, the Son of *Griffin*, who gave to the Monks the Town call'd *Llynllugustal*, with all its District, to build their Monastery, with other Lands at *Powis*, half the
826. Town of *Mystuyn*, and some other Lands; and in a second Grant he mentions the Towns of *Linnegustal*, *Lanegemel*, and *Halkun*, &c. The Deed of *Owen*, the Son of *Griffin*, settles the Limits of the Grant of *Stratmargel*, and calls the Monastery by the Name of the *White House*.

STANLAW

Abby in Cheshire, founded Anno 1172, afterwards translated to Whalley.

- J**ohn, Constable of *Cheshire*, gave to the Cistercian Monks the Place of *Stanlaw*, which he would have to change its Name, and be call'd *Blessed Place*. He also endow'd the Monastery founded there with the Towns of *Staney* and *Mauricaceston*, Exemption from Toll, and a Messuage in *Chester*, free from all Incumbrances, wishing that those who should endeavour to lessen or destroy his Gift, might be destroy'd by God, and incur the Curse of God, of all the Saints, and his own; and by another Deed he declares, that none of the Neighbours of the said Monks ought to have common Pasture in the Fen call'd *Rysbemarsh*, without Leave of the Monks, nor the Monks at *Chester* to have any Sedge or Rushes to cover their Booths at *St. John's Fair* without their Consent.
- 827.

This Monastery was afterwards translated to the Church of *Whalley*, which was complain'd of by the Abbot and Monks of *Salley* in *Yorkshire*, alledging that they were nearer to them than was allow'd by the Constitution of their Order, which had also occasion'd the raising of the Price of Provisions and other Necessaries; whereupon the Damage accruing to them appear'd to amount to 27 l. 10 s. yearly.

828. This Difference was in the Year 1305 adjusted in a Chapter of the Order.

Hugh de la Val, a Predecessor of the Earls of *Lincoln*, gave the Patronage of the Church of *Whalley*,

by Deed, to the Monks of *Pontefract*, who presented to it several times successively, without any Opposition. Afterwards another Predecessor of the said Earls presented to that Church one *Geoffrey*, who took to Wife the Daughter of *Gospatrik* of *Samelesbury*, by whom he had Sons and Daughters. That *Geoffrey* dying, he was succeeded by his Son *Geoffrey*, by way of Inheritance, having first obtain'd a Grant from the Court of *Rome*; and he dying, an Ancestor of the aforesaid Earls presented one *Roger*, and after him *Peter* of *Chester*, the Prior and Monastery not daring to oppose him; but during the Life of that *Peter*, the aforesaid Earl of *Lincoln*, whose Name was *Henry Lacy*, gave the Patronage of the Church of *Whalley*, in the Diocese of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, to the Cistercian Monks of *Stanlaw*, having first obtain'd a Deed of them, that whensoever it should be vacant, he and his Heirs should present to it, unless they could obtain it for their own Use, which when obtain'd, they should increase the Number of the Monks from 40 there were then to 60, and translate their Monastery to the Territory of that Church. Afterwards Pope *Nicholas IV.* granted them the Appropriation thereof, allowing a proper Portion for the Vicarage; but Pope *Boniface* revok'd the Appropriations made by his said Predecessor Pope *Nicholas*. After the Death of the aforesaid *Peter* of *Chester*, Earl *Henry Lacy* took Possession of the said Church, excluding the Monks for many Days; and they, to gain Admission, resign'd up to the said Earl all their Right to a certain Chapel standing within the Liberties of the said Church, worth 100 Marks Sterling yearly, with many other Liberties in the said Earl's Forests belonging to the said Church of old; and thus having read these Instruments before the Church-Door, after the aforesaid Revocation, they obtain'd Entrance, having no Right, as has been said, to the above mention'd Appropriation, a great Number of People being present, and crying, *Wo unto you Simoniacs*. Afterwards they compounded with *Roger Meauland*, then Bishop, who appeal'd against the said Admittance, and interposing a Sequestration of 350 Marks Sterling, and afterwards paid 100 l. Sterling to the Bishop's Executors, obliging themselves and their Successors to perform the Bishop's Anniversary for ever, in lieu of the rest of the Money; and thus by Contract and Purchase they got the Possessions of the said Church, having no Right to the Appropriation of the same. They afterwards obtain'd the Confirmation of the aforesaid Pope *Boniface*, never mentioning the aforesaid Compacts, as also the Confirmation of the Bishop then being for 1000 Marks Sterling.

There follows in *Dugdale an Account of the Church of Whalley, &c.* which is literally the same that is before at P. 858, speaking of the Church of *Kirkstall*, and may be there seen as abridg'd in this Abstract, for which Reason it is here omitted.

The Bull of Pope *Nicholas IV.* appropriated the Church of *Whalley* to the Monks, as has been said above, and authoriz'd their removing to it. The Deed of *Henry Lacy*, dated 1283, shews his giving the Patronage of this Church to the Monks, as before. Another Instrument made by the Monks sets forth, That *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, had taken from them wrongfully, and by Force, the Chapel of the Castle of *Clidderbou*, which was restor'd to them by the Charter of King *Edward I.* dated the 8th Year of his Reign.

An Indenture between *Henry*, Duke of *Lancaster*, and the Abbots and Monks of *Whalley*, dated the 34th Year of the Reign of King *Edward III.* testifies, that the said Duke, with Leave obtain'd of the King, gave and granted to the Monks for ever two Cottages, 7 Acres of Arable, 193 Acres of Pasture, and 200 Acres

Acres of Wood, with their Appurtenances, call'd *Rommeſgrove*, in his Chace of *Blackburn*, with ſeveral other Particulars, as free as he enjoy'd the ſame himſelf, for them to find ſufficient Suttenance for a Reclufe living in the Church-yard of the Pariſh-Church of *Whalley*, and for his Succeſſors Reclufes or Anchorites living there for ever, and for two Women their Servants, choſen by the ſaid Reclufes, and each of them to be there perpetually, praying to God for the ſaid Duke, his Anceſtors and his Heirs, viz. to give to the ſaid Reclufes and their Succeſſors weekly throughout the Year 17 conventual Loaves, (each Loaf of the Weight of 50 Shillings Sterling) ſeven Loaves of the ſecond Sort of the ſame Weight, ſeven Gallons of the beſt conventual Beer, and three Pence for their Companage, or other Food to eat with their Bread; as alſo 10 dry Fiſhes call'd Stockfiſh, and 10 Lings, a Buſhel of Oat-meal for their Pottage, a Buſhel of Salt, two Gallons of Oil for the Lamps, one Maſs of Tallow for Candles, fix Cart-loads of Turf, and one of Bruſh-Wood for Fuel, carry'd by the Monks to the Place of the ſaid Reclufes, and to keep in Repair the Houſes and Incloſures of the ſaid Reclufes, as they were at that time: Likewise to furniſh a Chaplain, a Monk of the ſame Monastery, a Man of good Life and Converſation, and a Clerk to ſerve him at Maſs, to be fung by him for ever in the Chapel of the ſaid Reclufes, for the ſaid Duke, his Anceſtors and his Heirs, the Monks to furniſh Veſtments, Chalice, Bread, Wine, &c. and moreover to pay to the ſaid Duke and his Heirs, as an Acknowledgment for the ſaid Lands, a Roſe yearly on the Feaſt of *St. John Baptiſt*, &c.

Thomas, Earl of *Lancaster* and *Leiceſter*, gave to this Monastery all the Lands of *Tooſtath* and *Smetbedon*.

John Lacy, Conſtable of *Cheſter*, and Lord of *Halton*, founded the Houſe of *Stanlaw* in the Year 1173, and endow'd it with the Dwelling of *Stanlaw*, *Staney-Grange*, the Town of *Aſton*, and ſome Revenues in *Cheſter*. His Son *Roger* gave the Advowſon of the Church of *Rochdale-Brinderwood*; his Son *John*, Earl of *Lincoln*, half the Church of *Blackburnſtainges*; his Son *Edmund* the other half; and his Son *Henry* the Advowſon of the Church of *Whalley*, and four Plough-Lands at *Cuſtleton*; and in his Time the Abby of *Stanlaw* was tranſlated to *Whalley*, on Account of the near Inundations of the Sea at *Stanlaw*. This Reduction was in the Year 1296. The Curious may ſee in *Dugdale* the Epitaph of *Roger Lacy*, two of *John Lacy*, another of *Edmund Lacy*, and another in Commendation of the Place.

NUN-APLETON

Nunnery in Yorkſhire.

Adeliza de Sanſto Quintino, and her Son *Robert*, gave a Place near *Apleton*, with the Land about it, and ſome other Parcels, to found this Nunnery. Their Grant was confirm'd by *Thomas*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, as alſo by *Robert* aforeſaid, by his Deed. Two Deeds of *Richard Fauconberg* ſet forth his letting his Lands of *Suthwood* for 12 Years to theſe Nuns, upon ſeveral Conditions, which being for ſo ſhort a Time, are not worth obſerving. The Charter of King *John*, dated the 6th Year of his Reign, recites and confirms all the Donations made to this Nunnery.

INJUNCTIONS laid on the Prioress and 910. Convent of the Houſe or Priory of Apleton, Anno Domini 1489.

‘ First, and principally, we command and injoyne, That the divine ſervice, and the rules of your Religion, be obſerved and kept accordingly to your Order that ye be profeſſed.

‘ Item, That the Cloyſter-Doores be ſhett and ſpary in Winter at ſeven, and in Summer at eight of the clocke at night, and the keyes nightly to be delivered to your Prioreſſe, and then after the ſaid howres ſuffer no perſone to come in or furth, without a cauſe reaſonable.

‘ Item, That the Prioriſſe ſuffer no man to lodge under the dorter, nor oun the backſide, but if hit be ſuch ſad perſons by whome your houſe may be holpyne and ſecured without ſlaunder and ſuſpition.

‘ Item, That the Prioriſſe, and all your ſiſters, lodge nightly in the dorter, ſaveing if yee or your ſiſters be ſeke or diſeaſed, to keepe a chamber.

‘ Item, That non of your ſiſters uſe the Alehouſe, nor the waterſyde, where courſe of ſtrangers daily reſorte.

‘ Item, That non of your ſiſters have their ſervice of meat and drinke to the chambers, but keepe the frater and the hale, according to your Religion, excepte any of thaim be ſeke.

‘ Item, That noon of your ſiſters bring in, receave or take any Lay-man, religious or ſecular, into the chambre or any ſecret place, day or night, nor with thaim in ſuch private places to commine, etc or drinke, without lycenſe of your Prioreſſe.

‘ Item, That the Prioreſſe licenſe none your Siſters to go pilgrimage, or viſite their frende without great cauſe, and then ſuch a ſiſter, ſo licenciante by you, to have with her oon of the moſt ſad and well-diſpoſed ſiſters tell ſhe come home againe.

‘ Item, That yee grant or ſell no corrodies or liveres of brede, nor ale, or other vitell, to any perſon or perſons from henceforward, without th’auctority and ſpecial licenſe of us, or our vicar-general.

‘ Item, That ye ſee ſuch ſervants, as longeth to your place, come in to meate and drinke, and to have your liveres of breed and ale outward, but if yee think it neceſſary and for the welth of your houſe.

‘ Item, That ye take no perhendinauncers or ſojourners into your place from hensforward, but if they be children, or ellis old perſons, by which availe by likelihood may grow to your place.

CODENHAM

Nunnery in -----

Euſtace de Merch gave the Church of *St. Mary* of *Codenham*, with all that belong'd to it, for founding of a Monastery of Nuns of the Order of thoſe of *Apleton*.

B I N D O N

Abby in Dorsetshire, founded Anno 1172.

911. **T**HE Charter of King Henry III. dated the 18th Year of his Reign, confirms to this Monastery the Place it was built on, the Gift of Roger Newburg, the Founder, with several other Donations; and in a second Charter, dated the same Year, he repeats the same. Queen Eleanor, Mother to King Edward, gave to these Monks all her Lands and Tenements in the Town of Well in Dorsetshire. The Grant of Robert Newburg aforesaid confers the Manor of Wolaveston.
912. Another Charter of King Henry III. dated the 56th Year of his Reign, sets forth, that Henry Newburg, the Patron of the Abby of Bindon, having given Leave to the Abbot and Monks there to chuse whom they should think fit for their Patron, they had accordingly made Choice of the said King Henry and his Wife Eleanor, and their Successors Kings of England, and that they had taken the said Monks, and all that belong'd to them, into their Protection.

C R O X D E N

Abby in Staffordshire.

- B**ertram de Verdun, in the Year 1176, gave these Monks the Land of Chotes to build an Abby in the Vale of St. Mary; but in the Year 1179 it was translated from thence to Croxden, and dedicated in 1181. All Donations made to these Monks were
914. confirm'd by King Henry II.

K E L D E H O L M

Nunnery in Yorkshire.

- T**WO Charters of King John, both dated the 2d Year of his Reign, recite and confirm all Donations made to this Abby, whereof William Stutevil was Founder. The Grant of Nicholas Stutevil gives to it four Marks yearly out of his Mills at Gillingmor, and that of William Habbeton 10 Plough-Lands at Habbeton, with some other Parcels.
- 915.

P O N T - R O B E R T

Abby in Suffex.

916. **I**N the Year 1176, Robert St. Martin, who was familiar with King Henry II. founded the Abby of Pont-Robert, upon the River Rother. King Richard confirm'd all Donations made to it, and his Charter calls the Founder Alured St. Martin, as was made out by Inquisition 11 Edward III.

W I C K H A M

Nunnery in Yorkshire.

Paganus de Wickham was the Founder, gave to it the Ground of their Monastery, and 24 Acres, which his Son Tedbald confirm'd, adding of his own 18 Acres in the Territory of Wickham, &c. By another Deed the same Tedbald, here call'd Theobald, gave them all his arable Land at Breithorndale. The Dean and Chapter of Ridal testify, that the same Theobald in their Presence also gave two Plough-Lands at Wickham. Alan Ruscel of Hoton bestow'd on these Nuns half a Carucate at Hoton; the Monks of Bredlington the Church of Wickham; and King John, in the 2d Year of his Reign, confirm'd these and all other Grants.

A B E R C O N W A Y

Abby in Caermarthenshire, founded Anno 1185.

Lewellin, the Son of Gervase, Prince of all North Wales, founded and endow'd this Monastery, and his Charter assigns the Limits of the Land where it stood, as also those of Kwin, of Voelw Keirnant, Llanveir-Ryt Castle, Lynkemer, and Nanbolmen, which he had freely granted them for ever, with great Privileges and Immunities, as being exempt from keeping Men, Horses, Dogs or Hawks, for his Service, or giving Entertainment to himself, or any other Lay Person, on Pretence of Custom; also that they might chuse their own Abbots; that all Wrecks upon their Lands should belong to them, and if any Vessels of theirs were wreck'd on his Lands, they should have the same; that all Persons belonging to them should be free from Toll, as also what they bought and sold; that they should not be try'd in any of his Courts for any Offence whatsoever; that they should not be molested for receiving any Person into their Monastery; that the Monastery should not be answerable for Money any Monk should borrow, without the Consent of the Abbot; with many more Liberties, too long to enumerate.

King Edward III. translated this Abby to Maynan, and by his first Charter directed that their Church of Aberconway, which was before Collegiate, should remain to them Parochial to their proper Use; by the 2d he gave them the Town of Maynan, in Compensation for Aberconway, with several other Parcels of Land therein mention'd; exempting them at the same time from all Taxes and Impositions whatsoever, and granting them several other Privileges and Immunities.

N U N - C O T U N

Nunnery in Lincolnshire.

Alan de Mancels was the Founder of this Monastery, dedicated to St. Mary, and gave to the Nuns of it all the Town of Cotun, with all the Men in

in it, and other Appurtenances, besides other Parcels of Land, and the Church of *Cuckewald*; all which his Son *Engelram* confirm'd, and added some Donations of his own.

923 Pope *Alexander*, by his Bull, confirm'd all Donations made to these Nuns, and ordain'd that they should pay no Tithes, granting them Liberty to bury any, except excommunicated Persons, with other Privileges, as has been seen in other Religious Houses.

924 *Ivo de Graynesby* gave to these Nuns two Plough-Lands at *Swalve*, confirm'd by his Son and Grandson; and the Charter of King *Henry II.* dated the 53d Year of his Reign, exempted them and all other Cistercian Nuns from paying of Tithes, pursuant to the Pope's Bull.

Hugh, Bishop of *Lincoln*, in his Visitation, settled the Constitutions of this House, ordaining, That there should not be above 30 Nuns, 10 Lay Sisters, and 12 Lay Brothers, for the Service abroad; a Master-Chaplain and two others for the Service of the Church; That no Nun, after Profession, should have any thing in Property, but all in common; That the Nuns, Chaplains, Brothers, Sisters, and Strangers, should all have the same Bread and Drink, unless something more dainty were provided for the Sick; That no Nun should talk or be with any Secular or Religious Person coming from abroad alone, but before such Witness as might remove all Suspicion; That none should be allow'd to go out of the Monastery to visit their Friends or Kindred, without Leave of the Master and Priores, to be only granted upon special, very great and known Necessity; That neither Man nor Woman should be admitted by Compact for Money, or any other Temporal Consideration, &c.

DUNKEWELL

Abby in Devonshire, founded Anno 1201,

925 BY *William Briwer*, and endow'd with the Lands of *Dunkewell* and *Wulferetheth*, the Advowsons of those Churches, and his Lands in the Manor of *Oferolum*; all confirm'd by Charter of King *Henry III.* dated the 11th Year of his Reign, with several Donations of other Benefactors.

BEAULIEU

Abby in Hampshire.

926 KING *John*, in the Year 1204, founded a Cistercian Monastery at *Beaulieu* in *New-Forest*, and plac'd in it 30 Monks. The Occasion of it is said to have been thus: This King being highly incens'd against the Cistercians, without any Cause, and their Abbats repairing to *Lincoln*, where he held a Parliament, to endeavour to appease him, he order'd his Followers to trample them under their Horses Feet, and no Christian obeying so inhuman a Command, the Abbats hastily withdrew, despairing of any Favour from the King. The next Night, the King being asleep

in his Bed, thought he was presented before the supreme Judge, those Abbats standing by, whom the Judge order'd to scourge him; which Scourging, in the Morning when he awak'd, he said he had felt, telling his Dream to a venerable Clergyman, who said, God had been merciful in chastising him so gently, and therefore advis'd him to send for the said Abbats, and beg their Pardon, which was accordingly done. They apprehended it was to banish them; but at their coming found the King appeas'd. His Foundation-Charter, dated the 6th Year of his Reign, describes the Limits of *Beaulieu* in *New-Forest*, which he gave them to build their Monastery on, and a former of his 5th Year confers on them the Manor of *Farendon*.

MENDHAM

Abby in Buckinghamshire, a Cell to Woburn,

WAS founded by *Hugh Boleber*, who gave to it the Manor of *Mendham*, confirm'd by King *John*. The Monks went to it from *Woburn* in the Year 1204. The same Year the Monks were recall'd from thence, and the Abbat of *Woburn* was depos'd for that Reason.

GRACE-DIEU

Abby in Wales, founded Anno 1229.

ONE *John* of *Monmouth*, a Knight, was Lord 927. of *Monmouth*, and Founder of *Grace-Dieu* Abby, or *Trody*, two Miles from *Monmouth*, N.N.W. Another says, the Foundation was in 1233, and that it was quite destroy'd by the *Welsh*. King *Edward III.* in the 35th Year of his Reign, gave to this Monastery the Hermitage of *St. Briavel*, in the Forest of *Dean*, to maintain a Chantry of two Monks to perform Divine Service for ever for the Souls of his Ancestors.

HAYLES

Monastery in Gloucestershire.

928 *Richard*, Earl of *Cornwal*, afterwards King of the *Romans*, in the Year 1246, founded a House of Cistercians not far from *Winchcomb*, pursuant to a Vow he had made being in Danger at Sea. Twenty Monks were brought to it from *Beaulieu*, and one of them chosen Abbat. The Dedication was perform'd with great Solemnity in the Presence of the King, Queen, almost all the Nobility, and Prelates, 13 Bishops saying Mass there. *Matthew Paris* says, the Earl himself told him, he had spent 10000 Marks in the building of that Monastery, and wish'd that all the Money he had laid out at *Wallingford* had been so well expended. The Earl endow'd it with the Manor of *Hayles*, as appears by his Grant.

NEWENHAM

Abby in Devonshire, founded Anno 1241.

929. **R**eginald Mobun gave the Manor of *Axminster* to the Cistercian Monks of that Place. The same, with many other Donations, was confirm'd by Charter of King Edward III.

930. King Henry II. was the first Founder of *Newenham* Abby, giving Leave to build the same in the 30th Year of his Reign. The second Founder was Reginald Mobun, who gave to it the Manor of *Axminster* and the Hundred, and assign'd 100 Marks a Year during his Life for building of the same, leaving besides 700 Marks by his Will. He also gave to it the Advowson of the Church of *Lovepit*. His Brother William was also a great Benefactor, as were many others, to be seen in the *Monasticon*, with an Account of the Anniversaries kept in the Monastery, of Persons bury'd there, and of Abbats of *Beaulieu* and of this Place, till the Year 1318.

GRACE-DIEU

Nunnery in Leicestershire,

933. **F**ounded by *Roesia Verdun*, and endow'd with her Manor of *Beleton*, and the Advowson of the Church there.

LETLEY

Abby in Hampshire.

THE Charter of King Henry III. dated the 35th Year of his Reign, shows him to have been the Founder of this Monastery, which he calls *St. Mary of St. Edward's Place*, and that he endow'd it with the Land whereon it stood, as also these of *Letley*, *Hume*, *Welew*, *Totinton*, *Gumelculn*, *Nordleg*, *Deverel-Kingston*, *Waddon*, *Aykeley*, and *Laſton*, and the Revenues of *Chirleton*, *Southampton*, and *Suthwerk*, as also 100 Acres in the Manor of *Schire*; confirming all Donations made or to be made to those Monks.

John Warren, Earl of *Surrey*, by his Deed, dated 1252, confirm'd the Grant made to the Place of *St. Edward* by *Roger Clere*, of all that belong'd to him in the Manor of *Schire*.

REWLEY

Abby in the Suburbs of Oxford, founded Anno 1281, 9 E. I.

934. **R**ichard, first Earl of *Cornwal*, and afterwards King of *Germany*, founded the Cistercian Abbies of *Royal*, alias *Rewley*, at *Oxford*, and of *Hayles* in the County of *Gloceſter*.

His Son *Edmund*, Earl of *Cornwal*, gave to the 15 Monks of *Place-Royal* (which is *Rewley*, corruptly

from *Royal*) at *North-Oſeney*, near *Oxford*, all his Lands and Tenements at *North-Oſeney*, only retaining to himself and Heirs a sufficient Place to hold his Court for the Honor of *St. Waleric*. He also gave them all his Manor of *Edington*, the Advowson of the Church of *St. Wendrove* in *Cornwal*, the Wood at *Nethebedde*, all his Land and Houses in the Parish of *St. Thomas the Apostle* in *London*, &c.

The Monks of *Pynn* in *Poitou* made over to these Monks all their Lands and Tenements at *Sabam* near *Ely*, in the Bishoprick of *Norwich*, with their Right to the Tithes of *Henney*, and the Chapel of *Barney*. By Inquisition taken in the 21st Year of King Edward I. the Monks here were found to be exempt from Suit to the County or Hundred Courts.

DERNHALL

Abby in Cheshire, afterwards translated to Vale-Royal.

King Edward I. when he was Prince, founded this Monastery, pursuant to a Vow made when he was in Danger at Sea, and endow'd it with the whole Manors of *Dernhal* and *Over*, the Advowsons of the Churches of *Eſtebum*, *Caſtle-Peck*, *Froddeſham*, and *Weverham*. His Father King Henry III. sent circular Letters to all Monasteries, desiring them to supply the Monks here with some Books of Divinity.

The aforeſaid King Edward I. when on the Throne, translated this Monastery to *Vale-Royal*, confirming all their Possessions, and adding many Immunities, such as may be seen in other Grants of the like Nature.

BOCLAND

Abby in Devonshire,

WAS founded by *Anicia*, Countess of *Devonshire*, by the Title of *St. Benedict* of *Bocland*, and endow'd it with the Manors of *Bocland*, *Columpton*, *Bykely*, and *Walkhampton*, as also the Advowsons of the Churches and the Hundred of *Dughe-Berewe*.

Iſabel de Fortibus, Countess of *Albemarle*, Mother to the ſaid Foundress, confirm'd all her Donations; as did the Foundress her self by another Deed. The Monks were brought to this Monastery from the Abby of *Quarrer*. King Edward II. in the 4th Year of his Reign, confirm'd the above Grants.

HILTON

Abby in Staffordshire.

IN the Year of Grace 1223, *Henry Audechale* gave to the Monks the Town of *Hilton*, the Wood of *Sned*, and the Inclosure of *Kennermunt*, to found a Cistercian Monastery, with many other Possessions. *Hervey Stafford*, the Son of *Hervey Bagoth*, added all his Lands at *Normanchote*.

King Richard II. in the 19th Year of his Reign, at the Request of *Elizabeth*, Relict of *Nicholas Audley*, gave Leave to the Abbot and Monastery of *Blankland*

land in Normandy to transfer to this Monastery the Manor of Cameringham, with the Advowson of the Church there, which was accordingly done.

GRACE

Abby near the Tower of London.

THE Charter of King Richard II. sets forth, that his Grandfather King Edward had founded the Abby of Grace by the Tower of London, in Thankfulness to God for having been deliver'd from many Dangers both by Sea and Land, as mention'd in the said King Edward's Foundation-Charter, dated the 24th Year of his Reign, therein recited; by which it appears, that he endow'd it with all his Messuages at *Tourkul*. King Richard aforesaid farther confirms to these Monks the Donations of his Uncle John, Duke of Lancaster, being the Manors of *Gravesend*, *Leuches*, *Leybourn*, *Wattingbury*, and *Gore*, and the Advowsons of the Churches of *Gravesend* and *Leybourn*, &c.

Of the following ABBIES, we have found nothing but the Names of the Founders, which are set down from Leland.

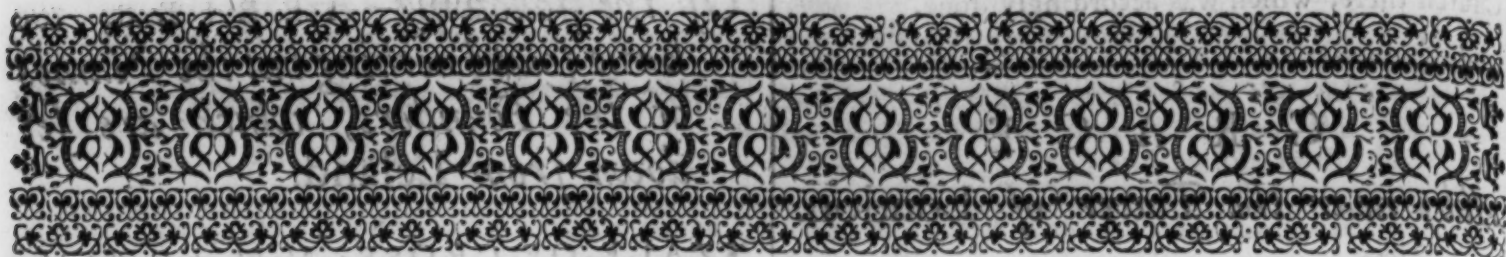
VALE OF CROSS; *Madok ap Griffith* Malor the first Founder, alias *Madok*, Prince of Malor. The Church of *Wrexham* appropriated to it. (Tanner places it in Denbighshire, and adds, the Foundation was Anno 1170, and that it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin.)

BUCKFESTRE; the first Founder *Ethelward*, the Son of *William Pomeroy*; the second the King. (Tanner places it in Devonshire, and says it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin.)

GOKWELL Priory, founded by *William de alta Ripa*. (Tanner places it in Lincolnshire, by the Name of *Goykewell*.)

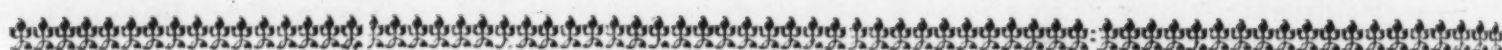
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CARTHU-



Carthusian Monasteries

IN ENGLAND.



Of the Original of the CARTHUSIANS.

949. **T**H E Order of the *Carthusians* commenc'd in the Year of Grace 1080. One *Bruno*, a very learned Man, of the Bishoprick of *Cologne*, being Professor of Philosophy at *Paris*, it happen'd that a Friend of his dy'd, who had been look'd upon as a good Liver. When the Funeral Service was performing in the Church, the dead Man, who lay upon a Beer, rais'd himself up and said, *By the just Judgment of God I am accus'd*. The Company being astonish'd at this unusual Accident, the Burial was deferr'd till the next Day, when the Concourse of People being much greater, the dead Man again rais'd himself and said, *The just Judgment of God is given against me*. Hereupon it was resolv'd to wait another Day, and then the Throng being still much greater, the dead Man again lifted himself up and said, *By God's just Judgment I am damned*. This Miracle had such Effect upon *Bruno*, that he immediately went away with six Companions, on whom it had equally wrought, to the Desert of *Chartreuse*, whence the Order took its Name, in the Diocese of *Grenoble* in *Dauphine*, where he had a Place assign'd him by *Hugh*, Bishop of *Grenoble*. There *Bruno* founded his first Monastery, under these rigid Institutes, That they wear a Hair-Cloth next their Body, a black Cloak over all, under it a white Cassock, with a Hood to cover the Head; they never eat Flesh; they fast *Fridays* on Bread and Water, to subdue the vicious Nature of the Body; they eat alone in their Chambers, which are like Chapels; but upon certain Festivals they all dine together. Their Silence is almost perpetual; none of them is allow'd to go out of the Monastery, except the Prior and the Procurator, and they only about the Business of the House, for they have Possessions which enable them entirely to attend the Service of God, as Priests ought to do. Women are not allow'd to come into their Churches, that they may not see any thing which may provoke them to Lewdness.

951. The particular Manner of their Behaviour upon all Occasions, the Curious may see in the *Monasticon*. It will here suffice to add a few Lines to what has been said in general above. The *Carthusians* are not to go out
953. of their Cells, unless to the Church, or upon necessary Occasions, without Leave of the Superior. They are not to speak to any Person, tho' their own Brother, without Leave. All they may say, if any comes to them, is to ask, Whether they have Leave? And if they have not, they are to say no more. They may not keep any of their Portion of Meat or Drink till the next Day, or till Night, except raw Herbs or Fruit, which they may keep as long as they please. Their Bed is to be Straw, and on it a Felt, or coarse Cloth,
954. their Pillow and Covering of the coarsest Sheep-Skins and Cloth; their Cloathing two Hair-Cloths, two Couls, two Pair of Hose, Cloak, &c. all coarse. The Prior, and those who must go abroad, may have Cloaths something better. Every religious Man is also to have two Needles, Thread, Scissars, a Comb, a Razor, a Hone, and a Leather for his Razor; as also an Inkhorn, Pens, Chalk, two Pomice-Stones, and all other Necessaries for Writing, Books, and all Tools if he can exercise any Handicraft; likewise two Pots, two Porringers, a Bason, two Spoons, a Knife, a Drinking-Cup, a Water-Pot, a Salt, a Dish, a Towel, and for Fire, Tinder, Flint, Wood, and an Ax.

In the Refectory they are to keep their Eyes on the Meat, their Hands on the Table, their Attention on the Reader, and their Heart fix'd on God. If any one will not eat what is set before him, he may not offer it to another, except Bread, Fruit, or raw Herbs. None are to talk in the Refectory, Cloyster, or Church.
955. When allow'd to discourse, they are to do it modestly, not to whisper, nor talk too loud, nor be conten-
956. tious, nor worldly. They are not to mutter about their Viſtuals. The Prior commits Novices to one of
957. the Elders to be instructed. The Infirmer to take charitable Care of the Sick. They must confess to the
958. Prior, or such Person as he appoints every *Saturday*, unless it be a Festival, and then to do it the Day before.

CARTHU-



A CARTHUSIAN MONK

63

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ENGLAND

OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ENGLAND

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CARTHUSIAN MONASTERIES.

W I T H A M

Carthusian *Monastery* in Somersetshire.

THE Charter of King Henry II. sets forth, that he founded this House in Honor of the Blessed Virgin and St. John Baptist, and all Saints, endowing it with many Lands at *Witham*, the Limits whereof are there assign'd, and exempting it from all Service and Secular Charge whatsoever, with a Curse upon any that should infringe the said Grants, unless they repented.

H E N T O N

Monastery in Wiltshire.

ELA, Countess of Salisbury, gave to the Carthusians all her Manor of *Henton*, in Exchange for other Lands given them by her Husband *William Longespee*, Earl of Salisbury, before his Death, those Lands not lying conveniently for them. She also added the Manor of *Norton*, with all Immunities. King Henry III. by his Charter, dated the 24th Year of his Reign, confirm'd those Donations, and granted those religious Men all usual Privileges.

L A S A L U T A T I O N M E R E D I E U

Monastery in the Suburbs of London.

KING Edward III. granted Licence to *Walter*, Lord of *Manny*, Knight, to found a Monastery of Carthusian Monks, to be call'd *La Salutation Mere Dieu*, in a Place without *Smithfield-Bars*, London, call'd *Newecherchehawe*, that Ground not being held of the King in Capite; as also to endow it with 20 Acres of the said Land, together with a Chapel and other Houses built thereon.

Pope Urban, in the first Year of his Pontificate, by his Bull, authoriz'd the founding of this Monastery, and granted Leave to annex to it the Value of 200 l. per Annum in Church-Livings. The aforesaid Founder had before purchas'd the above mention'd Ground to bury the Poor in Time of Pestilence, intending

there to erect a College of 12 Chaplains, but afterwards chang'd his Mind, and gave the same to the Carthusians.

B E A U V A L

Monastery in Nottinghamshire.

Nicholas de Cantilupo, Lord of *Ilkeston*, in the Year 1343, founded this Carthusian Monastery for a Prior and 12 religious Men, in his Park of *Griseley*, by License from King Edward III. and endow'd it with Lands of the yearly Value of 10 l. with their Appurtenances, in the Towns of *Griseley* and *Seleston*, the Advowsons of the Churches of those Towns, and the Park of *Griseley*.

This Nicholas de Cantilupo was descended by the Mother's Side from Robert Muskam, Seneschal or Steward to the famous Gilbert Gaunt, who gave to him the Lordship of *Ilkeston* in *Derbyshire*, in the Reign of King Henry I.

For a considerable Sum of Money paid to this Monastery, when in great Want, by William Rither, Kt. his Wife Isabel and Elizabeth, Relict of Brian Stapilton, the Monks oblig'd themselves for ever to provide two of their Number to say Mass for the Souls of the Father and Mother of the said William, for himself, his Wife, and Edward Baliol, which was confirm'd by King Richard II.

St. A N N E's

Monastery near Coventry.

ANNO 1381, at the Instance of William Lord Souch, proposing to found a Carthusian Monastery by Coventry, in Honor of St. Anne, King Richard II. granted and accepted the said Foundation, and made himself principal Founder. The Foundation was also authoriz'd and confirm'd in the Parliament held at Westminster the same Year. Three Monks were then sent to Coventry from the Carthusian Monastery at London, who took their Dwelling in the Hermitage of St. Anne, and being join'd by three others from Beauval, besides four who profess'd there, they continu'd seven Years in the same Hermitage. Afterwards the Lord Souch being hinder'd by his last Sickness to prosecute what he had design'd, King Richard aforesaid gave for ever to those Monks 14 Acres of Land, where their Monastery stood.

The first Founder, the Lord of Souch, design'd to have done better; but at his Death left only 60 l. to this Monastery by Will. Richard Luff and John Botener, Citizens of Coventry, spent 400 Marks in making

- king of Fish-Ponds, and building the Choir, Church, Cloyster, and other Houses for the Benefit of the Monks. John Holmeton, Margaret Biry, Margery Tylney, John Bokington, and Thomas Beauchamp, built other Parts, before King Richard laid the first Stone of the Foundation of the Church, in the Year 1385. The said King granted Leave for these religious Men to appropriate to themselves Churches to the Value of 100 l. per Annum, over and above the Allowances to the Vicars, and afterward, by several Grants, conferr'd on them the Advowsons of the Churches of
965. Walton upon Trent, and Ecclesfield in Yorkshire. He also granted Licence to the Benedictines of St. George of Beauquerville in Normandy to give them their Priory of Edyweston in England. By another Grant he gives Leave to these Carthusians to acquire the Priory of Lyenbirg, which was alien, with the Chapels of Curtelington and Asbby-Mais, in lieu of the Advowson of the Church of Walton upon Trent, taken from them again. They had likewise the alien Monasteries of Wolfricheston and Hogham, and the Manors of Swavesey and Dry-Drayton, besides the Prioreis of Lodres in Dorsetshire, Wotton, Monkenlan in Herefordshire,
966. Long-Benyngton in Lincolnshire, and Teldalling in the County of Norfolk.

This Monastery, in Consideration for the Manors of Swavesey and Dry-Drayton aforesaid, was oblig'd for ever to maintain within the Bounds of their House 12 poor Clerks from 7 to 17 Years of Age. King Henry VII. conferr'd on it the Advowson of the Churches of Potters-Perry in Northamptonshire, and Eggemond in Shropshire, it being then over-burden'd with Pensions.

KINGSTON UPON HULL

Monastery in Yorkshire.

- Michael de la Pole, Lord of Wingfield, founded this Monastery, to fulfil an Injunction laid upon him by his Father, who had first intended to have built an Hospital for Poor, and afterwards a Monastery of poor Clares, but had been prevented by Death. In lieu whereof this Michael erected this House for 13 Carthusians, endowing them with the Messuage where their House stood, being part of the Manor of Myton, before call'd la Maison Dieu, ordaining it for the future to be nam'd the House of St. Michael of the Carthusians of Kingston upon Hull. He also, besides other Parcels of Land, gave them the Advowson of the Church of Foslon, and the Manor of Scultotes.
- 967.

MOUNT-GRAVE

Monastery in Yorkshire.

- Thomas Holand, Duke of Surrey, Earl of Kent, and Lord of Wake, erected this Monastery by his Manor of Bordelby, near Cleveland in Yorkshire, and gave it the Name of Mount-Grace of Ingelby, endowing it with the aforesaid Manor of Bordelby. King Richard II. at the Instance of the same Duke Thomas, appropriated to this Monastery those of Hinkley, Warham, and Caresbroke, which were Aliens.
- 968.

King Henry VI. in Parliament, ratify'd the Donations made by the Founder, and says, the Foundation was in the 20th Year of King Richard II.

EPPESWORTH

Monastery, by the Isle of Axholm, in Lincolnshire.

By Licence from King Richard II. Thomas Earl of Nottingham, and Marshal of England, founded this House, call'd, *The Visitation of the Mother of God*, at Eppesworth, as above, and gave to it 100 Acres of Land there; and the King, in his Licence, authorizes the Benedictines of St. Nicholas of Anjou in France to assign to this Monastery their Priory of Monk-Kirkby in Warwickshire, with the Manors of Newbalde upon Avon, Coppeston and Walton in the same County, as also the Advowsons of the Churches of those Places, with the Patronage of those of Whirbybroke, Wappentury, and Sharnesford.

The Bull of Pope Boniface IX. dated the 8th Year of his Pontificate, granted to all such as should visit the Chapel of our Lady, in the Island of Axholm, on the 2d of July, the Feast of the Visitation of our Lady, being truly penitent, and having confess'd their Sins, and given some Alms towards the building of the Carthusian Monastery thereby, the same Indulgence and Remission of Sins as was obtain'd by those who on the first and 2d Days of August visited the Church of St. Mary in Porciuncula, call'd of the Angels, without the Walls of Assisium. The Indulgence of the said Church is obtain'd by visiting the same between the Evensong of the first Day of August and the Evensong of the 2d, being truly contrite, and having made a good Confession, and is general for all Sins till then committed, of which the Monasticon has a long Account how, as is there said, it was miraculously obtain'd by St. Francis; but this may suffice here.

S H E N E

Monastery in Surrey.

IN the Year 1414, King Henry V. began to found three Monasteries, one of Carthusians at his Manor of Shene, another of Celestine Monks, who say they observe the Rule of St. Benedict to a Tittle, and moreover oblige themselves to perpetual Reclusion, and the 3d of Brigittines, who profess the Rule of St. Augustin, by them, with some other Ceremonies they have added, call'd the Rule of our Saviour. It is not lawful for these to have the Value of a Farthing of their own, nor so much as to touch Money. In this Monastery, according to the Rule, there were to be 60 Sisters, 13 Priests, 4 Deacons, and 8 Lay-Brothers; all which together made up the Number of the 12 Apostles and the 72 Disciples of CHRIST. They wear no Linen, but always Woollen. These two Monasteries to have one Church in common, the Nuns above under the Roof, the Brothers below even with the Ground, and both Monasteries are separately inclos'd; and after Profession, it shall not be lawful for them to go abroad without special Leave from

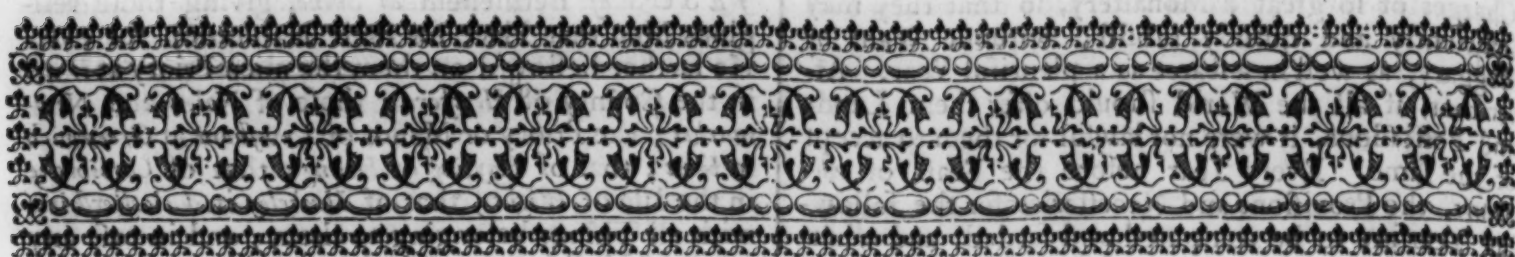
from the Pope. These two Monasteries, according to their Rule, are to be sufficiently endow'd, to maintain the Religious and Servants, and defray all the Charges of so great a Monastery, so that they may sufficiently and quietly subsist, without Want or Beggary, as well in a scarce as a plentiful Year. After that, if all the World should offer them Lands and Possessions, it were not lawful for them to accept of the same. Every Year before the Feast of *All-Saints*, the Provisions and Necessaries for the following Year are to be computed and settled, and whatsoever there remains either of Victuals or Money of the instant Year, is to be given the Day after *All-Saints* to the Poor. But if at any time the Provisions are not sufficient for the ensuing Year, then so much as is requisite of the present Year is added, and no more, if the Abbess and Confessor of the Place will avoid the Danger of their Souls. Whatsoever then remains is to be given to the Poor. The Abbess, with the Consent of the Sisters, is to chuse one of the 13 Priests to be Confessor-General of the Monastery, whom all the Brothers are to obey, and not to do any thing contrary to this Order. No secular or religious Man or Woman shall enter the Cloyster of the Nuns. These, and other Rules and Customs, are observ'd by the Professors of this new Order.

The Foundation-Charter of King Henry V. sets forth, that he founded this Monastery of *Carthusians* on his Land at *Shene*, on the North Side of his Manor there, being 3125 Feet in Length, and 1305

Feet 8 Inches in Breadth, extending from *Hakebols* by *Diversbush* on the South, to the Cross call'd *Crosasb* on the North, and order'd it to be call'd, *The House of JESUS of Bethlehem at Shene*, giving those religious Men that Place for their Habitation for ever. He farther bestow'd on them the alien Priory at *Ware* in the County of *Hertford*; those of *Noien* and *Newmarket*; the Priory or Manor of *Levesham* at *Greenwich* in *Kent*; that of *Hayling* or *Heling*; that of *Carisbroke* in the Isle of *Wight*; that of *Hinkeley* in *Leicestershire*, with all Things belonging to them; and in case any of the said Priories or Manors should ever be justly taken from them, he orders them a yearly Compensation for the Value out of the Hamper of the Chancery. He also gave them *Petersham* Ware upon the *Thames*, near *Shene*, with half an Acre of Land adjacent, and all his Fishery of *Shene* in the said Water; also four Pipes of Red *Gascony* Wine yearly of the King's own in *London*, exempting them from all secular Services and Burdens, as also from paying Tithes or Tolls in buying or selling, or any other Impositions whatsoever. He also allow'd them a Court of their own, with a Gallows, Pillory, and Tumbrel, and Power to punish all Offenders; as also to hold their Leets and Law-Days for their Tenants, besides a Market every *Tuesday* at their Town of *Esthenreth*, and two Fairs yearly, to last eight Days; and lastly, he gives them Leave to make a subterraneous Aqueduct from a Spring call'd *Dillefdenwell* in *Shene*, to convey the Water to their own House, and to repair the same as often as there shall be occasion.

F f

A D D I.



ADDITIONS

RELATING TO THE

BENEDICTINES.

Some of them found by Sir William Dugdale himself, and others sent him by Friends, who were Promoters of this Work, when it was too late to insert them in their proper Places; wherefore he plac'd them here, with References to the Places where they ought to have been.



WINCHESTER

Cathedral, of the Order of St. Benedict, before Num. 31.

979. **H**ERE is a Repetition from *Leland* of the founding of the Church of *Winchester*, and its Benefactors, needless to be repeated. The Addition is, that the Kings *Kinegilfus*, *Kinewaldus*, *Kinewolp*, *Egbert*, *Ethelwolp*, *Edred*, *Cnute*, *Hardicanute*, and *William Rufus*, as also the Saints and Prelates *Birinus*, *Hedda*, *Swithin*, *Frithestan*, *Brinstan*, and *Elphegus*, were bury'd in it.

980. The two Bulls of Pope *Innocent* confirm all Grants made to the Monks, authorize them to elect the Bishop, and leave a Curse on all Persons that shall in-croach upon their Rights, and a Blessing on such as shall defend the same, adding Exemption from Tithes, allowing them to receive such Persons as they shall think fit, forbidding any Brother profess'd to depart without Leave of the Prior, unless to go into a stricter Order, permitting them to perform the Divine Service privately in Time of an Interdict, and strictly enjoining the Observation of these and all other their Immunities.

982. The Charter of King *Edgar*, dated 975, confers on them the Lands of *Bledon*; another of the same King renews the Grant of the Lands of *Chiltecomb*, and forbids all his Heirs to place secular Priests there

instead of the Monks. King *Edward* the Elder confirm'd the Donation of the Lands of *Hursborn*, exempting the same from all Impositions, except the Repair of Forts and Bridges.

SCEPTON, or SHAFTS-BURY

Nunnery in Dorsetshire, above Num. 213.

THE Charter of King *John*, dated the 7th Year of his Reign, confirms to these Nuns the Manor of *Bradford*, with all their other Possessions there enumerated, and their Immunities.

St. FRIDESWIDE'S

Monastery at Oxford, above N. 173.

HERE some Fragments out of an ancient Manuscript assign the Limits of the Lands of *Winchendon*, *Wibthul*, *Bolles*, *Covel*, *Hedynodon*, and *Cudeshaw*, belonging to this Monastery, which was many Years possess'd by secular Canons, and in the 22d Year

Year of King Henry III. restor'd to the Regulars, one *Gymundus*, Chaplain to the said King, having reprov'd him for promoting of ignorant secular Priests.

St. W E R B U R G's

Monastery at Chester, above N. 199.

IN the Year 1119, *Richard* Earl of *Chester* confirm'd all the Donations made to this Church, granting to the Abbat a Court of his own, and that he should not sue or be su'd out of the same.

Ranulphus Meschyn, Earl of *Chester*, conferr'd on these Monks the Lands of *Upton*, and confirm'd the Grants of others. There are four Deeds of *Ranulphus*, the Son of him last mention'd above, the first of which grants the Monks a Fair to be kept before their Door, and all Traders to pay them for their Standing; the 2d the Tithe of all his Incomes at *Chester*; the 3d is a Confirmation of other Tithes; and the last a Donation of the Lands of *Esfham* and *Bruneburgh*. *Richard Rutlos* and his Brother *Robert* gave the Town of *Gravesby*.

W H I T B Y

Monastery in Yorkshire, above N. 71.

William Percy having built an Hermitage in his Wood of *Dunefle* at *Mulgrive*, in Honor of *St. James* the Apostle, and endow'd it with several Lands, mention'd in his Deed, afterwards gave the same, with all that belong'd to it, for ever to the Church of *St. Peter* and *St. Hilda* at *Whitby*, upon Condition that the Divine Service should be always there perform'd by some Priest of *Whitby*.

W O L V E R H A M P T O N

Monastery in Staffordshire.

IN the Year 996, *Sigerick* the Archbishop granted Licence to *Wulfruna*, a religious Matron, to purchase a Place to build a Church in Honor of our Lord and Saviour, of the Virgin Mother of God, who is call'd the *Sea-Star*, or *Lady of Nations*, and of all the Saints, and confirm'd all the Donations made to the same.

The said *Wulfruna* having founded this Monastery, at three several times endow'd it with 30 Acres of Land; and in another Place the same Deed says, the Names of the Farms or Towns she conferr'd on it were as follows; 1. *Earnley*; 2. *Esfwich*; 3. *Bilsetneiton*; 4. *Willenhal*; 5. *Wodnesfeld*; 6. *Weolesbal*; 7. *Oeginton*; 8. *Hilton*; 9. *Hugentbondon*; 10. *Kimwaldeston*; 11. Another *Hilton*; and, 12. *Feotherston*; the Limits of all which Places are there describ'd.

King *Edward I.* upon Inquisition taken the second Year of his Reign, repeats the Charters of King *Edward the Confessor*, King *William the Conqueror*, King *Henry I.* and King *Henry II.* confirming all the Rights of this Monastery, which the said King *Edward I.* also does. The Charter of King *John* confirms to it the Manor of *Wolverhampton*.

G L O C E S T E R

Cathedral and Monastery in Gloucestershire, above N. 108.

There is a Tradition, that a Bishop and Preachers were settled at *Glocester* immediately after *Lucius*, the first Christian King of *Britain*, had embrac'd the Faith, that is; in the Year of Grace 189. Antiquity testifies, that *Eldadym* was Bishop of *Glocester* in the Year 489, and *Dubricius* in 522. Nay, the Ancients make *Glocester* an Archiepiscopal See, when King *Lucius*, by the Advice of *Fugacius* and *Damianus*, sent hither by Pope *Eleutherius*, converted the three Archbishops of *London*, *York*, and *Glocester*, into so many Archbishops. Afterwards the See was translated to *Menevia* or *St. David's* in *Wales*; but in the Year 679, *Wolpher*, the first Christian King of the *Mercians*, beautify'd and enlarg'd *Glocester*, and there laid the Foundation of the Monastery, which his Successor *Ethelred* advanc'd, giving to *Osric*, whom he appointed his Viceroy, the City of *Glocester*, with Lands about it, and a vast Sum of Money to finish the same, and place Nuns in it, under his Sister *Kyneburga*, the first Abbess, and to settle those Possessions on them. This appears by ancient Charters, as also that the whole was faithfully perform'd by *Osric*, who gave to the said Abbess the City of *Glocester*, with the other Lands about it. *Edburga*, Dowager of King *Wolpher*, was the 2d Abbess, and Queen *Eva* the 3d, under whom the Revenues of the Monastery were much increas'd. After her Death, this Church remain'd desolate during 50 Years, till the Reign of *Bernalphus*, King of the *Mercians*, who finding it decay'd and ruin'd, repair'd and gave it to secular Canons, who were Preachers and Clerks, being marry'd Men, and differing very little in Habit from the Laity, under whom it continu'd 199 Years, till the Reign of King *Cnut*, who in the 5th Year of his Reign, at the Instigation of *Wolstan*, Bishop of *Worcester*, expell'd those Clerks and Preachers, and put *Benedictin* Monks into their Place, Anno 1022. This Monastery being afterwards burnt, was again rebuilt in the Reign of King *Edward the Confessor*, by *Alfred* Bishop of *Winchester*. King *William* the Conqueror repair'd this Monastery, then much decay'd, and it was again twice burnt, viz. Anno 1214 and 1223. (Note, That Sir *W. Dugdale* takes this from an anonymous Manuscript, belonging to the Dean of *Glocester*, which Manuscript plainly appears to have been of no Antiquity, by its Stile, and other Circumstances; besides, it mentions the Suppression of Monasteries by King *Henry VIII.*)

T A V I S T O C K

Monastery in Devonshire, above N. 217.

IN the Reign of King *Edgar*, an Earl call'd *Ordulphus* had a Vision, commanding him to build an Oratory in a certain Place mark'd out to him, which he did, making it large enough to contain 1000 Persons, and erecting Habitations for several Monks, whom he also plac'd there under an Abbat. The Lands he and his Kindred and Friends gave to this Monastery were *Tavistock*, *Midleton*, *Hatterlege*, *Berlington*, *Leghe*, *Dunethem*, *Chuvelin*, *Lankingham*, *Home*, *Wetelgete*,

relgete, Orlege, Auri, Rame, Savyock, Pannaftan, Tomebiry, Colbrook, Lege, Wulfstibeton, and Clymesland; these never to be alienated, and to be free from all Impositions, except an Expedition undertaken, and the repairing of Forts and Bridges. This was confirm'd in the Year 981, and in the Reign of King Ethelred.

997. King William Rufus, in the Year 1096, confirm'd to the Monks a Mansion call'd Wulrinton, which they made appear to have been theirs Time out of Mind, when some Persons would have taken it from them for the Crown. The Deed of Odo Archdeacon, Knight,
998. resigns to the Monks here all the Land of Westlydeton, and the Monks gave all the Revenues of the said Land to be laid out in Cloaths and Shoes for the Poor yearly on the Feast of All-Souls. B. Bishop of Exeter, appropriated to this Monastery the Churches of Tavistock, Lamerton, Middeton, Northfyderwyn, Hatherlegh, Abbedesham, and Brentetor. The Bull of Pope Celestin, dated 1193, confirms all Donations made to these Monks, and confers on them all the usual Privileges mention'd in others, and therefore needless to be repeated.
999. Robert Old-Bridge restor'd to the Monks the Land of Wynemerefton for 10 Marks of Silver; Robert Fitz-Baldwin also restor'd the Land of Pafeford. King Henry I. order'd Rinberg and Eudelipe, which had been unjustly taken from them by Wymundus, to be restor'd, and them to be no more molested for the same. Reginald Ferrars confirm'd to them the Grant made by Adam Littleton of Land in Cornwood. The Abby of Plimpton, in the Year 1304, enter'd into Obligation to perform several Services and Offices for the Monks of Tavistock, upon their resigning to them the Chapel of Plimstock. William Eggecomb yielded up to them all his Land near their Park in the Manor of Middleton. John d'Abernon gave them all his
1001. Manor of Wyke by Brentetor. King Henry I. granted them all the Churches in the Isles of Scilly, confirm'd to them by his Son Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, as were the Tithes there by B. Bishop of Exeter. King Edward took the Church of the Island of Enmour in Scilly into his Protection, directing the Constable of the Castle there to protect the same from all Insults.
1002. King Henry VIII. in the 5th Year of his Reign, appointed the Abbat of Tavistock to be one of the Lords Spiritual in Parliament, with all the Privileges thereto belonging, absolving any of them that should be absent from Parliament a whole Session, upon the Affairs of his Monastery, upon only paying into the Exchequer, by his Attorney, five Marks for every such Omission.

NORWICH,

above N. 413.

1003. Herbert, who was made Bishop of the East-Angles by King William Rufus, remov'd his See from Thetford to Norwich, and built the Church and Monastery there, assigning it Possessions, confirm'd by Pope Paschal and the aforesaid King William. He also built other Churches; 1. That on the Hill opposite to the Cathedral, beyond the River; 2. That at Norwich in the Bishop's Court; 3. That at Elmbam; 4. At Lenniam; and the 5th at Jernemut; all which he gave to the Monks for ever. He died Anno 1119.

STOKE-CLARE

Monastery in Suffolk, above N. 535.

Richard, Earl of Clare, gave to the Monks of Stokes the Hermitage of Standon, there to perform Divine Service for him and his Heirs for ever. Amicia, Countess of Clare, built an Hospital at Suberg for the Maintenance of poor People, to which she gave the Tithe of the Profits of all her Mills at Suberg, with several Parcels of Land. She also gave to the Monks of Stoke all the Messuage of the Holy Sepulchre, with 12 Acres of Arable, one of Meadow, &c. as mention'd in her Deed. Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, by two several Charters, confirm'd all the Donations made to these Monks, which are there particularly enumerated. The like was also done by Bull of Pope Alexander, dated 1174.

St. MARY DE PRATIS,
or DES PREES,

Nunnery in Northamptonshire,

WAS founded by Simon, Earl of Northampton, and King Edward III. in the 2d Year of his Reign, confirm'd all his Donations, and those made by many others, as at large recited in his Charter in the Monasticon, from p. 1011, to p. 1019. Simon de Sancto Licio, Brother to the aforesaid Earl Simon, by his Deed, gave to these Nuns the Meadow of Huthere-Lidebaleh.

PILLE

Priory in Wales.

Adam de Rupe founded this Monastery on his Lands of Pille, in Honor of St. Budoc, for Monks of the Order of St. Benedict of Touraine, and endow'd it with several Parcels of Land, all confirm'd by Charter of the 25th of King Edward III. as also by Deed of Thomas de Rupe, Son to the Founder.

HENINGHAM

Nunnery in Essex.

Albericus de Vere confirm'd to the Nuns of the Holy Cross at Hegham the several Donations of Lands made to them by his Father, and mention'd in his Deed; in a second he mentions some Additions; and in a third, wherein he styles himself Earl of Oxford, if he be the same that made the two first, he gives them the Wood of Alecotebegh.

Hugh de Vere, Earl of Oxford, having built an Hospital without Hegham Castle for the Relief of poor and disabled Persons, and assign'd Possessions for the Main-

Maintenance thereof, that the same might be no Prejudice to the Nuns of the Holy Cross, or the Parish of St. Nicholas of Hengeham, within whose Precinct it stood, he ordain'd, that the Chaplains belonging to the same should not administer the Sacraments to the Parishioners, nor receive any Advantages from them without Leave of the Priorefs, and that the Lands of the said Hospital should pay the greater and lesser Tithes; as also that the Chaplains, before their Admittance into the Hospital, should take an Oath to the Nunnery, that they would be just to the Parish, according to this Regulation.

L A P L E Y

Priory in Staffordshire, a Cell to St. Remigius at Rheims.

Algarnus, an English Earl, with the Consent of King Edward, gave to the Church of St. Remigius at Rheims the Town of Lapley. Azmarinus, Abbot of St. Remigius at Rheims, let to Aluricus, Clerk, the Town of Silvinton for twenty Shillings a Year, for which he was to do Homage upon Oath.

Walter, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, by Deed, dated 1319, testifies, that in his Visitation, examining by what Title religious Men held Parish-Churches, the Prior of Lapley had made out by undeniable Testimonies, that the Church of Lapley was appropriated to the Monastery of St. Remigius at Rheims. King Henry I. by four several Charters, confirms the Rights of these Monks. King Edward I. granted them a weekly Market on Tuesdays at their Manor of Aston in Staffordshire. Pope Alexander confirm'd all Grants in the Year 1154.

T O T N E S S

Monastery in Devonshire.

Jubellus, the Son of Alured, gave to the Monastery of Monks of the Saints Sergius and Bachus the Church of St. Mary at Totness, with all that belong'd to it, and the Tithes of all his Manors, and of all that went out of the said Borough, with other Donations, for them to pray for the Safety of King William the Conqueror whilst living, and for his Soul, and the Souls of himself and his Relations. William the Conqueror dying, his Son William Rufus gave all the Inheritance of the aforesaid Jubellus to Roger Novant, who did the Monks many Wrongs at first; but afterwards the same King interposing, he granted all Things to them, receiving 20 l. in Money, and his Wife half a Mark of Gold. King William afterwards confirm'd the same.

B A R N S T A P L E

Priory of St. Mary Magdalen, in the Diocese of Exeter, where were to be six Monks, including the Prior.

THE Charter of King William the Conqueror grants to St. Peter of Cugni, under the Obe-

dience of St. Martin des Champs, or in the Fields, at Paris, for the Souls of himself and his Ancestors, and of Jubellus, the Donor of this Alms, the Church of Barnstaple, with all its Appurtenances, and several other Donations of the same Founder.

William, Bishop of Exeter, by two several Charters, confirms to the Monks of St. Mary Magdalen at Barnstaple the Church of St. Peter there, and all other Grants made to them. 1025.

St. J A M E S's

Priory without the Walls of Exeter, where were to be six Monks, including the Prior.

Baldwin de Reveris, Earl of Exeter, by his Deed, bestow'd on these Monks the Land and Chapel of St. James, with all that belong'd to it; also Liberty to purchase within his Lands, and to buy, sell and improve, and to have a Court of their own; adding the Church of Twiverton for their better Maintenance. 1026.

St. C L A R E

Priory in Wales, where were to be three Monks, including the Prior.

William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester, gave to the Monks of St. Martin des Champs, at Paris, the Ground he had in London, with nine Houses on it, confirm'd by King Henry I.

S W I N E

Nunnery in Yorkshire.

IT was agreed between Maud, Priorefs of Swine, and Alexander Hilton, Knight, who gave the Nuns nine Plough-Lands at Swine, that in case he should die in the Year of our Lord 1241, or in the 2d Year after, then three of the said nine Plough-Lands should return to his Heirs; and if he should die in the 3d Year, then six of the Plough-Lands to return to his Heirs, after the Term in the Instrument between them, free from all Incumbrance; and provided the said Alexander should preserve them harmless during the aforesaid three Years, according to the Contents of the Writing, they were to return to his Heirs the Deed of Enfeoffment he had made them, and the aforesaid Land, with others, after the Term of six Years. And if the said Alexander should happen to die within the three last Years, and his Heirs should not secure to them the Manor of Swine, with the Lands of Ottingham, the said Heirs should make good to them all Damages within those three Years. 1027.

B E L L A - L A N D A,
or B I L A N D

Abby in Yorkshire.

IN the Year 1134, a Convent of Cistercian Monks from Furnes got a Place call'd *Caldre* in *Coupland*, a great Man of that Country building their Monastery. They having continu'd there four Years in great Want, and being in the Year 1137 plunder'd of all they had by the Scots, making an Irruption under their King *David*; being thus destitute, resolv'd to return to their Mother-House of *Furnes*, and did so. But they were shut out of the same by the Abbat and his Monks, upbraiding them as Men of little
1028. Worth, who had so easily quitted their Dwelling. Hereupon they travell'd to *York*, where they were charitably kept some time by Archbishop *Thurstan*, who afterwards sent them to *Roger Mowbray*, the Son of *Nigellus d'Aubigny*. He at their first coming assign'd them the Tithe of all the Provisions spent in his House, sending them to *Robert de Alneto*, once a Monk at *Whitby*, who then led an Eremitical Life at *Hode*, that they might stay there till he could provide a proper Place for them. The said *Robert de Alneto* was so taken with their holy Conversation, that he became one of their Order, and gave the Place of *Hode* for them to dispose of it, and it was confirm'd to them by *Roger Mowbray* in the Year 1138. A Lay Brother was appointed to receive the Tithe of Provisions above said to have been given by *Roger Mowbray*, and he transmitted it to *Hode*; but there being many Inconveniencies in performing this at all Times, the said *Roger*, in lieu thereof, gave the Monks certain Lands at *Camb*, and all those of *Wildon*, *Skakildon*, and *Orghum*, which was in the Year 1140.
1029.

Being thus in some way of subsisting, they got themselves to be exempted from any Subjection to *Furnes* by the General Chapter of the Cistercians at *Savigny* in *Normandy*. Their Number, as well as their

Possessions, afterwards increasing, *Gundrea*, Mother to *Roger Mowbray*, with his Consent, gave them the Town and Church of *Bella-Landa*, or *Biland*, to build their Monastery, in the Year 1143, where they continu'd increasing in Number and Possessions, till in the Year 1147 the same *Roger Mowbray* gave them two Carucates of waste Ground in the Territory of *Cuckwald*, under *Blackbow Hill*, to build their Monastery on. Thither the Monks repair'd, and built a small Stone Church, a Cloyster, and other Houses, where they remain'd 30 Years, during which Time many considerable Donations were made them.

It is to be observ'd, that *Roger Mowbray* would have given to these Monks many more Possessions than he did, which they conscienciously refus'd, saying they had enough. At a Council held at *Rheims* by Pope *Eugenius III.* the Church of *Savigny*, and 30 others that had sprung from it, submitted themselves to the Abby of *Chairvaux*. In the Year 1150, the Abbats of *Caldre* and *Furnes* seeing the House of *Biland* thrive and prosper, began again to claim a Title of Jurisdiction over it in the General Chapter of the Cistercians; but the Cause was given by the Abbat of *Ryeval*, appointed Judge, for the Abbat of *Savigny*. To avoid farther Contentions, the Archbishop of *York*, at the Request of *Roger Mowbray* and his Mother, took this Monastery into his Protection, Anno 1155. The Monks having clear'd much Land of Woods, and drein'd the Marshes, remov'd again from *Cuckwald* to a Place by *Burtoft* and *Berselire*, where they built a large and beautiful Church, which afterwards continu'd. This was in the Year 1177. *Roger*, the 2d Abbat of *Biland*, govern'd the said Monastery at the several Places aforesaid 54 Years, to a decrepit Age, and then resign'd his Place, living near three Years after in the same Monastery, when he dy'd in a good old Age. *Philip*, his Successor, writ this Account in the Year 1197, having receiv'd the same from his Predecessor *Roger* and others, which shows the great Antiquity of the same, and that it was transmitted to us by those who were Witnesses to all they deliver'd.

A CATALOGUE

O F

A L I E N P R I O R I E S,

Which were suppress'd in the Parliament held at *Leicester*, in the 2d Year of the Reign of King *Henry V.* and of our Lord 1414.

Those which are treated of in this Volume, have the Numeral References; the rest belong to the Second Volume, where many Charters belonging to them may be seen, under the Title of French Monasteries.

A.
A L I E R B U R Y, *Salop.*
Allerton, *York*, 599.
Ambresbury, *Wilts.*
Andervel, *Hampshire.*
Andover, *Hampsh.* 552.
Appledurwel, or Apple-
durcumb, *Ile of Wight*,
571.
Arthington, *York.*
Arundel, *Suffex.*
Astelee, *Worcest.*

B.
Beggar, *York.*
Beauvale, *Notting.*
Bekeford, *Glocest.*
Bergavenny, *South Wales*,
556.
Bristal, *York*, 587.
Blakeham, *Suffolk*, 573.
Blithe, *Notting*, 553.
Boxgrave, *Suffex*, 592.
Bridport, *Dorset.*
Briset, *Suffolk.*
Brimsfeld, *Wilts.*
Bruton, *Somerset.*
Burwel, *Linc.* 579.

C.
Cameringham, *Linc.*
Caresbrooke, *Wight Isle.*
Carewel, *Devon.*

Charlton, *Wilts.*
Chepstow, *Monm.*
Clatford, *Wilts.*
Cogges, *Oxon.*
Colham, *Wilts.*
Cowike, *Devon.*
Covenham, *Linc.* 555.
Creting, *Norf.*

D.
Deorhyrst, *Glocest.* 547.
Dunster, *Somerset.*

E.
Ecclesfield, *York.*
Edyweston, *Rutl.*
Elingham, *Hampsh.*
Eskdale, *York.*
Everden, *Norf.*
Eye, *Suffex.*

F.
Feldalling, *Norf.*
Folkeston, *Kent*, 560.
Frampton, *Dorset.* 571.

G.
Goldclive, *Glocest.* 590.
Greenwich, *Kent.*
Grandimont, *York*, 597.

H.
Hagh, or Hak, *Linc.* 602.
Haghham, *Linc.*

Hagneby, *Linc.*
Hamele, *Hampsh.*
Hailing, *Hampsh.*
Hedley, *York*, 565.
Hermondesworth, *Midd.*
Heveringland, *Norf.*
Hinkley, *Leicest.* 603.
Hoo, *Suffex.*
Horkeley, *Effex*, 604.
Horsham, *Norf.*
Horsford, *Norf.*

I.
Ipswich, *Suff.*

K.
Kinkly, *Warw.* 562.

L.
Lancaster, 566.
Llangenith, *South Wales.*
Lay, *Fersey Isle.*
Langkywan, *Wales*, 580.
Iapley, *Staff.* 1022.
Leveminstre, *Suff.* 606.
Levesham, 550.
Lihou, *Fersey Isle.*
Limbroke, *Heref.*
Linton, *Somerset.*
Lodres, *Dorset.* 570.
Long-Benington, *Linc.*
597.
Lynton, *Somerset.*

M.
Meressey, *Effex*, 552.
Minster-Lovel, *Oxon.*
Minting, *Linc.* 592.
Modbury, *Devon.*
Monkenlane, *Heref.* 597.
Monmouth, 600.
Munstre, *Cornwal.*

N.
Newent, *Glocest.*
Newton-Longaville, *Buck.*
Nigromont, *Fersey.*
Noyon and New-Market,
Oxon and Berks.

O.
Okeburn, *Wilts.* 582.
Ottery, *Devon*, 549.
Otterington, *Devon*, 569.

P.
Patrickburn, *Kent*, 576.
Pautisfield and Wels, *Effex.*
Pembroke.

R.
Ravendale, *Linc.*
Rewly, *Oxon.*
Romeney, *Kent.*

S.
St. Clare, *Caermarden.*
St. Carick, *Cornwal.*
St. Cle-

St. Clement, *Guernsey*.
 Stardebary, *York*.
 St. Clement's, *Guernsey*.
 St. Crofs, *Wight*.
 St. Michael's Mount, *Cornwal*, 551.
 Sele, *Suffex*, 580.
 Seleburn.
 Shirburn, *Hampsh.* 577.
 Spalding, *Linc.* 306.
 Spellepenne, *Devon*.
 Sporley, *Norfolk*.
 Steyning, *Suffex*.

Steyning-on, *Berks*.
 Stoke-Curcy, *Somerf.* 577.
 Stoke-Clare, *Suff.*
 Stoure, *Dorf.*
 Stratfield-Say, *Berksh.*
 Striguil, *Llandaff*.
 Swaveley, *Camb.* 572.
 T.
 Takeley, *Effex.*
 Tikford, *Bucks*, 686.
 Tikwardreth, *Corn.* 586.
 Tithe, *Heref.*

Toftes, *Norf.* 598.
 Totnes, *Devon*.
 Trewlegh, *Kent*.
 Tunstal, *Devon*.
 V.
 Vale, *Guernsey*.
 Uphaven, *Wilts.*
 W.
 Warram, *Dorf.*
 Ware, *Heref.*
 Warrington, *War.*

Wedon-Pinkney, *North.* 584.
 Wels, *Norf.* 574.
 Weng, *Bucks.*
 Westwood, *Worc.* 574.
 Willisford, *Linc.* 584.
 Wilmington, *Suffex*.
 Willoughton, *Linc.*
 Withiham.
 Wolfrichelton, *War.*
 Wotton-Waven, *York*, 563.



1037. A CATALOGUE of MONASTERIES dissolv'd by Pope Clement VII. in the 16th and 20th Years of King Henry VIII. and by him granted to Cardinal Wolsey, for erecting of COLLEGES at Oxford and Ipswich.

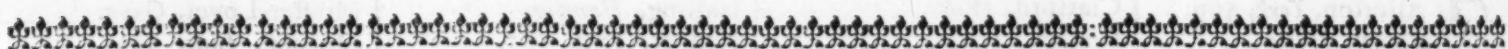
These the 17th Year of King Henry VIII.

ST. Frideswid at Oxford, Canons of St. Augustin.
 Blackmore, Canons of St. Augustin.
 Stanefgate, Cluniacks.
 Thoby, Canons of St. Augustin.
 Typtre, Canons of St. Augustin.
 Wykes, Canons of St. Augustin.
 Dodenath, Canons of St. Augustin.
 Snape, Benedictines.
 Beigham, Pramonstratenses.
 De Calceto by Arundel, Canons of St. Augustin.
 Canwel, Cluniacks.
 Sandwel, Cluniacks.
 Davenport, Cluniacks, — — — — —
 Littlemore, Benedictines, — — — — —
 Leifnes, { Canons of St. Augustin.
 Tunbridge, {

Poghley, Canons of St. Augustin, — — — — Berks.
 Ravenston, Canons of St. Augustin.
 Tykford, Cluniacks. } Bucks.

The two following Monasteries are mention'd in the said Pope's Bull, but not in the King's Grant; yet they are in the Inquisition call'd, *The Cardinal's Bundle*, taken after the Cardinal's Conviction.

Bradwel, Benedictines, — — — — — Bucks.
 Horkesley, Cluniacks, — — — — — Effex.



These the 20th Year of King Henry VIII.

Gipefwick, Canons of St. Augustin, — — — — Suffolk.
 De Pratis Benedictines, — — — — — Hertf.
 Wallingford, Benedictines, — — — — — Berks.

Bromhil, — — — — — Norfolk.
 Flixtow, — — — — — Suffolk.
 Romberg, — — — — — Effex.

AN EXACT
CATALOGUE
OF THE
Religious Houses
IN
ENGLAND and WALES,

Which was deliver'd to King Henry VIII. in the 26th Year of his Reign, with the yearly Value of each of them, certain Persons having been sent abroad to take an Account thereof, and it was afterwards inserted into the Book of First Fruits and Tithes; with particular References to all that is contain'd in this Volume, relating to the *Benedictines*, *Cluniacks*, *Cistercians*, and *Carthusians*. As to the rest, all that could be found in publick Records, or approv'd Authors, has been put into another Volume. To the other Monasteries mention'd in this Book, which have been omitted in the Catalogue of Revenues, there is only added of what Order they were, and in what Page to be found. Taken from an ancient Manuscript in the Cotton Library.

BERKSHIRE.

	l.	s.	d.	q.
Wallingford College.	147	8	0	3
St. John's Hospital there.	6	0	0	0
Shottesbroke College.	33	18	8	0
Reading Ab. 417, Bened.	1938	14	3	3
Busham Ab. Can. St. Aug.	285	11	0	2
Hurley Ab. Bened. 363.	121	18	5	0
Abbingdon Ab. Bened. 97.	1876	10	9	0
Donington Priory.	19	3	10	0
	4429	5	1	0

Wallingford Bened. 326.
Sandford Bened. 481.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

	l.	s.	d.	q.
Newenham Pr. Can. St. Aug.	293	5	11	0
Elneftow Ab. Bened. 359.	284	12	11	3
Cadwel Pr. Can. St. Aug.	109	8	5	0
Friars Minors.	3	13	2	0
St. John Bedd. Hosp.	21	0	8	0
Wardon Ab. Cift. 784.	389	16	6	1
Chicksand Pr. Gilb.	212	3	5	2
Northyle College.	61	5	8	2
Trinity Gild in the Church of St. Andrew at Bigleswade.	7	0	0	0
Corpus Christi Gild at Eaton.	7	15	1	2
Bushmede Pr. Can. St. Aug.	71	13	9	2
Dunstable Ab. Can. St. Aug.	344	13	3	0
De Bosco Ab. Bened. 350.	114	16	1	0
Dunstable Friars Preachers.	4	18	8	0

	l.	s.	d.	q.
Fraternity there.	9	8	7	0
Woburn Ab. Cift. 829.	391	18	2	2
	2227	10	6	2

Beaulieu Bened. 325.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

	l.	s.	d.	q.
Burnham Ab. Bened. 534.	51	2	4	E
Ankerwick Pr. Bened. 482.	32	0	2	0
Asherug Coll. Can. St. Aug.	416	16	4	0
St. Margaret Pr.	14	3	1	0
Snellsbul Pr. Bened. 483.	18	1	11	0
Noteley Ab. Can. St. Aug.	437	6	8	0
Bittlesden Ab. Cift. 783.	125	4	3	E
Lavenden Ab. Prem.	79	13	8	0
Newport Hospital.	6	6	8	0
Missenden Ab. Bened. 541.	261	14	6	E
Aylesbury Friars Minors.	3	2	5	0
Little Marlow Ab. Bened. 545.	23	3	7	2
Medmentham Ab. Cift. 926.	20	6	2	0
Wicomb Hospital.	7	15	3	2
	1496	17	1	3

Tame Cift. 802.
Ivingbo Bened. 490.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

	l.	s.	d.	q.
Ely Ab. Bened. 87.	1084	6	9	2
Thorney Ab. Bened. 242.	411	12	11	0
Chatterys Ab. Bened. 251.	97	3	4	2
Denny Ab. Bened. 492.	172	8	3	2

G g *

Ely

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
Ely Hospital St. John.	25	3	3	3
Shengaye Preceptory Templ.	171	4	6	0
Feordham Pr. Gilb.	40	13	4	2
Anglesey Pr. Can. St. Aug.	24	19	0	0
Ikellington Pr. Bened. 345.	71	9	10	2
Softham-Bulbeck Pr.	40	0	0	0
St. Edmund Pr.	14	18	8	2
Barnwel Pr. Can. St. Aug.	256	11	10	1
	2430	14	0	0

Waterbech Bened. 343.
 Rombery Bened. 404.
 St. Radegund Bened. 480.

C H E S H I R E.

1039. Chester City, Hosp. St. John Bapt.	13	7	10	0
St. Werburga Ab. Bened. 199, and 985.	1003	5	11	0
St. Mary Ab. Bened. 507.	66	18	4	0
Vale Royal Ab. Cist. 936.	118	19	8	0
Norton Ab. Can. St. Aug.	180	7	6	2
Birkbeved Ab. Bened. 484.	90	13	0	0
Cumbermere Ab. Cist. 764.	225	9	7	0
	1699	1	10	2

Stanlaw Cist. 896.

C O R N W A L.

Glastoney Col. St. Thomas.	205	10	6	0
Helfton Pr.	12	16	4	0
Tywardreuth Pr. Bened. 586.	123	9	3	0
Crantock College.	89	15	8	0
Bodmin Pr. Can. St. Aug.	270	0	11	0
Lanceston Ab. Can. St. Aug.	354	0	11	0
St. German Ab. Can. St. Aug. 213.	243	8	0	0
	1299	1	7	0

St. Petroc Bened. 213.
 Silley Bened. 516.

C U M B E R L A N D.

Carlisle St. Mary Pr. Can. St. Aug.	418	3	4	3
Lanercoft Pr. Can. St. Aug.	77	7	11	0
Holmcoltrom Ab. Cist. 885	427	19	3	3
Armethwait Nuns Bened. 324	18	8	8	0
	941	19	3	2

D E R B Y S H I R E.

Darley Ab. Can. St. Aug.	258	14	5	0
St. Mary of the Dale, Ab. Prem.	114	12	0	0
Bredsal Ab.	10	17	9	0
De Pratis Ab. by Derby.	18	6	2	0
Derby Church of All Saints.	38	14	0	0
Repindon Ab. Can. St. Aug.	118	8	6	0
Gresley Ab.	31	6	0	0
Iveley and Barrow Precept. Templ.	93	3	4	2
Bello Capite Ab. Prem.	126	3	4	0
Chesterfield, the Gild there of Holy Cross, and St. Mary.	19	0	5	0
	829	5	11	2

Derby Bened. 505.

D E V O N S H I R E.

Ford Ab. Cist. 785.	374	10	6	2
Newham Ab. Cist. 928.	227	7	8	0

Dunkeswell Ab. Cist. 925.	294	18	6	0
Ottery Col. Bened. 549.	303	2	9	0
Exeter Hosp. St. Nich. Bened. 352.	147	12	0	0
Pesselloo Pr. Bened. 352	164	8	10	0
Crediton Holy Cross	140	14	5	0
Cannonlegh Nuns.	197	3	1	0
Hertland Ab. Can. St. Aug.	306	3	2	1
Frethilstone Pr. Can. St. Aug.	127	2	4	1
Barnstaple Pr. Clun.	123	6	7	0
Pilton Pr.	56	12	8	2
Torr Ab. Prem.	396	0	11	0
Corneworthy Nuns	63	2	10	0
Totton Pr.	24	9	2	2
Buckfast Ab. Cist. 792, and 945.	466	11	2	3
Plympton Ab. Can. St. Aug.	912	12	8	2
Buckland Ab. Cist. 939.	241	17	9	3
Tavistock Ab. Bened. 217, and 995	902	5	7	0
Exeter Pr. St. James, Clun. 643.	502	12	9	0
	5672	15	8	0

Exeter Cathedral Bened. 220.
 St. Cath. by Exeter Bened. 503.
 Modbury Bened. 507.

D O R S E T S H I R E.

Abbotsbury, Ab. Bened. 276.	390	19	2	3
Byrport Pr.	6	0	0	0
St. John Baptist Hospital	8	6	1	0
Bindon Ab. Cist. 911.	147	7	9	3
Middleton Ab. Bened. 193.	578	13	11	2
Cerne Ab. Bened. 253.	515	17	10	1
Tarent Ab. Cist. 887.	214	7	9	0
Shafton Ab. Bened. 213, and 983.	1166	8	9	0
Shirburn Ab. Bened. 62, and 423.	682	14	7	3
	3028	16	0	0

Cranburn Bened. } 163.
 Winburn Bened. }
 Horton Bened. 220.

D U R H A M.

St. Cuthbert Ab. Bened. 38.	1366	10	9	0
Tinkal Cell, Bened. 512.	122	15	3	0
Yarrow Cell, Bened. 96.	38	14	4	0
Wernuth Cell, Bened. 96.	25	8	4	0
Holy Island Cell, Northumb.	48	18	11	0
Fern-Eland Cell, Northumb.	12	17	8	0
Letham Cell, Bened. Lanc. 499.	48	19	6	0
Stamford Cell in Linc.	25	1	2	2
Durham Col. in Oxon.	115	4	4	0
Keprey St. Giles's Hospital.	167	2	11	0
Shirburn Hospital.	135	7	0	0
Gretham Hospital.	97	6	3	2
Gatebeved Hospital, St. Edm.	5	9	4	0
Nesham Pr.	20	17	7	0
Standrop Col.	126	5	1	0
Tinmouth Pr. Bened.	397	10	5	2
New-Castle Nuns.	36	0	10	0
St. Mary Magdalen Hospital.	9	11	4	0
Hexam Pr. Can. St. Aug.	122	11	1	0
Albald Ab. Prem.	40	0	9	0
Ovingham Cell Gilb.	11	2	8	0
New-Minster Ab. Cist. 800.	100	8	11	0
Anewick Ab. Prem.	189	15	0	0
Holifton Pr. Bened. 476.	11	5	7	0
Brokenbourn Pr. Can. St. Aug.	68	19	1	0
	1977	14	2	2

Lambley Bened. 506.

E S S E X.

E S S E X.

	l.	s.	d.	q.
Berking Ab. Bened. 79.	862	12	5	2
Stratford-Langthorn Ab. 883.	511	16	3	1
Ilford Hospital.	16	13	4	0
Waltham-Cross Ab. Can. St. Aug.	900	4	3	0
Hatfield-Regis Pr. Bened. 545.	122	13	2	2
Plecy Col.	139	3	10	0
Tilney Ab. Cist. 889.	167	2	6	0
Dunmow Pr. Can. St. Aug.	150	3	4	0
Walden Ab. Bened. 445.	372	18	1	0
Tremble Pr. Can. St. Aug.	61	18	7	0
Byerden Pr.	29	6	4	2
Newport Hospital.	23	10	8	1
Halfsted College.	23	16	5	2
Hedningham Pr. Bened. 545.	29	12	10	0
St. Osithe Ab. Can. St. Aug.	677	1	2	0
Colchester Ab. Can. St. Aug.	523	17	0	1
St. Botolph by Colchester.	113	12	8	0
Colchester House of Holy Cross.	7	7	8	0
Coggeshal Ab. Cist. 821.	251	2	0	0
Coln Pr. Bened. 436.	156	12	4	2
Bileigh Ab. Prem.	157	16	11	1
Maldon Carmelites.	1	6	8	0
Prittwel Pr. Bened. 619.	155	11	2	0
Leghes Pr.	114	1	4	0
Chelmsford Friars Preachers.	9	6	5	0

Stainsgate Clun. 623.

5577 7 8 1

G L O C E S T E R S H I R E.

Bristol Ab. Can. St. Aug.	670	13	11	0
St. Mark's Hospital, alias Gaunts, } alias Bilswyke.	112	9	9	1
St. John Baptist Hospital.	51	10	4	1
Kalendar House.	10	18	8	0
St. Mary Magdalen's House.	21	11	3	0
Westbury College.	232	14	0	1
Stow Hospital for Poor.	25	14	8	0
Hayles Ab. Cist. 928.	357	7	8	0
Winchcomb Ab. Bened. 187.	759	11	9	0
Tewksbury Ab. Bened. 153.	1598	1	3	0
Flaxley Ab. Cist. 884.	112	13	1	0
St. Oswald Ab. Can. St. Aug. Gloc.	90	10	2	2
Glove Hospital St. Bartholomew.	44	7	2	2
Quenington Hospital.	137	7	1	2
Cirencester Ab. Can. St. Aug.	1051	7	1	1
Kingswood Ab. Cist. 811.	254	11	2	0
St. Peter Gloc. Ab. Ben. 108, & 993.	1946	5	9	0
Lanthony Pr. Can. St. Aug.	648	19	11	3
Lanthony Pr. in Wales, Can. St. Aug.	99	19	0	2
St. Barth. Hosp. Gloucester.	25	11	2	0

8244 5 2 1

St James Bristol Bened. 513.

H A M P S H I R E.

St. Swithin Ab. Winton Bened. } 31, and 979.	1507	17	2	1
Hide Ab. Bened. 208.	865	18	0	3
Winton Nuns Bened. 212.	179	7	2	0
Holy Cross Hospital.	84	4	2	0
St. Mary Magdalen Hospital.	16	16	2	2
St. Elizabeth College.	112	17	4	2
Winton College.	628	13	6	0
Whorwel Ab. Bened. 256.	339	8	7	0
Wintney Pr. Bened. 483.	45	3	0	0
Romsey Nuns Bened. 291.	393	10	10	2
Mortifont Can. St. Aug.	124	3	5	2
Twinham Pr. Can. St. Aug.	312	7	0	1
Brommer Pr. Can. St. Aug.	154	14	1	2

Beaulieu Ab. Cist. 925.	326	13	2	3
St. Denis Pr. Can. St. Aug.	80	11	6	0
Southwike Pr. Can. St. Aug.	257	4	4	0
Tatfield Ab. Prem.	249	16	1	0
Portsmouth Hospital.	33	19	5	2
Quarrier Ab. Cist. 760.	134	3	11	0
Baddisley Preceptory, Tenyth.	118	16	7	0
Letley Ab. Cist. 933.	100	12	8	0

3754 12 4 3

Durford, 545.

H E R E F O R D S H I R E.

Munmouth Ab. Bened. 600.	56	1	11	0
Flancford Ab. Can. St. Aug.	14	8	9	0
Acornbury Nuns, Canonesses.	67	13	2	2
St. Guthlac Pr. Bened. Heref.	121	3	3	2
Wormesley Pr. Can. St. Aug.	83	10	2	0
Clifford Pr. Clun. 623.	57	7	4	0
Dore Ab. Cist. 862.	101	5	2	0
Limbroke Pr. Bened. 474.	22	17	8	0
Ledbury St. Catherine's Hospital.	22	5	0	0

546 11 6 0

St. Peter Heref. Bened. 406.

Ewyas Bened. 413.

Leominster Bened. 420.

Cresswell Bened. 503.

H E R T F O R D S H I R E.

St. Alban Ab. Bened. 176.	2102	7	1	3
Hertford Pr. Bened. 331.	72	14	2	2
Monkton Pr. St. David's Diocese.	57	9	5	3
Belvere Pr. Linc. Bened. 327.	104	19	10	0
Hatfield-Peverel Pr. Bened. Essex, 330.	60	14	11	2
Bynham Pr. Norf. Bened. 343	140	5	4	0
Tinmouth Pr. Bened. North. 333.				
Vid. Durham.				
Sopewell Nuns Bened. 347.	40	7	1	0
Langley-Regis Friars Preachers.	122	4	0	0
Flamsted Nuns Bened. 503, 545.	30	19	8	2
Wymondley Canons.	29	19	11	2
Bigging Nova Pr.	13	16	0	0
Hitchin Carmelites	4	9	4	0
Royston Can. St. Aug.	89	16	0	0
Chestnut Nuns Bened, 512.	14	1	0	0
Rowney Hospital Bened. 516.	13	10	9	0
Royston Hospital.	5	6	10	0

2903 11 2 2

De Pratis by St. Alban's, 347.

H U N T I N G D O N S H I R E.

Huntingdon Can. St. Aug.	187	13	8	0
Hinchinbrook Pr.	17	1	4	0
St. John's Hospital.	6	7	8	0
Stonley Pr. Can. St. Aug.	46	0	5	2
St. Neot's Ab. Bened. 368.	241	11	4	1
Swatre Ab. Cist. 850	141	3	8	0
Ramsay Ab. Bened. 231.	1716	12	4	0

2355 10 5 0

Huntingdon Bened. 530.

St. Ives Bened. 255.

K E N T.

St. Augustin's Ab. near Cant. Be- ned. 23.	1413	4	11	3
St. Laurence's Hospital near Cant.	31	7	10	0
St. Gregory near Cant.	121	15	1	0
Wye College.	93	2	0	2
Horton Pr. Clun. 621.	95	12	2	0

St. Se.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
St. Sepulchre Pr. Bened. 545.	29	12	5	2
St. John Northgate Hospital.	91	16	8	2
Harbuldown Hospital.	109	7	2	0
Eastbridge Hospital.	23	18	9	3
Poor Priests Canterbury Hospital.	10	13	8	2
St. James without Cant. Hosp.	32	2	1	1
Bilfington Pr. Can. St. Aug.	81	1	6	0
Falkstone Pr. Bened. 85, and 560.	41	15	10	0
Dover Pr. Can. St. Aug.	170	14	11	2
Hofel Dieu, Dover Hospital.	159	18	6	3
St. Radegundis Ab. Prem.	98	9	2	2
Combrwel Ab. Can. St. Aug.	80	17	5	1
Ledis Pr. Can. St. Aug.	362	7	7	0
Feversham Ab. Clun. 687.	286	12	6	3
Swingfield Preceptory, Templ.	87	3	3	2
Maidston College, All Saints.	159	7	10	0
Shepley Ab. Bened. 152.	129	7	10	2
Boxley Ab. Cist. 827.	204	4	11	0
Mottingden Minster, Mathurines	30	13	0	2
Rochester Ab. Bened. 27.	486	11	5	0
Cobham College.	128	1	9	2
Strode Hospital.	52	9	10	2
Malling Ab. Bened. 352.	218	4	2	2
West-Peckam Preceptory, Templ.	63	6	8	0
Dertford Ab. Can. St. Aug.	380	9	0	2
Callis Town, Carmelites.	19	15	6	0
	4838	3	9	2

Canterbury Cathedral, Bened. 18.
 Thanet St. Mildred, Bened. 83.
 Liming, Bened. 85.
 Ranulph, Bened. 86.
 Davinton, Bened. 501.

LANCASHIRE.

Holland Pr. Bened. 544	53	3	4	0
Bourshough Pr. Can. St. Aug.	80	7	6	0
Walley Ab. Cist. 896.	321	9	1	2
Penwortham Ab. Bened. 360.	29	18	7	0
	484	18	6	2

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Leicester Ab. Can. St. Aug.	951	14	5	3
Kirkby Bellers Pr. Can. St. Aug.	142	10	3	1
Croxtan Ab. Prem.	385	0	10	3
Burton Hospital Can. St. Aug.	265	10	2	2
Olveston Ab. Can. St. Aug.	161	14	2	1
Bradley Pr. Can. St. Aug.	20	3	4	0
Landa Ab. Can. St. Aug.	399	3	3	3
Dalby, } Templars Preceptories.	231	7	10	0
Bothley, }				
Heyther, }				
New Work College.	595	7	4	0
St. Mary's Coll. by Leicester Castle.	23	12	11	0
St. Ursula's Hospital.	8	0	0	0
Garradon Ab. Cist. 768.	159	19	10	2
Ulscroft Pr. Can. St. Aug.	83	10	6	2
Langley Ab. Bened. 481.	29	7	4	2
Bredon Ab. Can. St. Aug.	24	10	4	0
Castle Donington Hospital.	3	13	4	0
Litterworth Hospital	26	9	5	0
	3511	15	7	3

Gracedieu, 933.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

St. Catherine's Pr. Gilb. Linc.	202	5	0	2
Kirkstall Ab. Cist. 806.	286	2	7	3
Yupholm Ab. Prem.	100	14	10	0

Styxwode Ab. Gilb. 486.	114	5	2	2
Tatfeshal College.	348	5	11	3
Revesby Ab. Cist. 822.	287	2	4	2
Marksby, or Matersey Ab. Gilb.	130	13	0	2
Hagneby Ab. Prem.	87	11	4	0
Legborn Pr. Cist.	38	8	4	0
Grenefeld Pr. Cist. 880.	63	4	1	0
Louthparze Ab. Cist. 105.	147	14	6	0
Alvingham Ab. Gilb.	128	14	2	0
Mimormesby Ab.	80	11	10	0
Welho Ab.	95	6	1	0
Grimesby Pr. Can. St. Aug.	9	14	7	0
Humberston Ab. Bened. 545.	32	1	3	0
Newsted Pr. Can. St. Aug.	38	13	5	0
Elsham Pr. Can. St. Aug.	70	0	8	0
Thorneton Ab. Can. St. Aug.	194	17	10	3
Newsom Ab. Prem.	99	2	10	2
Nun-Cotun Pr. Cist. 922.	46	17	7	0
Ixford Ab. Prem.	13	9	9	0
Bardeney Ab. Bened. 142.	366	6	1	0
Stanfeld Ab. Bened. 506.	98	8	0	0
Syxtl Pr. Gilb.	135	0	9	0
Bolington Ab. Gilb.	158	7	11	0
Croyland Ab. Bened. 163.	1803	15	10	2
Boston St. Mary Guild.	24	0	0	0
Corpus Christi Guild.	32	0	0	0
St. Peter's Guild.	10	13	4	0
Swinsbed Ab. Cist. 773.	167	15	3	2
Spalding Ab. Bened.	767	8	11	0
Val Dei Ab. Cist. 831.	124	5	11	1
Sempringham Ab. Gilb.	317	4	1	0
St. Peter and Paul Ab.	167	14	6	2
Newsted Ab. Stanford Can. St. Aug.	37	6	0	0
Newboo Ab. Prem.	71	8	1	2
Kyme Ab. Can. St. Aug.	101	0	4	0
Haverholm Ab. Gilb.	70	15	10	2
Catteley Ab.	33	18	6	0
Noton Park Ab. Can. St. Aug.	44	3	8	0
Temple Bruel Preceptory Templ.	184	6	8	0
Aquile Baillywick.	124	0	0	0
Torkyse Pr. Can. St. Aug.	13	1	4	0
Fesse Pr. Bened. 502.	7	3	6	0
Henings Pr. Gilb.	49	5	2	0
Axiholm Pr. Carthusians, 969.	237	15	2	3
Willoughton Precept. Templ.	174	11	1	2
Goxwel Nuns Cist. 945.	16	12	10	0
Stamford Nuns Bened. 488.	65	19	0	0
All-Saints Hospital.	11	16	0	1
	7720	12	2	2

Freston Bened. 443.
 Deping Bened. 469.
 Urford Bened. 545.

LONDON and MIDDLESEX.

St. John of Jerusalem. Pr. Hospital.	2385	12	8	0
Smithfield S. Barth. Pr. Can. S. Au.	653	15	0	0
Bishopsgate St. Mary Pr. Can. St. Au.	478	6	6	0
St. Mary Grace Ab. Cist. 943.	546	0	10	0
Elsing Spittle Pr.	193	15	5	0
St. Catherine's Hosp. at the Tower.	315	14	2	0
Smithfield Hosp. St. Barthol.	305	6	7	0
St. Thomas de Acon Hospital.	277	3	4	0
St. Laurence Pulteney.	79	17	10	0
Guildhall College.	12	18	9	0
St. Ellen Nuns.	314	2	6	0
Friars of St. Augustin.	57	0	5	0
Friars Minors.	32	19	7	0
Carmelites.	62	7	3	0
Crouched Friars.	52	13	4	0
Friars Preachers.	104	15	5	0
Savoy Hospital.	529	5	7	3

West-

	l.	s.	d.	q.
Westminster St. Stephen's College.	1085	10	5	1
Whittington College.	20	1	8	0
Clerkenwell Pr. Bened. 428.	262	19	0	0
Minoreffes 542.	318	8	5	0
Hounslow Maturines.	74	8	0	2
Westminster Ab. Bened. 55.	3471	0	2	1
Spon Ab. Can. St. Aug.	1731	8	4	3
Carthusians London, 961.	642	0	4	2
Kilburn Nuns Bened. 361.	74	7	11	0
Stratford at Bow Nuns Bened. 443.	108	1	11	2
	10926	2	2	2

Haliwell Bened. 531.

NORFOLK.

Norwich St. Giles's Hospital.	90	12	0	0
Hilderlands Hospital.	00	14	0	0
Heringby College.	23	6	5	0
Weybridge Pr.	7	13	4	0
Langley Ab. Prem.	104	16	5	2
Carow Nuns Bened. 426.	64	16	6	1
Thetford Ab. Clun. 664.	312	14	4	2
Bokenham Can. St. Aug.	108	10	2	1
Thetford Can. St. Aug.	39	6	8	0
Thetford St. Mary Gild.	5	9	7	0
Rusworth College.	85	15	0	2
Attilburg College.	21	16	3	0
Wimundham Ab. Bened. 337.	211	16	6	1
Wendling Ab. Prem.	55	18	4	3
Tomson College.	52	15	7	2
Carbroke St. John of Jerusalem Com- mendary, Hospitallers.	65	2	9	2
Hulm Ab. Bened. 282.	583	17	0	3
Bromholm Pr. Clun. 632.	100	5	3	1
Hickling Pr. Can. St. Aug.	100	18	7	1
Ingham Pr.	61	9	7	3
Beeston Pr. Bened. 545.	43	2	4	3
Waboom Pr. Bened. 490.	24	19	6	2
Horsbam Pr. Bened. 114.	162	19	11	2
Cockesforth Can. St. Aug.	121	18	10	2
Burnham Carmelites.	1	10	8	2
Westdreham Prem.	228	0	0	3
Shuldbam Ab. Gild.	138	18	1	0
Marham Ab. Gilb.	33	13	5	3
Mamound Ab.	10	7	7	0
Hempton Ab.	32	14	8	0
Walsingham Ab. Can. St. Aug.	391	11	7	1
Castleacre Ab. Clun. 624.	306	11	4	3
Westacre Ab. Clun. 619.	260	13	7	1
Pentney Pr. Can. St. Aug.	170	4	9	1
Blakury Pr. Bened. 478.	42	6	7	2
Crabbouse Priory.	24	19	6	0
Flytclam Pr.	55	5	6	3
Lynn St. John's Hospital.	7	6	11	0
Carmelites.	1	15	8	0
Friars Preachers.	00	18	0	0
Augustin Friars.	1	4	6	0
Thetford Nuns.	40	2	11	2
	4299	6	6	1

St. Olave Bened. 545.

Lynn }
Yarmouth } Bened. 545.
Aldeby }

Reynham Clun. 636.

Stevensholm Clun. 638.

Mendham Cist. 631.

Dereham Bened. 174.

Norwich Bened. 407.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

	l.	s.	d.	q.
Peterburgh Ab. Bened. 63.	1721	14	3	0
Fodringhey College.	419	11	10	2
Pipwell Ab. Cist. 815.	286	11	8	3
Fynnished Ab. Can. St. Aug.	56	10	11	2
Sulby Ab. Prem.	258	8	5	0
Rothwel Pr.	5	19	8	0
Higham College.	156	2	7	2
Jetelinburgh College.	64	12	10	2
St. Andrew's Pr. Clun. 679.	263	7	1	1
Friars Minors.	6	17	4	0
Friars Preachers.	5	7	10	0
St. James's Ab. Can. St. Aug.	175	8	2	2
All-Saints College.	1	19	4	0
Nuns de Pratis Clun. 1011.	119	9	7	1
Kingesthorp Hospital.	24	6	0	0
St. Leonard's Hospital.	10	0	0	0
St. John's Hospital.	25	6	2	3
Carmelites.	10	10	0	0
Sewesley Pr. Bened. 496.	12	6	7	1
Towceter College.	19	6	8	0
Asby Pr.	119	0	4	0
Chacum Pr. Can. St. Aug.	83	18	9	2
Catishy Pr. Cist.	132	10	11	1
	2247	4	2	0

Luffield Bened. 530.

Peykirk Bened. 305.

Wirthorp Bened. 489.

Daventre Clun. 672.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Lenton Pr. Clun. 645.	329	15	10	2
Thurgaton Pr. Can. St. Aug.	259	9	4	3
New-Place Pr. Can. St. Aug.	167	16	11	2
Felly Pr. Can. St. Aug.	40	19	1	0
Bella-Valle Pr. Carthusians, 962.	196	6	0	0
Shelford Pr.	116	0	0	0
Bingham St. Mary Gild.	4	11	0	0
Clifton College.	20	2	6	0
Welbeck Ab. Can. St. Aug.	249	6	3	0
Rufford Ab. Cist. 848.	176	11	6	0
Warsop Pr. Can. St. Aug.	239	15	5	0
Blithe Pr. Clun. 553.	113	8	0	2
Blithe Hospital.	8	14	0	0
Bawtree Hospital.	6	6	8	0
Matersey, alias Mersey Pr. Gilb.	55	2	5	0
Wallingwells Pr. Bened. 502.	58	9	10	0
York Cell in the Marsh.	6	7	2	0
Southwell College.	16	5	2	0
Prem.	39	5	6	2
	2104	5	5	3

OXFORDSHIRE.

St. John's Hospital.	15	1	10	0
St. Mary's Gild.	48	6	0	1
Erwelme Hospital.	20	0	0	0
Burford Priory.	13	6	6	0
Burcester Pr. Can. St. Aug.	147	2	10	0
Chippingnorton Gild.	7	14	0	0
Studley Pr. Bened. 486.	82	4	4	1
Codstow Ab. Bened. 525.	274	5	10	2
Clattercote Pr. Gilb.	34	19	11	0
Wroxton Pr. Can. St. Aug.	78	13	4	2
Bruern Ab. Cist. 835.	134	10	10	0
Goring Ab.	60	5	5	0
Eynesham Ab. Bened. 258.	441	12	2	3
Osney Ab. Can. St. Aug.	654	10	2	1

H h

Thame

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
Thame Ab. Cift.	256	13	7	2
Place-Royal Ab. Cift. 934.	174	3	0	2
	1788	19	10	1

Oxon, Gloucester-Hall, Bened. 540.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Brooke Pr. Can. St. Aug.	40	0	0	0
Occham St. John Evangelist Hosp.	12	12	1	0
	52	12	1	0

SHROPSHIRE.

Shrewsbury { St. Cedde Coll. Church.	14	14	4	0
{ St. Mary Collegiate.	13	1	8	0
{ Benedictin Ab. 375.	132	4	10	0
Haghsmond Ab. Can. St. Aug.	259	13	7	1
Buyldewas Ab. Cift. 779.	110	19	3	2
Brewood Ab.	17	10	8	0
Wombridge Pr. Can. St. Aug.	65	7	4	0
Battlefield College.	54	1	10	0
Tong College.	22	8	1	0
Lyllesbul Ab. Can. St. Aug.	229	3	1	2
Bridgnorth Hospital.	4	0	0	0
Ludlow St. John's Hospital.	17	3	3	0
Wygmore Ab. Can. St. Aug.	267	2	10	2
Halsfwen Ab. Prem.	280	13	2	2
Wenlock Pr. Clun. 613.	401	0	7	1
	1871	14	0	0

Bromfield Bened. 500.

St. Mary near Dublin in Ireland,
a Cell to Buldewas, Cift.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Wells St. John Baptist Pr. 186.	40	0	2	3
Mowdrey College.	11	18	8	0
Glastonbury Ab Bened. 1.	3311	7	4	2
Brewton Ab. Can. St. Aug.	439	6	8	0
Henton Pr. Carthusians, 96.	248	19	2	0
Witham Pr. Carthusians, 959.	215	15	0	0
1044. Taunton Pr. Can. St. Aug.	286	8	10	0
Bath Ab. Bened. 184.	617	2	3	0
Bath Hospital.	22	16	9	2
Keynsham Ab. Can. St. Aug.	419	14	3	2
Minchinbarrow Pr.	23	14	3	2
St. Catherine's Hospital.	21	15	8	0
Wurpring Pr. Can. St. Aug.	87	2	11	3
Michelney Ab Bened. 197.	447	4	11	2
Montacute Ab. Clun. 668.	456	14	7	1
Temple-Combe Commend. Templ.	107	16	11	2
Athelney Ab. Bened. 202.	209	0	3	1
Bridgwater Pr. Can. St. Aug.	120	19	1	2
Canington Pr. Bened. 545.	39	15	8	0
Buckland Pr. Cift. 939. (See Devonshire.)	223	7	4	1
Clive Ab. Bened. 530.	155	9	5	1
Birbiche.	98	14	8	0
Dunster Pr. Bened. 477.	37	4	8	0
	7641	10	11	3

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Hulton Ab. Cift. 942.	76	14	10	0
Trentham Pr. Can. St. Aug.	106	3	10	0
Stone Pr. Can. St. Aug.	119	14	11	0
St. Thomas Pr. near Staff. Can. S. Aug.	141	13	2	0
Ferbruge Hospital.	10	0	0	0
Delacres Ab. Cift. 890	227	5	0	0
Reweter Ab. Can. St. Aug.	100	2	10	2
Croxden Ab. Cift. 912.	90	5	11	0

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
Lich. St. John Hospital.	8	15	0	0
Burton on Trent Ab. Ben. 265.	267	14	3	0
Tameworth Hospital.	3	6	8	0
Routon Pr. Can. St. Aug.	90	2	10	0
Stafford St. Mary's College.	35	13	10	0
Brecwood Nuns.	17	10	8	0
	1494	18	9	2

Tutbury Bened. 354.
Canwell Bened. 439.
Farewell Bened. 441.
Blithbury Bened. 468.
Sandwell Bened. 475.
Dudley Clun. 614.
Wolverhampton Bened. 988.

SUFFOLK.

Sudbury College.	122	18	3	0
St. Edmondsbury Ab. Bened. 284.	1659	13	11	2
Stoke College Bened. 535.	324	4	1	2
Denston College.	22	8	9	0
Eye Ab. Bened. 356.	161	2	3	0
Redlingfield Ab. Bened. 417.	67	0	1	2
Yxworth Pr.	168	19	7	3
Ratford St. John's Hospital.	53	10	0	0
Wigfield College.	69	14	5	0
Heringfleet St. Olave Ab.	49	11	7	0
Campsey Ab. Bened. 490.	182	9	5	0
Butley Ab. Can. St. Aug.	318	17	2	3
Woodbridge Ab. Can. St. Aug.	50	3	5	2
Letheringham Pr.	26	18	5	0
Bungey Nuns Bened. 513.	62	2	1	2
Metingham College.	202	7	5	2
Leyston Ab. Prem.	181	17	1	1
Sibeton Ab. Cift. 866.	250	15	7	2
Wangford Pr. Bened. 545.	30	9	5	0
Bliburgh Pr. Prem.	48	8	10	0
Brusfyrd Ab. vid. Campes.	56	2	1	0
Flixton Ab. Can. St. Aug.	23	4	1	2
Trinity Priory.	88	6	9	0
	4221	4	7	3

Kersey Bened. 532.
Trew Bened. 545.
Sudbury Bened. 367.
Edwardston Bened. 468.

SUSSEX.

Cicester House of Lepers.	4	3	9	0
Boxgrave Pr. Bened. 592.	145	10	2	2
Cicester Hospital for Poor.	11	11	6	2
Tortington Pr.	75	12	3	2
Arundel College.	168	0	7	2
Arundel Trinity Alms-house.	42	3	8	0
Ridlington Hospital.	1	0	0	0
Ruspur Pr.	39	13	7	0
Durford Ab.	98	4	5	0
Easbom Pr. Bened. 545.	29	16	7	0
Shulbread Pr. Can. St. Aug.	72	15	10	2
Lewes Ab. Clun. 615.	920	4	6	0
South-Malling College.	45	12	5	3
Battle Ab. Bened. 310.	880	14	7	3
Robertsbridge Ab. Cift. 916.	248	10	6	0
Michelham Pr. Can. St. Aug.	160	12	6	0
Hastings Pr. Can. St. Aug.	51	9	5	2
	3007	4	7	2

Selesey Bened. 153.
Durford Bened. 545.

SURREY.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
Merton Pr. Can. St. Aug.	957	19	5	2
Shene Pr. Carthusians, 973.	777	12	0	2
Lingsfield College.	75	0	0	0
Chertsey Ab. Bened. 75.	659	15	8	3
Newark Pr.	258	11	11	2
Waverley Ab. Cift. 703.	174	8	3	2
Bermondsey Ab. Clun. 639.	474	14	4	3
Southwark St. Thomas's Hospital.	266	17	11	0
St. Mary Overy Ab. Can. St. Aug.	624	6	6	0
Rygate Pr. Can. St. Aug.	68	16	8	0
Tanrige Pr.	78	6	10	2
	4416	19	2	1

WARWICKSHIRE.

Coventry Hospital.	83	3	3	0
Carthusians there, 963.	131	6	4	0
Comb Ab. Cift. 882.	311	15	1	0
Erbury Pr. Can. St. Aug.	94	6	1	0
Coventry, { Babelach College.	45	6	8	0
{ The Carmelites.	7	13	8	0
Astley College.	39	10	6	0
Kenchworth Ab. Can. St. Aug.	538	19	0	0
Stoneley Ab. Cift. 820.	151	0	3	2
Merival Ab. Cift. 830.	254	1	8	0
Maxstock Pr. Can. St. Aug.	87	12	3	2
Knoll College.	18	5	6	0
Atherston Augustin Friars.	1	10	2	0
Nanton Bened. Nuns, 518.	253	14	5	2
Polleworth Bened. Nuns, 197.	87	16	3	0
Henwood Bened. Nuns, 479.	21	2	0	2
Warwick { Collegiate Church.	247	13	0	2
{ St. Michael Hospital.	10	1	8	0
{ St. John Baptist Hospital.	19	3	7	0
{ St. Sepulchre Canons.	41	10	2	0
Studeley Pr. Can. St. Aug.	117	1	1	2
Mancetor St. Mary Gild.	6	0	0	0
Alcetus Pr. Bened. 470.	65	7	11	0
Wroxal Bened. Nuns, 433.	72	15	6	0
Pynley Bened. Nuns, 442.	23	5	11	0
Warwick Preachers.	4	11	6	0
The Gild there.	26	13	4	0
Henly in Arden Gild.	10	6	8	0
Stratford upon Avon Collegiate.	123	11	9	0
Thelford Pr. Mathurines.	23	10	0	0
Braches Holy Cross Gild.	13	6	8	0
Stratford upon Avon Gild.	31	0	8	0
	2968	12	1	0

Coventry Bened. 302.
Bretford Can. St. Aug. 464.

WESTMORLAND.

Shappe Ab. Prem.	154	17	7	2
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WILTSHIRE.

Kinton Pr. Bened. 534.	25	9	1	2
Stanley Ab. Cift. 867.	177	0	8	0
Laycock Ab. Can. St. Aug.	168	9	2	0
Malmsbury Ab. Bened. 49.	803	17	7	1
Bradnestock Pr. Can. St. Aug.	212	19	3	0
Creskelade Hospital.	4	10	7	2
Calm Hospital.	2	2	8	0
Edington Pr. Can. St. Aug.	442	9	7	3
Farleigh Pr. Clun. 620.	153	14	2	2
Merleburgh Hospital.	6	18	4	0
St. Margaret's Pr.	30	9	6	0
Eston Trinity Pr.	42	12	0	0
St. Michael's Hosp. by Sarum.	29	2	2	0

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
Ambresbury Ab. Bened. 191.	495	15	2	0
Ederos Pr. alias Wichurch, Can. S. Au.	122	18	6	2
Maiden-Bradley Pr. Can. St. Aug.	180	10	4	0
Wilton St. Giles's Hospital.	5	13	4	0
Anstye Hospital.	81	8	5	2
Wilton Ab. Bened. 191.	601	1	1	1

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Worcester { The Cathedral, Ben. Pr. 120.	1229	12	8	2
{ St. Wolfstan's Hospital.	63	18	10	0
{ St. Oswald's Hospital.	13	14	4	0
Whiston Pr.	53	3	7	0
Malvern Lesser Ab. Ben. 545.	98	10	9	2
Malvern Greater Ab. Ben. 365.	308	1	5	2
Avecote, Cell to Malvern, 367.	28	6	2	0
Evesham Ab. Bened. 144.	1183	12	9	0
Perwoortham Bened. 360.	99	5	3	0
Alcetur Cell Bened. 470.	75	7	0	1
Parshore Ab. Bened. 203.	643	4	9	0
Cokehil Pr.	35	9	3	0
Bordesley Ab. Cift. 803.	388	9	10	3
Halesowen Ab. Prem.	282	13	4	0
Westwood Pr. Bened. 574.	75	18	11	0
	3349	16	0	0

YORKSHIRE.

York { Trinity Abby, 563.	169	9	10	0
{ St. Andrew's Priory.	47	14	3	2
{ St. Clement's Pr. 510.	55	11	11	0
Apulton Pr. Cift. 907.	73	9	10	0
Kelagh Park Pr. Can. St. Aug.	72	10	7	0
Swinningthwait Pr. Cift. 827.	60	9	2	0
St. Mary's Ab. Bened. 383.	1550	7	0	1
Wederhal Cell Bened. 397.	117	11	10	3
St. Mary's Cell, Lincoln.	23	6	3	0
St. Martin's Cell Bened. 401.	43	16	8	0
St. Bege's Cell Bened. 395.	143	17	2	2
Selby Ab. Bened. 371.	729	12	10	1
Drax Pr. Can. St. Aug.	104	14	9	0
Kirkstall Ab. Cift. 854.	329	2	11	0
Arthington Ab. Clun. 691.	11	8	4	2
Esseltbe Pr. Cift. 828.	13	5	4	0
York { St. Leonard's Hospital.	362	11	1	2
{ Sepulchre's Chapel.	138	19	2	2
{ Netheracastle College.	27	13	4	0
{ St. Nicholas's Hospital.	29	1	4	0
{ Bowthome Hospital.	9	6	8	0
{ Fossegate Hospital.	6	13	4	0
De Rupe Ab. Cift. 835.	224	2	5	0
Monkburton Ab. Clun. 660.	239	3	6	0
Hampal Pr. Cift. 830.	63	5	8	0
Rotherham College.	58	5	9	0
Hofel Ab. Can. St. Aug.	492	18	2	0
Bamburge Cell.	116	12	4	0
Seckirke Cell, Can. St. Aug.	8	0	0	0
Woodkirk Cell, Can. St. Aug.	17	0	4	0
Hyrst Cell, Can. St. Aug.	5	10	1	0
Pontefract Ab. Clun. 648.	337	14	8	0
Kirkleys Pr. Bened. 487.	19	8	4	0
Pontefract Trinity College.	182	14	7	0
Newland Preceptory Hospitallers.	129	14	11	2
Gisborne Ab. Can. St. Aug.	628	3	4	0
Whitby Ab. Bened. 17, and 988.	437	2	9	0
Mountgrace Pr. Carthusians.	323	2	10	2
Northallerton Hospital.	56	2	0	0
Arderm Pr. Bened. 500.	12	0	6	0
Gromont Pr. Bened. 597.	22	2	8	0
Basedale Pr. Cift. 840.	20	1	4	0
Hafdal Pr. or Grendale, Bened. 427.	13	1	7	0
Newburgh Pr. Can. St. Aug.	367	8	3	0
Bellond Ab. Cift. 975.	238	9	4	0

1046.

Mar-

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
Marton Pr. Can. St. Aug.	151	5	4	0
Tykehead Pr. Bened. 529.	20	18	10	0
Mount St. John Commend. Templ.	102	13	10	0
Malesey Pr.	26	2	10	0
Kyrkham Ab. Can. St. Aug.	269	5	9	0
De Melfa Ab. Cift. 792.	299	6	4	1
St. Sepulchre Ab.	11	18	4	0
Sutton Collegiate.	13	18	8	0
Newton Hospital.	21	0	2	0
Swine Ab. Cift. 834.	82	3	9	2
Keyling Ab. Bened. 474.	35	15	5	0
Brilington Ab. Can. St. Aug.	547	6	11	2
Watton Ab. Gilb.	360	16	10	2
The Office of the Master of the Order of St. Gilbert at Sempringham,	64	13	4	0
Carthusians at Hulm, 966.	174	18	3	0
Waurter Pr. Can. St. Aug.	143	7	8	0
Haltempriſe Ab. Can. St. Aug.	100	0	3	2
Elberton Pr. Gilb.	62	8	10	0
Ferreby Pr.	60	1	2	0
Munbornholm Pr. Bened. 498.	8	1	11	0
Hull Trinity Hospital.	10	0	0	0
S. John Beverley Collegiate Ben. 169.	109	8	8	2
Hemyngburgh Collegiate.	36	0	7	0
Wilberforſſe Ab. Bened. 524.	21	16	10	0
Beverley St. John Jerusalem Precept.	164	10	0	0
Swaleby Ab. Cift. 840.	147	3	10	0
Bolton in Craven Pr. Can. St. Aug.	112	3	4	0
Ryval Ab. Cift. 727.	278	10	2	0
Old Malton Ab. Gilb.	197	89	2	0
Yedingham, alias Little-Mareys Pr. Bened. 496.	21	16	6	2
Fosdal Pr. Bened. 507.	37	12	5	0
Wickham Ab. Cift. 916.	25	17	6	0
Keldam Pr. Cift. 914.	29	6	1	0
	12084	0	4	3

Leſtingham Bened 62.
 Rippon Bened. 172.
 Santoft and Haynes Bened. 405.
 Middlesburch Bened. 413.
 Hakenefſe Bened. 414.
 Grendale Bened. 427.
 Hoton, 840.

RICHMOND *Archdeaconry.*

St. Agatha Ab. Prem.	111	17	11	0
Egleſton Ab. Prem.	36	8	3	0
Marnik Pr. Bened. 484.	48	18	3	0
St. Nicholas Hospital, Richmond.	10	0	0	0
Jervall Ab. Cift. 869.	234	18	5	0
Coverham Ab. Prem.	160	18	3	0
Ellerton Pr. Gilb.	15	10	6	0
Welles. Hospital.	20	17	11	0
Rippon Collegiate.	35	3	8	0
Rippon Hospital St. John.	10	14	4	0
Rippon Hoſp. St. Mary Magd.	24	2	7	0
Fountains Ab. Cift. 733.	998	6	8	0
St. Robert at Karesborough.	35	10	11	0
New-Monkton Pr. Bened. 476.	75	12	4	2
Ribeston Commend. Templ.	207	9	7	0
Crokersand Ab. Prem.	157	14	0	2
Caunder Ab. Cift. 774.	50	9	3	2
Seton Pr. Bened. 482.	12	12	0	2
Kendal Hospital.	6	4	3	0
Furnes Ab. Cift. 704	805	16	5	0

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
Coningſhed Pr. Can. St. Aug.	97	0	2	0
Cartmel Pr. Can. St. Aug.	91	6	3	0
	3247	10	0	2

Ynes in Ireland Cift. 718.

Ruſſen in the Iſle of Man, Cift. 710.

ST. DAVID'S *Diocese.*

St. David's Cathed. Collegiate by it.	106	3	6	0
Slebanch Preceptory.	184	10	11	0
Haverford Pr. Can. St. Aug.	133	11	1	0
Cardigan Pr.	13	4	9	0
Strata Florida Ab. Cift. 893.	118	7	3	0
Lanleyre Ab.	57	5	4	0
St. Dogmael's Ab. Bened. 444.	87	8	6	0
Brecknock Pr. Bened. 319.	112	14	2	0
Combyre Ab. Cift. 825.	24	19	4	0
Whiteland Ab. Cift. 884.	135	3	6	0
Caermarden Pr. Can. St. Aug.	164	0	4	0
Aberguilly College.	42	0	0	0
Talley Ab. Bened. 465.	136	9	7	0
Kydwelley Pr. Bened. 424.	29	10	0	0
Swanzy Guardianship.	20	0	0	0
	1365	8	3	2

LANDAFF *Diocese.*

Neathe Ab. Cift. 719.	132	7	7	2
Margan Ab. Bened. 477.	181	7	4	0
Abergavenny Pr. Bened. 556.	129	5	8	0
St. Mary Grace Ab. Cift. 927.	19	4	4	0
Malpas Cell.	14	9	1	0
Uske Pr.	55	4	5	2
Tintarn Ab. Cift. 721.	192	1	4	2
Chepstow Ab.	32	0	0	0
St. Kumerik Pr.	8	4	8	0
	764	1	0	0

ST. ASAPH *Diocese.*

Basingwerk Ab. Cift. 720.	150	7	3	0
Conway Ab. Cift. 918.	162	15	0	0
Croſs Vale Ab. Cift. 945.	188	8	0	0
Strata Marcella Ab. Cift. 895.	64	14	2	0
Hawſton Commendary.	160	14	10	0
Lanluzan Nuns.	22	14	8	0
	749	13	11	0

BANGOR *Diocese.*

Bardefey Ab.	46	1	4	2
Kimmer Ab. Cift. 825.	51	13	4	0
Caſtle-Cuby Collegiate.	24	0	0	0
Penmon Pr.	40	17	9	2
Eethylberte Ab. Can. St. Aug.	70	3	8	0
	232	16	2	0
Clunokvau Cift. 892.				
Sum Total - - - - -	135453	14	2	3

T H E
O P I N I O N S
O F
Modern Protestants

CONCERNING THE
Subversion of M O N A S T E R I E S.

*What follows is taken from the Augsburg Confession, presented to the Emperor Charles V. at the Diet held at Augsburg, Anno 1530, p. 44. * and from Calvin's Institutions, lib. 4. c. 13. §. 8, 9, 10.*

Monasteries were formerly the Schools of sacred Literature, and other Disciplines, which are useful to the Church, and Bishops and Pastors were taken from thence. * It is to be observ'd, that there was formerly in Monasteries a far different Rule of living than there now is: For such (as they say) the Lacedemonian Way of living had been under *Lycurgus's* Laws; such it was among the Monks, and much more austere. They lay on the Ground, Water was their Drink, and Bread their Food, with Herbs and Roots, and particularly wild Latices, with Oil and Pulse: They forbore all more dainty Diet, and Care of the Body. These Things might seem hyperbolical, were they not deliver'd by ocular and knowing Witnesses, as *Gregory Nazianzen*, *Basil*, and *Chrysostom*. By such Rudiments they prepar'd themselves for greater Duties; for that the Monasteries were then in a manner Seminaries of the Ecclesiastical Order, both those above nam'd plainly show, because having been all of them bred in Monasteries, they were thence call'd to the Episcopal Office, and many other great and excellent Men of their Time. And *Augustin* informs us, that the same was practis'd in his Days, viz. that the Monasteries should furnish the Church with Clergy, for thus he speaks to the Monks of the Island *Capraria* or *Capraia*, *Epist. 28.* But we exhort you Brethren in the Lord that you hold your Purpose, and persevere to the End; and if, at any Time, our Mother the Church shall require your helping Hand, that you neither embrace it with a greedy Haughtiness, nor refuse it with a selfish Slothfulness; but that you obey God with a meek Heart.

And in the 76th Epistle to *Aurelius*, it is usual with us to take into the Clergy the most approv'd and best of those who persevere in the Monastery.

By these Places it appears, that pious Men were wont to prepare themselves by Monastical Discipline for the Government of the Church, that they might

be the fitter and better to undertake so great an Office, &c.

§. 9. In two Places chiefly he describes to us the Form of the ancient Monastical Institution, in his Book of *The Manners of the Catholick Church*, where he opposes the Sanctity of that Profession against the Slaunders of the *Manichees*; and in the other, which he entitl'd, *Of the Work of Monks*, where he inveighs against some degenerate Monks, who had begun to corrupt that Institution. I will here so collect the Substance of what he delivers, as to use his own Words as far as may be. Having despis'd, says he, the Allurements of this World, they spend their Days assembled together to a most chaste and holy Life in common, living in Prayer, reading, and Disputations; not puff'd up with Pride, not turbulent through Obstinacy, nor incens'd with Envy. No Man possesses any thing of his own; no Man is burdensome to another. They labour with their Hands so as that the Body may be fed by them, and the Mind not be distracted from God. They deliver their Work to those they call Deans, and those Deans disposing all Things very carefully, give an Account to one whom they call Father. These Fathers are not only most holy in their Behaviour, but most excellent in Divine Doctrine; and being sublime in all Things, take care of those they call Sons without any Pride, their Authority being great in commanding, as is the Readiness of the others in obeying. And thus Calvin goes on, adding much more to describe their Monasteries, Rules in Eating, Love towards the Poor, Authority, Abstinence, Humanity, Hatred to Superstition, and Charity. Charity is principally observ'd; the Food, the Discourse, the Habit, the Countenance, are all adapted to Charity. They assemble and conspire in Charity alone: To offend against this is call'd a Sin as it were against God; if any one resists it, he is expell'd and shunn'd, &c.

Hyperius, in his Commentary upon the *Hebrews*, p. 303. cap. 7. writes thus; At the Time when Monasteries were first instituted, they were no other

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than Assemblies of good and studious Persons, and certain Schools where some Elders taught the younger Sort the Knowledge of Divine Things. They writ, disputed, and in short excellently instructed their Scholars, that there might be afterwards chosen from among them such as should govern Churches, exercise the Episcopal or Sacerdotal Functions, and teach the People Religion, as *Augustin* and others testify to

have been done in their Days; and in *Germany* we read that many Bishops and Priests in several Places were elected out of the Monasteries of *Fulda* and *Hersfeld*. Therefore, on Account of the pious Institution, the Nobility and Bishops bestow'd something on the Church, for the frugal Maintenance of the Studious, both Masters and Scholars.



The Preamble of the Act 27 Henry VIII. cap. 28. intituled, An Act concerning the Suppression or Dissolution of certain Religious Houses, and given to the Kings Highness, and to his Heirs for ever, omitted in the printed Act.

1048. **F**Orasmuch as manifest sinne, vycious, carnal, and abominable living ys daily used and committed commonly in such littell and small Abbayes and Priories, and other Religious Houses of Monkes, Channons and Nonnes, where the congregation of such religious Persons ys under the Number of twelve Persons, whereby the Governors of such Religious Houses, and their Couents, spoyle, destroy, consume, and utterly wast as well those churches, monasteries, priories, principal houses, fermes, granges, lands, tenements and hereditaments, as the ornament of their churches, and their goods and catalls, to the highe displeasure of Almighty God, slander of good Religion, and the great infamy of the Kings Highness, and the Realme, if redresse should not be hadde thereof. And albeit that many continual visitations have byn heretofore hadde, by the space of two hundred yeeres and more, for an honest and charitable Reformation of such untristful, carnal and abominable living; yet neverthelesse little or non amendment ys hitherto hadde; but their vycious living is shamefully increased and augmented; and by a cursed custome, so grone and infested, that a great multitude of Religious persons, in such small houses, do rather chose to come abroad in apostacy, then to conforme themselves to the observation of good Religyon. So that without such small houses be utterly suppressed, and the Religious persons therein commytted to great and honourable monasteries of Religion in this Realme, where they may be compelled to lyve Religiously for Reformation of their Lives, ther can else be no redresse nor Reformation in that behalf. In

consideration whereof the Kings most Royal Majesty, being supreme Hede in Earthe, under God, of the Church of *England*, daily studying, and devising, the increase, advancement and exaltation of true Doctrine and vertue in the said Church, to the only honour and glory of God, and the totall extirping and destruction of Vyce and Sinne, having knowledg that the premises be true, as well by the complaints of their late Visitations, as by sundry credible Informations:

Considering also, That divers and great solenne Monasteries of this Realme, wherein, thanks be to God, Religion is well kept and observed, be destitute of such full numbers of Religious persons as they might and may keepe, have thought good that a plain Declaration should be made of the premises, as well to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, as to others his loving Subjects, the Comons in this present Parliament assembled. Whereupon the said Lords and Comons, by a great deliberation, finally be resolved, That it is and shall be much more to the pleasure of Almighty God, and for the Honour of this his Realm, that the possessions of such small Religious houses, now being spent, spoiled and wasted for increase and maintenance of sinne, should be used and converted to better Uses; and the untristful Religious persons, so spending the same, to be compelled to reforme their Lives. And thereupon most humbly desire the Kings Highness, that it may be enacted by Authority of this present Parliament, That his Majesty shall have and enjoy to him and his Heirs for ever all and singular such Monasteries, ----- &c. -- as in the printed Statute.



ADVICE concerning new and plausible Projects and Offers in Parliament. Coke's Instit. Part IV. p. 44.

WHen any plausible Project is made in Parliament to draw the Lords and Commons to assent to any Act, (especially in matters of weight and importance) if both houses doe give, upon the matter projected and promised, their consent, it shall be most necessary, they being trusted for the Common-wealth, to have the matter projected and promised (which moved the house to consent) to

be established in the same Act, lest the benefitt of the Act be taken, and the matter projected and promised never performed, and so the house of Parliament performe not the trust reposed in them. As it fell out (taking one example for many) in the reign of *Henry VIII.* on the Kings behalf the Members of both houses were informed in Parliament, That no King or Kingdome was safe, but where the King

King had three Abilities; 1. To live of his owne, and able to defend his Kingdom upon sodaine invasion, or insurrection. 2. To aid his confederates, otherwise they would never assist him. 3. To reward his well-deserving servants. Now the Project was, That if the Parliament would give unto him all the Abbeys, Priories, Frieries, Nunneries, and other Monasteries, that for ever in time then to come he would take order, that the same should not be converted to private use, but first that his Exchequer, for the purposes aforesaid, should be enriched. Secondly, The Kingdom strengthened by a continual maintenance of fourty thousand well trained Souldiers; with skilfull Captains and Commanders. Thirdly, For the better ease of the Subject, who never afterwards (as was projected) in any time to come, should be charged with subsidies, fifteenths, or loanes, or other common aides. Fourthly, Lest the Honour of the Realme should receive any diminution of honor, by the dissolution of the said Monasteries, there being twenty nine Lords of Parliament, of the Abbots and Priors that held of the King *per Baroniam*, (whereof more in the next Lease) that the King should create a number of Nobles, which we omit. The said Monasteries were given to the King by Authority of divers Acts of Parliament; but no provision was therein made for the said project, or any part thereof, only *ad faciendum populum*. These Possessions here given to the King, his Heirs and Successors, to do and use therewith his and their owne Wills, to the pleasure of Almighty God, and the honour and profit of the Realm.

Now observe the Catastrophe: In the same Parliament of 32 Henry VIII. when the great and opulent Priory of St. John of Jerusalem was given to the King, he demanded and had a Subsidy both of the Clergy and Laity; and the like he had in 34 Henry VIII. and in 37 Henry VIII. he had another Subsidy, and since the dissolution of the said Monasteries he exacted divers loanes, and against Law received the same.

There were in the Reign of King Henry VIII. (may it be remember'd without Offence) 645 Religious Houses, viz. Monasteries, or Abbeys and Priories, the Monuments of the Piety of our Ancestors, for the Honour of God, the Propagation of the Christian Faith and good Literature, and the Maintenance of the Poor. Of these, by Permission of Pope Clement VII. 40 were suppress'd, in Favour of Cardinal Wolsey, who had then begun two Colleges, the one at Oxford, the other at Ipswich. Soon after, about the Year 36 of Henry VIII. a Torrent broke out upon the English Ecclesiastical Commonwealth, as if the Banks had been broken down, which, to the Amazement of the World, and the Grief of England, utterly destroy'd the greatest Part of the Clergy, together with the most beautiful Structures. For what the Pope had granted to the Cardinal, the King allow'd himself with the Consent of his Parliament. Thus in the Year 1536, all the Religious Houses of 200 l. yearly Value and under, being in Number 376, were granted to the King. And the next Year, under a specious Pretence of rooting out Superstition, the rest were left at the King's Disposal, together with the Colleges, Chantries and Hospitals. At which Time there were reckon'd still remaining 605 Religious Houses, 96 Colleges, besides those in the Universities, 110 Hospitals, and 2324 Chantries and free Chapels. Most of all which were soon after thrown down every where, their Revenues squander'd, and the Wealth, which the Christian Piety of the English had consecrated to God, since first they embrac'd Christianity, lavish'd and (without Offence be it spoken) prophan'd.

I doubt not but that every good Man wishes, that at our dissolution of Monasteries, both the

lands and impropriated tithes, and Churches possess'd by them, (that is, Things sacred to the service of God, although abused by such as had them) had been bestowed rather for the advancement of the Church, to a better maintenance of the labouring and deserving Ministry; to the fostering of good Acts, relief of the Poor, and other such good uses, as might retain in them, for the benefit of the Church or Commonwealth; a character of the wishes of those, who first with devotion dedicated them, (as in some other countries was religiously done upon the Reformation) then conferr'd with such prodigal Dispensation, as it happen'd on those who stood ready to devour what was sanctified; and we have in no small number since found such inheritances thence deriv'd to them, but as *Sejanus's* horse, or the gold of *Toulouse*. But I abstain from censure, and adde heere, by the way, a complaint made to the Parliament, not long after the dissolution, touching the abuse that follow'd in the Church, through Lay-mens possessing of appropriated churches and tithes. It deserves to be seriously thought on by every Lay-man that now enjoy any of them, especially where the divine service is not carefully provided for.

Yee that be Lords and Burgeesses of Parliament Houses; so are the Words of it, I require of you in the Name of my poor Brethren, that are Englishmen, and Members of Christ's Body, that ye consider well (as ye will answer before the face of Almighty God, in the day of Judgment) this abuse, and see it amended. When as Antichrist of Rome durst openly, without any Viler, walke up and downe throughout England, he had so great favour there, and his children had such crafty wits, (for the children of this World are wiser in their Generation, then the children of light) that they had not only almost gotten all the best lands of England into their hands, but also the best Part of all the best Benefices, both of Parsonages and Vicarages, which were for the most part all impropred to them.

The Impropriations held by them were much more than one third of all the Parish-Churches in England, divided into three Parts. And when they had the Gift of any not impropred, they gave them unto their friends, of the which always some were learned; for the Monkes found of their friends children at School; and though they were not learned, yet they kept hospitality, and helped their poor friends. And if the Parsonages were impropred, the Monkes were bound to deal Almesse to the poore, and to keep hospitality, as the writings of the gifts of such parsonages and lands doe plainly declare in these words, in *puram elemosynam*. And as touching the Almesse that they delt, and the hospitality that they kept, every Man knoweth, that many thousands were well received of them, and might have bin better, if they had not so many great Mens Horse to fede, and had not been overcharged with such idle Gentlemen as were never out of the Abbeys. And if they had any Vicarage in their hands, they set in sometimes some sufficient Vicar (though it were but seldom) to preach, and to teache. But now that all the Abbeyes, with their Lands, Goods and impropred Parsonages, be in Temporal Mens hands, I doe not here tell that one halfpenny worthe of almes, or any other profit, cometh unto the People of those parishes. Your Pretence of putting down Abbays was to amend that which was amisse in them. It was far amisse, that a great part of the lands of the Abbays (which were given to bring up learned men, that might be Preachers, to keep hospitality, and to give almes to the poore) should be spent upon a few superstitious Monkes, which gave

‘ gave not forty Pound in almesse, when they should
 ‘ have given two hundred. It was amisse that Monkes
 ‘ should have Parsonages in their hands, and deale
 ‘ but the 20th Part thereof to the poore, and
 ‘ preached but once in the yeere to them that paid
 ‘ the Tithes of the Parsonages. It was amisse that
 ‘ they scarcely among 20 set not one sufficient Vicar
 ‘ to preache for the Tithes that they received.

‘ But see now how that was amisse is amended,
 ‘ for al the godly pretense. It is amended even as
 ‘ the Devil amended his Dames Legge, (as it is in
 ‘ the Proverb) when he should have set it right, he
 ‘ brake it quite in pieces. The Monkes gave too lit-
 ‘ tle almesse, and set unable persons many times in
 ‘ their Benefices; but where 20 Pound was geven
 ‘ yearly to the Poore, in more than an hundred Places
 ‘ in *England*, is not one Meales meate given: This is
 ‘ a faire Amendment. Where they had always one
 ‘ or other Vicar, that either preached, or hyred some
 ‘ to preache; now there is no Vicar at al, but the
 ‘ Farmer is Vicar and Parson altogether; and only
 ‘ an old cast-away Monke or Frere, which can scarce-
 ‘ ly say his Martins, is hired for 20 or 30 Shillings,
 ‘ meate and drinke, yea in some Places for meate and
 ‘ drinke alone, without any Wages. I know, and
 ‘ not I alone, but 20 M. mo, know more then D. Vi-
 ‘ carages and Parsonages *thus well and gospelly served,*
 ‘ *after the new Gospel of England.*

‘ And so the Author goes on with sharp Admoni-
 ‘ tions to the Lay-men, that feed themselves fat with
 ‘ the tithes of the churches, whiles the Souls of the
 ‘ Parishioners suffred great famine for want of a fit
 ‘ Pastor, that is, for want of fit maintennce for him;
 ‘ for without that, he is scarce to be hoped for.

1051. ‘ The Author called *Roderick Mors* was indeed one
 ‘ *Henry Brinklow*, a Merchant of *London*, as is affirmed
 ‘ in *Hollinshead*.

‘ From the Lord *Herbert's History of King Hen-*
 ‘ *ry VIII. p. 442.* After the visitation of the Reli-
 ‘ gious Houses by Commissioners from the King, di-
 ‘ vers of the Visitors did petition the King, that
 ‘ some of the Houses, both for the virtue of the per-
 ‘ sons in them, and the benefit of the Country, (the

‘ poor receiving thence great relief, and the richer
 ‘ sort good education for their children) Bishop *La-*
 ‘ *timer* also moved, that two or three might be left
 ‘ in every Shire for pious uses; but *Cromwell*, by the
 ‘ King's permission, invaded all; whilst betwixt
 ‘ threats, gifts, perswasions, promises, and whatso-
 ‘ ever might make a Man obnoxious, he obtain'd of
 ‘ the Abbots, Priors, Abbesses, &c. that their Hou-
 ‘ ses might be given up. Amongst which, those
 ‘ that offer'd their Monasteries freely, got best Con-
 ‘ ditions of the King; for if they stood upon their
 ‘ rights, the Oath of Supremacy and some other Sta-
 ‘ tutes and Injunctions brought them into danger,
 ‘ or other crimes at least made them guilty of the
 ‘ Law, which was also quickly executed, and parti-
 ‘ cularly on the Abbots of *Gloucestery, Colchester, and*
 ‘ *Reading*, who more than any else resisted. In con-
 ‘ clusion, the title made to those Houses seems not
 ‘ to be grounded upon a Graunt by Statute, or
 ‘ claim of Right; but either was some voluntary sur-
 ‘ render, purchase, or forfeiture. Howsoever the
 ‘ King thought fit to have this Proceeding presently
 ‘ confirmed by Act of Parliament, which he sum-
 ‘ moned 28 April, 1539.

‘ But the Christian World was astonished at these
 ‘ doings; and thought the excessive number of the
 ‘ Houses excused the King in some part for the first
 ‘ suppression of the lesser Houses under 200 l. yet the
 ‘ latter suppression of the great Houses had no such
 ‘ specious Pretext, when their surrender, purchase,
 ‘ or the like, were urged. So that notwithstanding
 ‘ the King's Necessities, no little occasion of scandal
 ‘ and obloquy was given. For besides the Houses
 ‘ and Lands taken away, there was much money
 ‘ made of the present Stocke of Cattle and Corn,
 ‘ of the Timber, Lead, Bells, &c. and chiefly of the
 ‘ Plate and Church Ornaments, which is not valu'd,
 ‘ but may be conjectur'd by that one Monastery of
 ‘ *St. Edmond's-Bury*, whence was taken (as our Re-
 ‘ cords testifys) 5000 Marks of gold and silver, be-
 ‘ sides divers stones of great value. All which, be-
 ‘ ing by some openly call'd Rapine and Sacrilege, I
 ‘ will no way excuse.

The End of the First Volume.



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